

Meeting:	Cabinet
Meeting date:	26 May 2021
Title of report:	Public Consultation on the Draft Climate Strategy and Climate Action Plan
Report by:	Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change
Decision Type:	Key Decision
Ward(s) to which report relates	All

1.0 Executive Summary:

- 1.1 In 2019 Bury council declared a climate emergency and set an ambitious target to be carbon neutral by 2038. This is reflected as a commitment in the Council Let's Do It Strategy.
- 1.2 The Council has produced a draft Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan for Bury to set out what needs to be done to achieve the target and it is proposed to consult residents and other stakeholders on the draft documents.
- 1.3 The draft Climate Action Strategy sets out the background information, the scale of the challenge facing the Borough and the need to work together and take action now.
- 1.4 The Climate Action Plan is a more fluid document that will be updated each year and will be used to monitor progress across the community, partners and the council to ensure delivery and keep things on track.

- 1.5 Climate change is a long lasting and universal problem that will affect everyone and those most impacted will be our most vulnerable residents. It will be the young people who will have to deal with our legacy into the future and we owe it to them to take the drastic action required.

2.0 Recommendation(s)

That the Cabinet:

- 2.1 Acknowledge the work to date on developing the draft Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan.
- 2.2 Approve the draft Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan for public consultation for a period of ten weeks.
- 2.3 Note that a further report will be presented to Cabinet for adoption, with the final Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan, that takes into account the results and feedback from the consultation.

3.0 Background

- 3.1 The "Lets Do It" Strategy approved by Cabinet on 23 February 2021 included a commitment for the whole borough to be carbon neutral by 2038, which responds to the Council's declaration of a Climate Emergency in 2019. This carbon neutral target aligns with the Greater Manchester target included in the 5 Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester.
- 3.2 Achieving this carbon neutral commitment will require a step change in the way our communities live. This represents a huge challenge, but one that we must face to protect the health and wellbeing of our residents.
- 3.3 To help achieve this change the Council must provide leadership for all individuals and organisations in the borough and enable anyone and everyone to take climate action.
- 3.4 The draft Climate Action Strategy (See Appendix 1) sets out the background information, the scale of the challenge facing the Borough and the need to work together and take action now. It breaks down the change needed into 11 Key Action areas:
 1. Our Energy Supply
 2. Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings
 3. Low-Carbon Travel
 4. The Things we Buy and Throw Away
 5. Food

6. Our Natural Environment
7. The Green Economy
8. Environmental Justice
9. Climate Resilience and Adaptation
10. Putting Climate Change at the Heart of Council Action
11. Carbon Offsetting

- 3.5 The Climate Action Plan (See Appendix 2) sets out individual actions that need to take place across the 11 Priority Action Areas. The actions listed will provide organisations across Bury the opportunity to take part in our drive towards carbon neutrality, through the commencement of local projects and initiatives. This will be a more fluid document that will be updated each year in conjunction with the community and will be used to monitor progress / delivery and keep things on track
- 3.6 We have listed the progress against actions to date that the Council are aware of, but there will be much more taking place within communities, businesses and other public sector organisations across the borough that we have not yet captured. This can be added to the progress as we move forward, to give a true picture of all the action taking place in Bury.

4.0 Consultation

- 4.1 The Council has produced a draft Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan, but to deliver the ambitious target by 2038 will require communities across Bury to work together and support the delivery. The Climate Action Strategy and Action Plan needs to be owned by the Council, residents and stakeholders and the consultation will seek the views of the wider community to ensure feedback is considered and the importance of different aspects of the strategy are understood across the different neighbourhoods.
- 4.2 A set of consultation questions have been developed to capture the feedback from the community and a copy of the consultation document is attached as Appendix 3.
- 4.3 The Council plans to undertake a 10-week consultation, which will commence on the 3rd June 2021.
- 4.4 With the current restrictions due to Covid and the impact on social gatherings, the consultation will have a strong emphasis on online and digital engagement and the Council Web site will be used as the main point of contact for the formal consultation. Feedback will be encouraged via an online questionnaire and a dedicated phone line and email address will be established, to enable people to find out more information or request hard copy documents.

- 4.5 To ensure the responses captured are reflective of the diverse nature of the community in Bury, a communications plan is also attached with further details of the engagement that will take place (See Appendix 4).
- 4.6 Following the consultation, a supplementary report outlining the results and feedback will be produced and will be submitted alongside the final draft Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan.
- 4.7 Post-consultation, the Council will have a better understanding of the community and local action groups and actions can then start to be distributed and delegated. The Climate Action Plan will then be used to keep track of these actions through annual updating and revision.

Other options considered

The Council did consider having one document that included both the Strategy and Action Plan. However, it was felt that some people may not be interested in the background and detail of the Strategy but may still be keen to get involved and take action. By having a separate and fluid Climate Action Plan the community and stakeholders can commit to helping to deliver one or a number of actions and see how these fit into the wider strategy.

Community impact/links with Community Strategy

The proposals are designed to protect the climate and safeguard the health and wellbeing of our communities in line with Section 4.2 re "Place" in the Bury 2030 Strategy.

Equality Impact and considerations:

An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out and is attached at Appendix 5.

The Climate Action Strategy will promote equality by actively encouraging and engaging all members of society to participate and take action. Those who suffer societal injustices and discrimination are those most likely to suffer environmental injustices and be worst hit by changes in climate. It is therefore imperative that these people are not left behind. As we look towards carbon neutrality and begin to lay the groundwork by setting actions that will get us there; we must remember that many protected characteristics will require certain considerations not only to avoid being negatively impacted but also to ensure they can fully engage with the process.

Assessment of Risk:

The following risks apply to the decision:

Risk / opportunity	Mitigation
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That the target to be carbon neutral by 2038 is not met.	By producing a Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan and consulting on the documents we hope that everyone will understand the need for change and the role they can play in helping to deliver action. The Climate Action Plan will be a fluid document that will be reviewed annually so progress is tracked and monitored.
The community is not engaged in the delivery of the actions required to meet the 2038 target.	The consultation will seek to understand the priorities of the community and their preferred delivery methods.
Lack of engagement in the consultation and responses not representative of the communities in Bury.	Engagement plan in place to detail varied methods of engagement with different communities. Equality Impact Assessment carried out.

Consultation:

Discussions have taken place with Council Officers and Members in relation to specific sections of the strategy that relate to their services.

The 10-week consultation period will provide an opportunity for the wider views of the community and key stakeholders to be considered so their feedback can be incorporated into the Strategy and Action plan.

Legal Implications:

There are no legal implications for this report, the consultation to be carried out will be used to inform the next steps in the development of the strategy. A full suite of consultation documents are appended to this report.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications at this stage however implementing the strategy will have costs that will need to be funded. The extent and timing of these cannot yet be quantified and it is anticipated that funding from central government will be made available. All implementation plans will be subject to robust business cases and the identification of funding and financing options.

Report Author and Contact Details:

Background papers:

N/A

Appendix 1: Climate Action Strategy



Bury Council

Climate Action Strategy

We want Bury to be carbon neutral by 2038, to clean the air, protect our environment, and care for the health and wellbeing of our communities

Let's do it...

For our planet

For each other

For future generations

Foreword

Bury is a great place to live and work, but we recognise that climate change presents a significant challenge to the health and wellbeing of our communities.

We must take responsibility now to protect ourselves, our children and our grandchildren from the dangers of climate change. In 2019 Bury council declared a climate emergency and we have set an ambitious target to be carbon neutral by 2038. This target presents a major challenge, but we must be ambitious to protect ourselves and our families from the danger and disruption we face.

Climate change is a long lasting and universal problem that will affect everyone and those most impacted will be our most vulnerable residents. It will be the young people who will have to deal with our legacy into the future and we owe it to them to take the drastic action required.

This strategy document lays out the extent of the challenge ahead and the step change needed to tackle this issue. One thing is certain – the council can't work on this alone and we will need to work closely with our residents, businesses and other public sector organisation if we are to be effective. We need everyone to play their part and this Strategy and Action Plan will be the first step. From here we will work with the communities in each of our neighbourhoods and townships to ensure the Action Plan is implemented and we progress towards our 2038 target.

The cost of not doing enough is high but the challenge we face brings a huge opportunity to improve our health, economy and our environment. We know that the people and businesses of Bury have the necessary spirit and determination to face this challenge head on and that by working together we can achieve the level of change we need to protect our future.

Councillor Alan Quinn,

Executive Summary

If you read nothing more ...

To tackle our climate emergency, we need to step up our actions to cut carbon emissions drastically. Failure to act will have huge costs to the health and wellbeing of our communities. The recent flooding events in our borough have shown the impacts that extreme weather events can have on residents and businesses. On the flip side – if we do the right things, we can reap the rewards that a pleasant, healthy environment and a growing green economy can bring.

This Climate Action Strategy and the adjoining Climate Action Plan outline that we must achieve the following:

- Deep fast cuts in carbon to achieve our target of carbon neutrality by 2038
- Recognise that climate change is happening, and the impacts are with us now
- Make changes now before we are hit with greater extremes of weather
- Be better adapted to extreme weather patterns

To make progress we must see:

- A swift reduction in demand for energy across all sectors, businesses, and households
- A complete switch to clean zero carbon energy sources by 2038
- A complete shift to fossil fuel free local travel by 2038
- Effective action from Government to enable the scale of change required; we can only go so far at the local level
- Wiser decisions in our lifestyles so we don't add to national and global carbon emissions. This will mean changes in our diets, a reduction in waste and more careful choices about what we buy and how we live and work
- More trees and woodland to collect carbon naturally
- A better understanding of climate risks and the actions we must take
- Increased investment to meet the scale of our challenge
- Strong partnerships with our community to help us meet this challenge and drive progress

Working together we can have a much bigger impact. Everyone can play their part and must commit to develop their own plan of action to safeguard our future.

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Acronyms and Terms

Below are several terms used throughout the Climate Action Strategy that may be ambiguous or require explaining

Air source heat pumps	An air source heat pump is usually placed outdoors at the side or back of a property. It takes heat from the air and boosts it to a higher temperature using a heat pump. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, underfloor or warm air heating systems and hot water in your home. The pump needs electricity to run, but it should use less electrical energy than the heat it produces.
Climate emergency	<p>The climate is the long-term pattern of day to day weather. Our food and water supplies depend on stable seasonal patterns of temperature, rain, and wind in the UK and elsewhere. In the last 100 years the earth's average temperature has increased faster than previously seen.</p> <p>Bury Council declared a climate emergency in 2019.</p>
Ecological Enhancement Areas	Locations where an opportunity exists for improvements that will improve the functioning of ecological networks/wildlife corridors.
Greenhouse Effect	The trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere, due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface.
Greenhouse gases	A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation. Carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons are examples of greenhouse gases.
Ground source heat pumps	Ground source heat pumps use pipes that are buried in the garden to extract heat from the ground. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, underfloor or warm air heating systems and hot water in your home.
ktCO ₂ e	The number of metric kilotons of CO ₂ emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another greenhouse gas.
Passivhaus standard	Passivhaus buildings provide a high level of occupant comfort while using very little energy for heating and cooling. They are built with meticulous attention to detail and rigorous design and construction according to principles developed by the Passivhaus Institute in Germany, and can be certified through an exacting quality assurance process.
Sites of Biological interest	Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) is the name given to the most important non-statutory sites for nature conservation in Manchester and provides a means of protecting sites that are of local interest and importance.
The Tyndall Centre	The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research is an organisation that brings together scientists, economists, engineers and social scientists all working within the field of climate change, global warming and sustainable development.
UN IPCC	The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is an intergovernmental body that is dedicated to providing the world with objective, scientific information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of the risk of human-induced climate change.



Chapter 1: Introduction

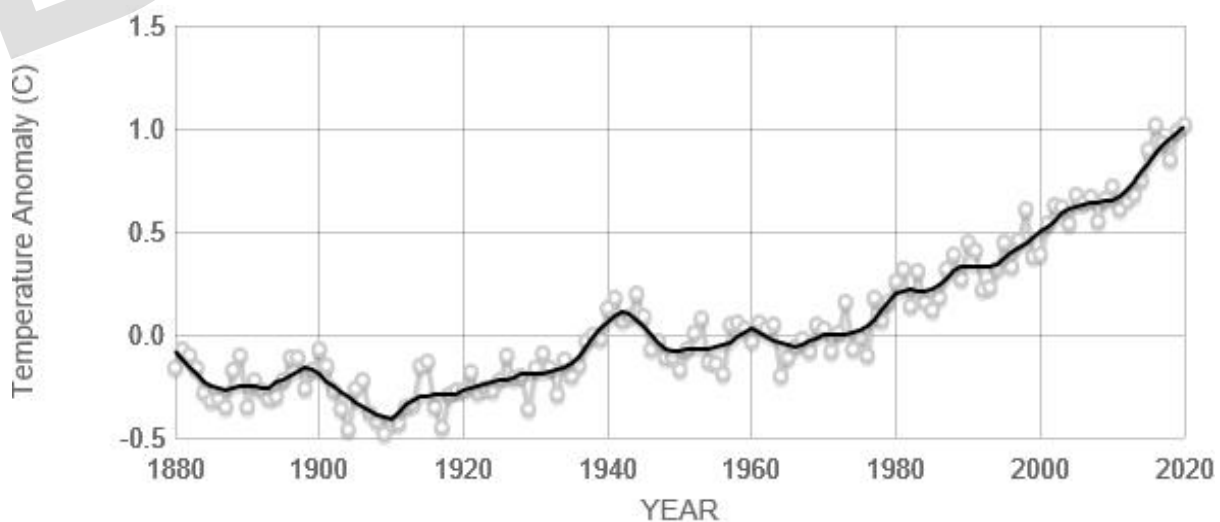
Why do we need a Climate Action Strategy?

Over the last 50 years the average global temperature has increased at the fastest rate in recorded history and the trend is accelerating. 2019 was the second warmest year on record after 2016^[1].

When sunlight reaches the earth some of the energy is absorbed on the surface and reradiated as infra-red energy that we call heat. This goes back into the atmosphere where greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂ often referred to as carbon) trap

this heat and send it back out in all directions. This natural process stops our planet from being cold and is known as the Greenhouse Effect.

Human activities, in particular the burning of fossil fuels for electricity, heating and transport are changing the balance of the Greenhouse Effect. This is because we are emitting more greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. The increase in these gases, which can last for years to centuries in the atmosphere, means we are trapping even more heat and causing the planet to get hotter.



Global annual average temperature anomaly^[1]

These rising temperatures are now altering the global climate resulting in longer and hotter heat waves, more frequent droughts, heavier rainfall, rising sea levels and more powerful storms and hurricanes. This is seen in the retreat of glaciers, melting of ice, loss of habitats, floods, droughts and fires around the world. As the world population suffers more extreme weather, we will see more famines and mass migration as impacted people flee from the worst effects. As the frequency and scale of impacts increases the threat becomes critical.

International response

The 2018 UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report^[2] on the impacts of global warming report describes the enormous harm that a 2°C rise in global temperatures is likely to cause compared to a 1.5°C rise. The report went on to say that, limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C might still be possible with ambitious action from local communities.

In December 2015, The Paris Climate Agreement (COP21) was made between nearly 200 countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions in an attempt to limit the rise in global temperatures to less than 2°C^[3]. This deal united all the world's nations in a single agreement on tackling climate change for the first time in history.

In summary, the Paris Agreement intends:

- To keep global temperatures "well below" 2.0C (3.6F) above pre-industrial times and "endeavour to limit" them even more, to 1.5C.
- To review each country's contribution to cutting emissions every five years so they scale up to the challenge.

In November 2021, the UK will host COP26 in Glasgow. It is expected that this conference will usher in the next phase of international climate negotiations^[4].

UK response

The UK was one of the first countries to recognise and act on the economic and security threats of climate change. The Climate Change Act^[5], passed in 2008, committed the UK to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels. In 2019, the government announced a new plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the UK to net zero by 2050 and in 2020 added an interim target to reduce emissions by 68% (on 1990 concentrations) by the end of the decade.

Greater Manchester response

In 2019, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) produced a 5 Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester^[6] which lays out how the city region will progress to carbon neutrality by 2038. Our Bury Climate Action Strategy is designed to be consistent with and link directly to this plan.



Map of Greater Manchester's 10 Local Authorities

Greater Manchester vision

The 5 Year Environmental Plan for Greater Manchester states that:

“We want Greater Manchester to be clean, carbon neutral, climate resilient city region with a thriving natural environment and circular zero waste economy where:

- Our infrastructure will be smart and fit for the future, will have an integrated clean and affordable public transport system, resource efficient buildings, greater local community renewable energy,*

cleaner air, water and greenspace for all

- All citizens will have access to green space in every community, more trees including in urban areas, active travel networks, environmental education, and healthy and locally produced food*
- Citizens and businesses will adopt sustainable living and business practices focussing on local solutions to deliver a prosperous economy”*

DRAFT



Chapter 2: Our Vision

Bury

Bury is one of the ten metropolitan boroughs that make up Greater Manchester. Situated north of Manchester City Centre, Bury is a mixture of urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Bury consists of six townships that are organised into five neighbourhoods North (including Ramsbottom and Tottington), Bury East (including Bury), Bury West (including Radcliffe), Prestwich and Whitefield.

Despite being one of the smallest Local Authorities, with a population of 190,000 and an area of 100km², we have a highly diverse population and therefore there is considerable opportunity to introduce a far-reaching and inspirational agenda that is well tailored to the local neighbourhoods.

Effects of climate change on Bury

According to the National Trust's Climate Hazard Map^[7], by 2060, Bury will have a very high risk of overheating and high humidity (Prestwich & Whitefield); high risk of storm damage (entire Borough); and high risk of slope failure (Ramsbottom).

The effects of climate change are already being felt around Bury and human health and life is being put at an ever greater risk with increasing flood risk and summer heatwaves becoming more common.

Bury Council's response

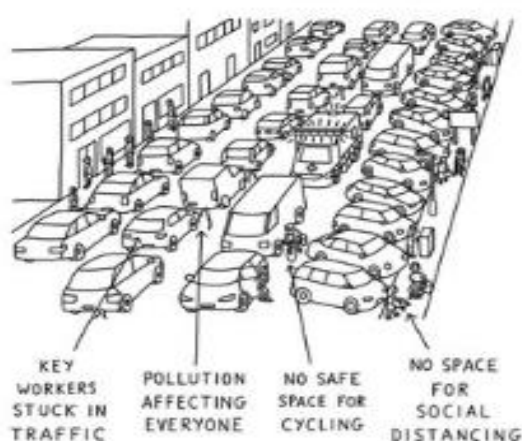
A key finding of the UN Emissions Gap^[8] report is that local action plays an important role in delivering national pledges. In July 2019 Bury Council responded to this climate crisis by declaring a Climate Emergency^[9] and we have set a challenging and ambitious target to be carbon neutral by 2038.

We need to be part of a journey to protect our environment and the health and wellbeing of our communities. We know that we urgently need a step change to wean ourselves off our reliance on fossil fuels and our unsustainable consumption habits. We need to play our crucial part in tackling this global climate and ecological emergency.

DECISION TIME

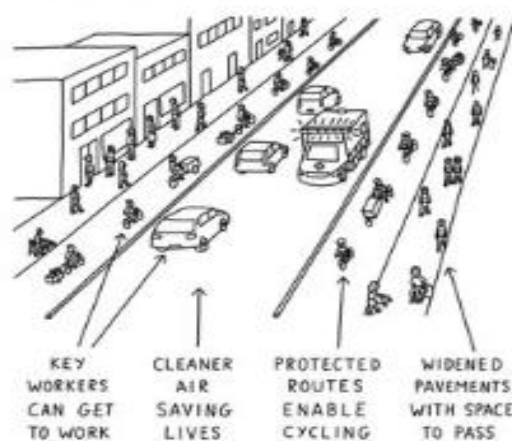
Image by CyclingUK.org

BACK TO NORMAL, OR FAST TRACK TO THE FUTURE?



cycling

CYCLINGUK.ORG/SPACE-FOR-DISTANCING



drive.wireit.com

What our streets could look like

The Council are already looking at incorporating a move towards carbon neutrality in its processes and strategies. The Council has signed up to the UNFCCC's Race to Zero campaign^[10], highlighted carbon neutrality in the Bury 2030 Strategy^[11] and included sustainable considerations in the borough's new Housing Strategy^[17].

The recent impact of the coronavirus pandemic provides an opportunity to "reset" society and build a new model that reflects the needs of the climate emergency. As our lockdown loosens, new travel patterns and modes of living will emerge and we must seize this opportunity to make a change that is positive for our environment.

We need a model which allows us to thrive while respecting the wellbeing of all people and the planet we live on. Our response to the recovery from COVID-19 could be the catalyst we need to make the radical change required to protect our communities from the dangers of climate change.

As the economist Kate Raworth says in her book, "Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist":

"We live in a world that is complex, deeply interconnected where human health and planetary health are woven into one. So, governments need frameworks and ways of thinking that can hold that complexity that can think about climate, health, jobs, financial stability and inequality in one space"^[12].



Raworth's Doughnut Framework

What does success look like?

In order for us to meet our carbon neutral target the following will need to happen:

- Emissions from gas boilers and vehicles are eliminated
- Buildings in the borough are carbon neutral
- Local communities are engaged and understand the climate emergency
- The public and private sector look to rapidly decarbonise their operations with support from the Council and national Government
- Renewable heat and power generation in the borough is maximised
- Any remaining electricity needs are sourced from certified renewable or zero carbon sources
- Any outstanding emissions are captured through carbon offsetting such as tree planting or investing in renewable energy production
- The borough's green and blue spaces are further incorporated into the urban setting encouraging sustainable use and biodiversity
- We have a thriving green sustainable business sector

Our Seven Key Principles

The challenges and opportunities we face require us all to take urgent, collective action. To reflect this approach our strategy is underpinned by the following principles which will be embedded in our approach and reflected in this document:

1. Urgent action from all of us - there is a need for urgent action from everybody who lives and works in Bury from our young people to our older people. All six townships can bring their own unique qualities to develop and deliver effective actions
2. Setting our objectives and targets in line with the latest science and the Paris Agreement
3. To "build back better" following the upheaval of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic to deliver growth and development that is zero carbon and resilient to the changing climate
4. Everyone who lives and works in Bury enabled to act through support, incentives, standards and infrastructure provided by Bury Council, our strategic partners, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, UK Government and their agencies.
5. Ensuring social justice is at the heart of our approach
6. Protecting the health and wellbeing of our community
7. Contributing to Greater Manchester, UK and international commitments

Chapter 3: Bury's Carbon Emissions

Where do our emissions come from?

There are three main sources of CO₂ or carbon emissions that we as a community are responsible for or which we have influence over:



Direct emissions

Includes activities such as burning gas in boilers, or petrol or diesel in vehicles or plant equipment. These are relatively easy to measure and therefore monitoring progress is straightforward.



Indirect emissions

Includes using electricity generated in another location where emissions will be from the sources of energy used by the national grid at the time i.e. gas and coal. Again, these are relatively easy to measure and therefore monitoring progress is straightforward.



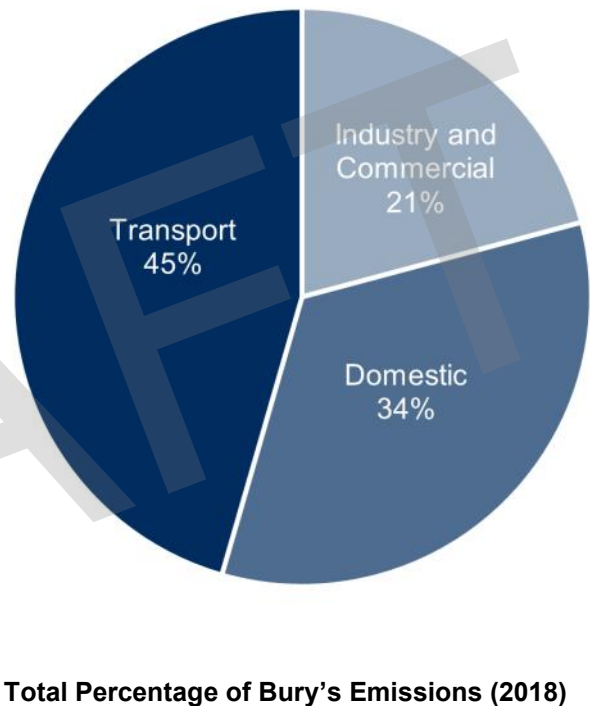
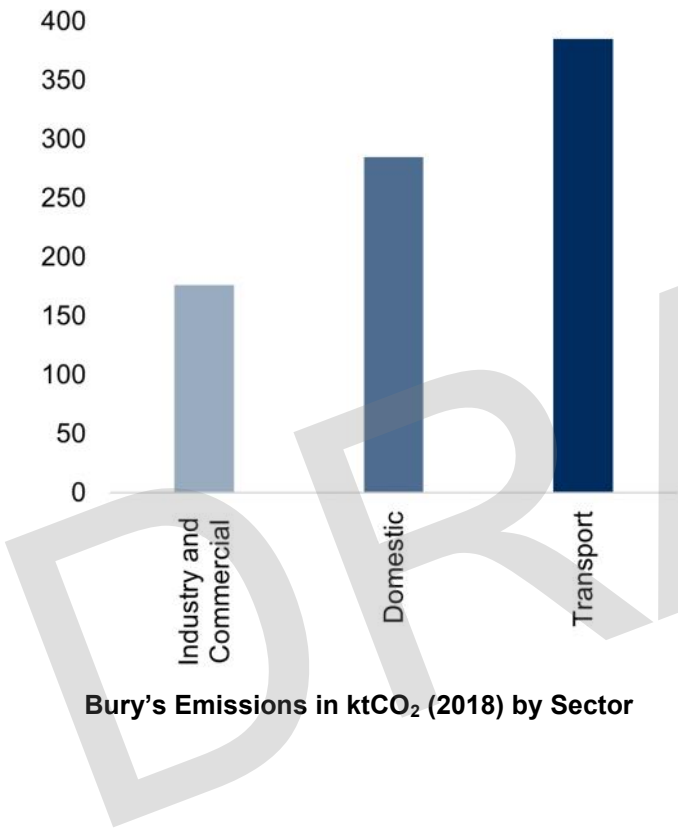
Consumption based emissions

A type of indirect emissions resulting from the things we buy and ultimately dispose of for example food, clothes, phones, furniture, and construction materials many of which are produced outside our town. These emissions are more complex and difficult to measure as many of the goods used in Bury are imported from other areas and other countries via complex transport networks and storage systems. Although we can't measure them, they are an important source of our emissions globally and it is vital we take action to reduce them.

Bury’s direct and indirect emissions from gas, electricity and other fuel usage was 844.5ktCO₂ in 2018. This figure is taken from the latest available data produced by the Government^[14]. As shown in the graphs, transport accounts for the largest proportion of emissions in the Bury area, followed by the domestic sector.

A significant proportion of the carbon emissions from transport will be from motorways and these are outside our local

control. However, transport is the biggest source of greenhouse gases in the UK and emissions continue to grow. The “Transport for Quality of Life” report suggests that in order to deliver the greenhouse gas reductions needed, we will be required to reduce car use by between 20-60% depending on factors such as the speed with which we switch to electric vehicles^[15].

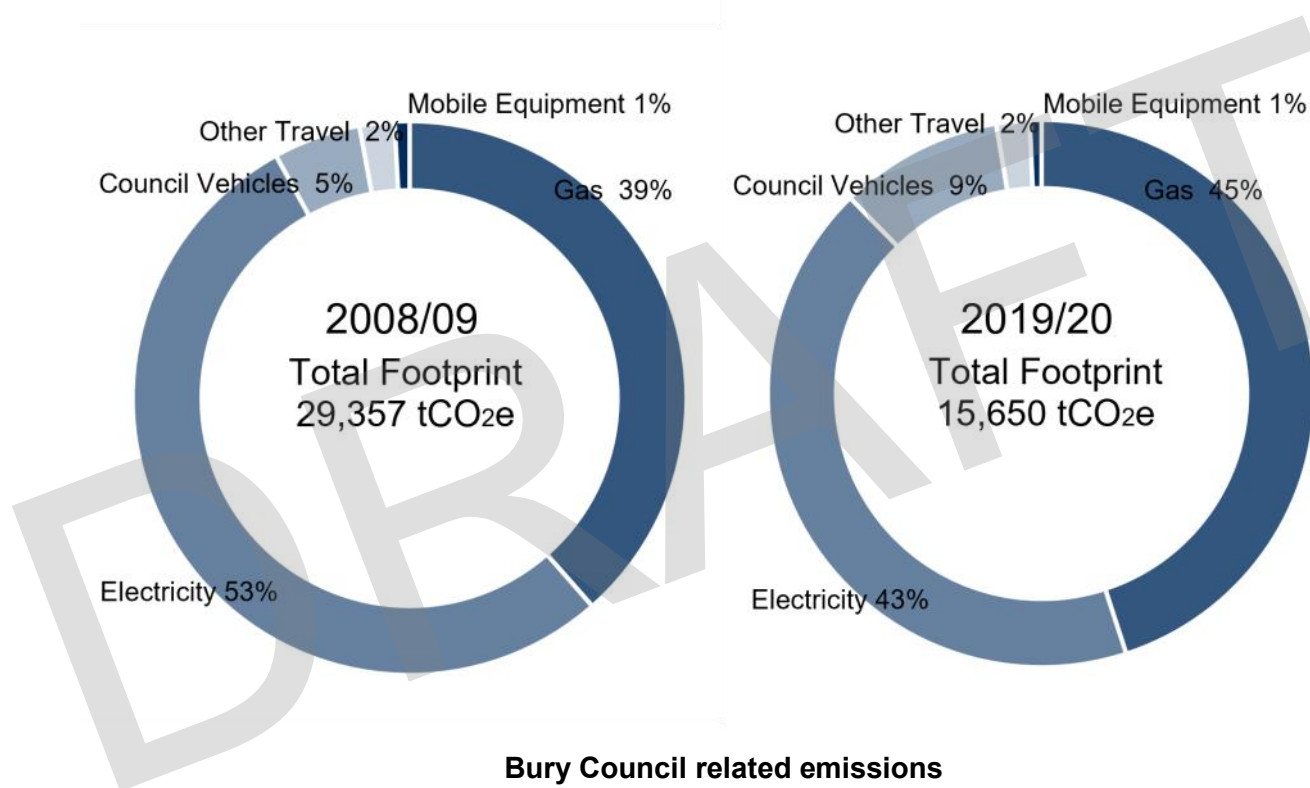


Bury Council's own emissions

From 2008/9 to 2019/20 we have seen Council related emissions reduce by 47%. The figure below shows where our measured emissions come from and we can see that gas use in our building's accounts for the most emissions, with electricity use close behind. Our vehicles were responsible for 9% of measured emissions in 2019/20 and this has grown since 2008/09. Our total footprint is now 15,650 tCO₂e, down from 29,357 tCO₂e. Council emissions represent only 2% of Bury's borough-wide emissions total^[13].

This shows that the council only has direct control over a very small proportion of the total emissions of our borough.

This footprint does not take into account the carbon emissions from our consumption, which is very difficult to represent, but from research conducted, we can assume that this would add a significant amount to our emissions total and could represent as much as 60% of our total emissions^[28].





Chapter 4: Carbon Neutrality

What do we mean by “carbon neutral?”

Bury have set a target to be carbon neutral by 2038, but what do we mean by carbon neutral? It is accepted that at the current time it is very difficult to see how an absolute zero target could be reached. We are always likely to have some residual emissions of carbon or other greenhouse gases. To deal with this, agencies have been setting carbon neutral or net zero carbon targets which means we are likely to have a small percentage of carbon emissions remaining, but these will be offset using means such as programmes of carbon absorption through planting trees or renewable energy generation.

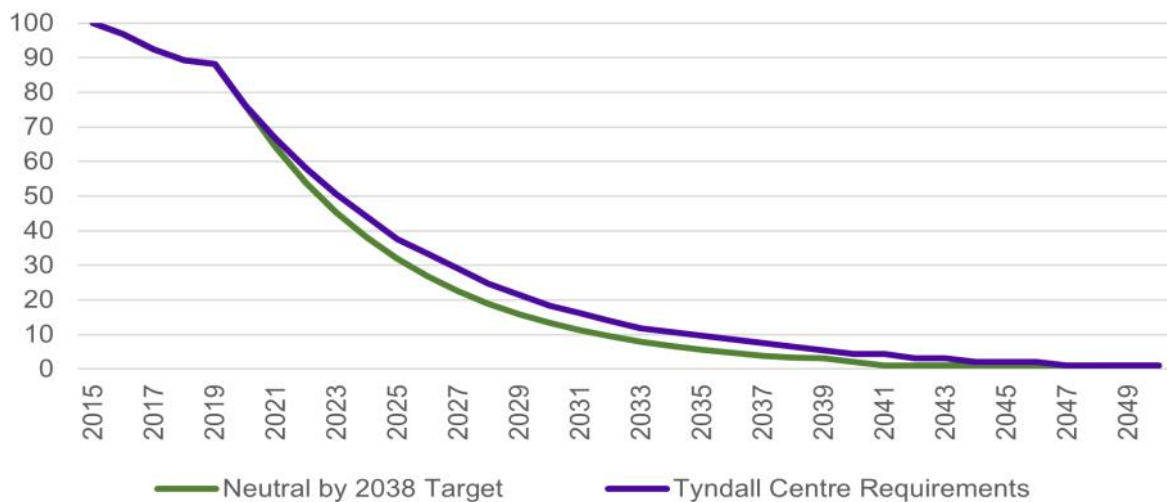
Carbon neutrality in Bury’s case refers to reducing carbon emissions resulting from gas, electricity, and vehicles used in our communities. It does not consider the emissions associated with consumption as this is too complex to accurately account for. However, as pointed out the emissions from consumption are significant and it is vital that in meeting our carbon neutral target we take effective steps to reduce these.

Carbon budget

A carbon budget is a set amount of carbon emissions we are allowed to emit in order to meet the targets we have set.

The Paris Agreement^[3] adopted in 2015 has the goal of keeping global temperature rise this century to below 2°C above pre – industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C.

The Tyndall Centre have produced Carbon Budget^[18] reports for each Local Authority which show an appropriate carbon reduction trajectory which will allow the council area to make a fair contribution towards the Paris Agreement Commitment. The carbon budget report also provides a suggested long term carbon budget to ensure a fair contribution is made. It is important to note that these pathways look at energy-only related budgets and do not include indirect emissions from consumption.



Comparison Between Bury's Pathway to 2038 Carbon Neutrality vs The Tyndall Centre's Prediction to Meet Paris Agreement Requirements (% Reduction in Relation to 2015 Concentrations)

The Tyndall Centre indicate that in order for Bury to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement we have a total carbon budget of 5.4Mt from 2020 until the end of this century i.e. to 2100. They suggest that in meeting our obligations we will become net zero carbon by 2042. In order to meet our carbon neutral target we will need to exceed the Tyndall Centre projections. The Tyndall Centre define net zero carbon as having used 95% of the recommended carbon budget.

The graph above shows a comparison of the Tyndall Centre's suggested pathway to comply with obligations under the Paris Agreement compared with a possible pathway for Bury to achieve carbon neutrality by 2038.

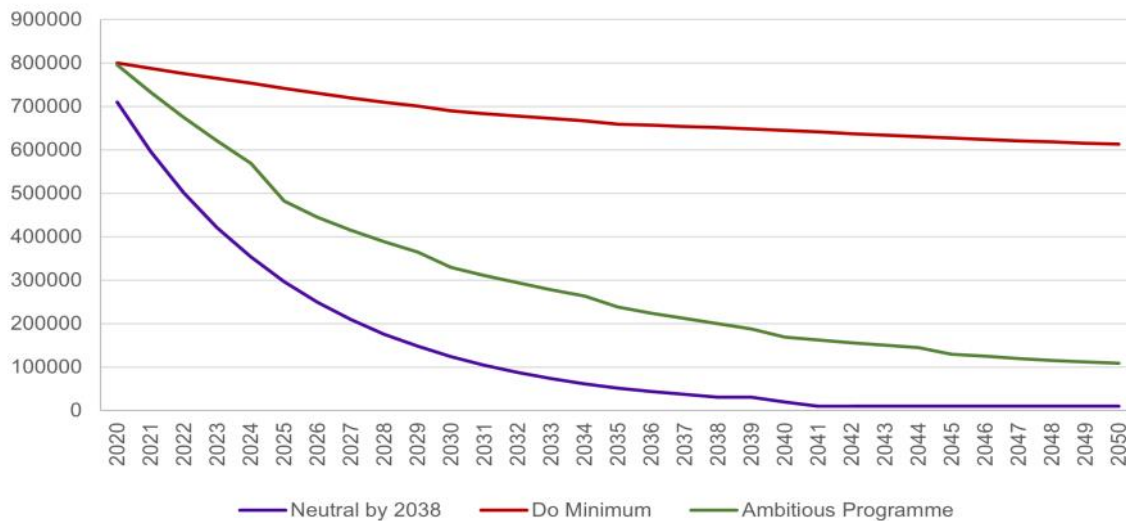
Potential pathways

To help inform the approach we should take and to demonstrate the extent of the challenge we face we have used the SCATTER emissions tool^[19]. This tool predicts how much we are likely to reduce our emissions if we take specific levels of action.

The graph on the following page sets out the potential SCATTER carbon reduction pathways for Bury against Bury's required pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038.

Do Minimum: Assumes minimal action beyond current national policy and nationally led decarbonisation of the national grid. This will still require a significant level of effort locally. We can see that emissions are 20 times what they should be to meet our carbon neutral target in 2038.

Ambitious Programme: Assumes that the region goes significantly beyond national policy and grid decarbonisation across both energy supply and demand measures. We can see that the emissions are over 5 times more than they should be for our own carbon neutral targets in 2038.



Potential Carbon Reduction Pathways for Bury in tCO₂e

Using these pathways to inform our plans

SCATTER has its limitations and is a theoretical model of possible carbon reduction pathways and cannot account for all the practical and commercial constraints we have locally. However, the main value of the model is to show the scale of change required.

From the graph above we can see that the necessary reductions to meet our target will be extremely challenging requiring unprecedented transformational change and financial investment. Turning these scenarios into reality requires immediate radical actions over the next five years and beyond. Despite the challenge of achieving reductions, it is important for us to maintain the drive and ambition to do what's needed to make our fair contribution to tackling climate change.

Going further and closing the gap

As is shown above, to meet our carbon neutral targets we need to do much more than the "Ambitious Programme" pathway. This will require innovation in technology, delivery or financing/funding which could include:

- An increase in the efficiency of renewable energy generation technology such as in solar photovoltaic panels or onshore wind turbines
- A more significant scale up in delivery of deep retrofit homes reaching a higher standard i.e., Passivhaus standard or equivalent
- Greater reduction for heating demand in commercial buildings beyond that currently supported by evidence

Locally we must work with the GMCA, academic institutions and other enterprises to help stimulate the innovation and development we need to fill the gap to meet our carbon neutral targets.



Chapter 5: Priority Action Areas

Our 11 Priority Action Areas

1. Our Energy Supply
2. Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings
3. Low Carbon Travel
4. The Things we Buy and Throw Away
5. Food
6. Our Natural Environment
7. The Green Economy
8. Environmental Justice
9. Climate Resilience and Adaptation
10. Putting Climate Change at the Heart of Council Action
11. Carbon Offsetting

5.1 Our Energy Supply

Objective: To generate and source all our local energy needs from zero-carbon and renewable sources by 2038

In the UK, the carbon intensity involved in generating our electricity has fallen by 63% since 2012 and we expect it to continue its decline over the coming years^[20].

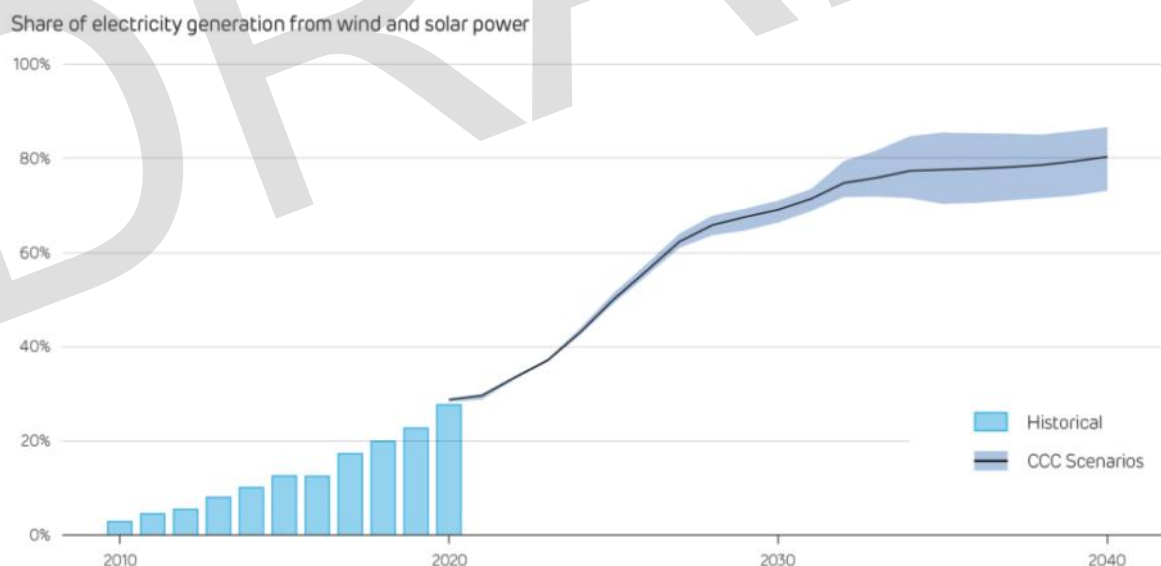
Wind and solar are on a continual upward trend as coal and oil are increasingly phased out across the UK. The Climate Change Committee predict that by 2025 wind and solar will account for 50% of our electricity and this will continue to increase as technology improves^[21].

As the technology improves, we can expect new fuels to be developed and we as a society can anticipate a move away from a centralised

grid and towards more local production of electricity, improving efficiency and reliability.

The three main aspects to this area are:

1. Increasing local renewable generation of electricity by solar, hydro and wind;
2. Encouraging private properties to choose renewable energy sources
3. Decarbonising how we heat our buildings by replacing gas boilers with air or ground source heat pumps or heat networks



Share of electricity generation from wind and solar power^[21]

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Renewable energy generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">15MW of renewable energy generated in Bury^[22]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">47MW of renewable energy generated^[22]
Public building energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">30.7% of the Council's purchased electricity comes from renewable sources^[23]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">100% of the Council's purchased electricity to come from renewable sources

What is Bury Council Doing? - Decarbonising Public Buildings

Bury Council has been awarded £8.5 million to install heat pumps and solar PV systems in several Council buildings across the borough. This is a fantastic opportunity for us to audit our buildings and make infrastructural improvements in order to reduce energy and financial waste^[50]

To see what else Bury Council have planned check out the **Climate Action Plan**, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- Policy and attractive incentives to encourage renewable energy generation
- Work with local agencies to develop suitable means for making renewable heating systems accessible and attractive to our communities
- Improvements in financial benefits and motivations
- Further investment in relevant technology
- UK-wide schemes increasing employment in relevant industries
- Further funding allowing Local Authorities to take stronger action

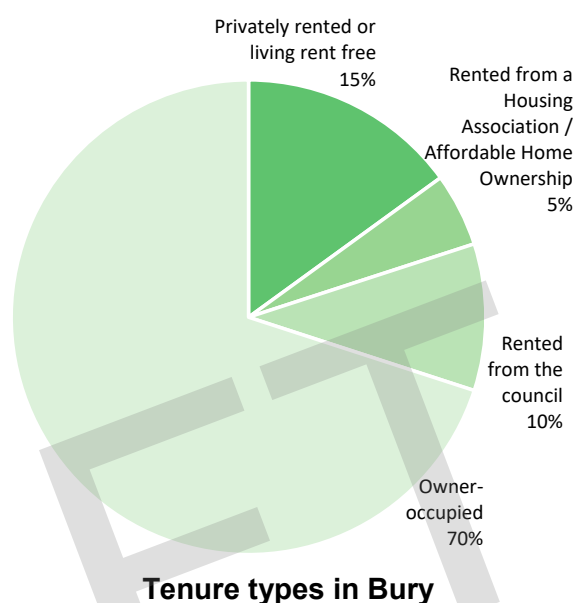
5.2 Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings

Objective: To ensure all our buildings are carbon neutral by 2038

Energy use in buildings is a significant contributor to carbon emissions. Domestic energy use accounts for over 40% of the UK's total demand for energy^[24]. In simple terms in order to eliminate carbon emissions from our buildings we will have to:

- Replace gas heating and cooking facilities with electric alternatives;
- Maximise the energy efficiency of buildings through insulation and retrofit of fittings like lighting;
- Maximise on site renewables (see previous section); and
- Purchase any remaining electricity needs from renewable sources.

34% of Bury's total emissions come from domestic households^[19], however, only 10% of properties in Bury are directly controlled by the council^[17].



Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Improved insulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9782 households (12% of total households) installed measures under ECO between 2013 and March 2019^[19] • FoE estimate that only 30% of homes in Bury are well insulated^[22] • The council have delivered a number of projects to improve the energy performance of our domestic sector including £11million of Warm Front grants, Toasty Bury, Local Energy Advice Programme (offering free advice). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of the Earth suggest we need to upgrade insulation in 5750 homes per year^[22] • From 2021, 100% new-build properties are built to Passivhaus or equivalent standard^[19]
Decarbonisation of heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of houses are connected to the gas grid^[19] • Renewable Heat Incentive has accredited 61 domestic installations for renewable heat systems within Bury^[16] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% of housing stock has a new non-gas heating system^[19] • The majority of heat will be provided by heat pumps (90%) with the rest taken up by district heating and resistive heating^[19] • FoE estimate we need to install 3353 eco-heating systems per year^[22] (as of March 2021)

To be successful we will need to persuade homeowners, landlords, businesses and other public sector organisations to upgrade their insulation and to convert their heating to a renewable system such as ground or air source heat pumps.

There are currently low levels of domestic and non-domestic retrofitting taking place in our borough, the exceptions being registered housing providers and a handful of proactive homeowners. This is a result of lack of knowledge and demand for retrofitting, very low access to funding (including grants and

low-cost loans), lack of local skills and supply chain, and a lack of financial incentives and business models to make investment in retrofit stack up for homeowners and landlords.

As part of Bury Council's Carbon Action Strategy we must ensure that new developments in the borough do not eat into our limited carbon budgets and add to our already significant retrofit challenge. We therefore need all new build to be built and operated to zero carbon standards as soon as possible.

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the Climate Action Plan, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- Deliver suitable schemes with attractive incentives for home and business owners to encourage them to make their properties carbon neutral
- Provide direct funding to local councils to allow them to design and deliver a strategic approach to making local properties carbon neutral
- Regularly review and upgrade minimum energy efficiency standards for commercial and domestic properties and provide Local Councils with adequate resources to enforce
- Establish a national zero carbon definition and methodology for its implementation which could be implemented as quickly as possible through our planning and building control system
- Bring forward the target date of a decarbonised electricity grid from 2050 to 2038
- Develop with Greater Manchester innovative finance and delivery mechanisms to retrofit homes and commercial buildings

5.3 Low Carbon Travel

Objective: A complete transition to fossil fuel free local travel by 2038

We need to improve our air quality and reduce CO₂ emissions produced by the way we, and the goods we use, travel within our borough. Compared to the power sector emissions from transport remain stubbornly high^[19].

Improvements in vehicle emissions standards have not delivered expected benefits in “real world” conditions. Cars still dominate over public transport, walking and cycling.

The global challenge presented by the COVID-19 pandemic has forced us to embrace new patterns of living including working from home, shopping locally, reduced car use and turning more to walking and cycling. We are presented with a huge opportunity to build on this to make lasting change. As lockdown loosens it is possible for new travel patterns to emerge, but it is vital that we shape these patterns to ensure that the car does not become the default mode for socially distanced transport. This will require us to seize the current mood and do everything we can in our communities to make walking and cycling a safe attractive option.

In addition to releasing CO₂, fossil fuel-based transport is preventing us from meeting air quality targets for the pollutant nitrogen dioxide and as a result we have received a direction from the government to take action to meet these targets in the shortest time possible^[25]. During late 2020 we carried out a consultation on the proposed Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan proposals to gather thoughts on a proposed Clean Air Zone for the more polluting commercial vehicles. It is proposed that The Clean Air Zone is accompanied by supporting funding to help local businesses to upgrade their vehicles.

Public transport in the area is continually improving and the new metro stops along the Bury-East Didsbury metro line will help further intra-connect Bury as well as inter-connect to further afield.

Through improvements to public and active travel, co-benefits relating to health and environment can be expected.

Although not in our Borough we recognise that Manchester International Airport is a significant source of emissions in our city region and provides a valuable service for our communities in relation to the movement of freight and also for holidays and business travel. It is vital that we take any action we can to ensure that the emissions from our local airport are fully aligned with the Paris Agreement.



One of the new temporary bike lanes in Berlin, which have been widened to enable cyclists to keep further apart

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Modal shift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13% commute by public transport, 1% cycle and 9% walk (total 23%)^[22] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need 60% to commute by public transport, cycling or walking^[22]
Shift to zero emission cars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 424 plug-in vehicles registered in Bury^[19] 24 charge points within Bury^[22] Majority of goods are moved by road (87%) in diesel HGVs and LGVs (vans)^[19] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cars and buses are 100% electric^[19] A minimum of 108 chargepoint's^[19] Carbon emission free freight would be ideal but at a minimum we need to see 22% decrease in distance covered by freight and 75% increase in efficiency^[19]

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the Climate Action Plan, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- More powers and long-term sustainable funding to deal effectively with air quality, congestion, improving public transport
- £1.5billion of investment in walking and cycling infrastructure across GM to deliver the "Made to Move" vision of cycle routes on every corridor^[26]
- A fully devolved long term infrastructure budget for Greater Manchester as recommended in the National Infrastructure Assessment
- Facilitate the trialling of tram-trains to enable substantial expansion of the rapid transit network
- Fund pilot schemes to encourage use of shared transport schemes e.g. car clubs etc
- Pilot low carbon alternatives for HGVs and heavier vehicles such as hydrogen
- Support to tackle emissions from aviation

5.4 The Things we Buy and Throw Away

Objective: To buy, use and dispose of goods in a sustainable way so that our collective decisions do not add indirectly to the burden of climate change, damaging pollution in Bury or elsewhere

Whilst many of the things we buy are produced outside Bury we have a responsibility for the carbon footprint of the things we buy and throw away. These consumption-based emissions are very difficult to measure but research by Berners-Lee et al^[27] are almost equivalent to the direct emissions that we measure for our targets and budget setting. This therefore is a largely unseen but nevertheless massively important source of greenhouse gases.

The damage done to our environment caused by waste products can be avoided if more sustainable decisions are made at the production stage. We need to change the way that we as consumers treat end of life products. As the figure below shows, our consumption habits form a large part of our carbon footprints and therefore there is a large scope of options in how we can improve.

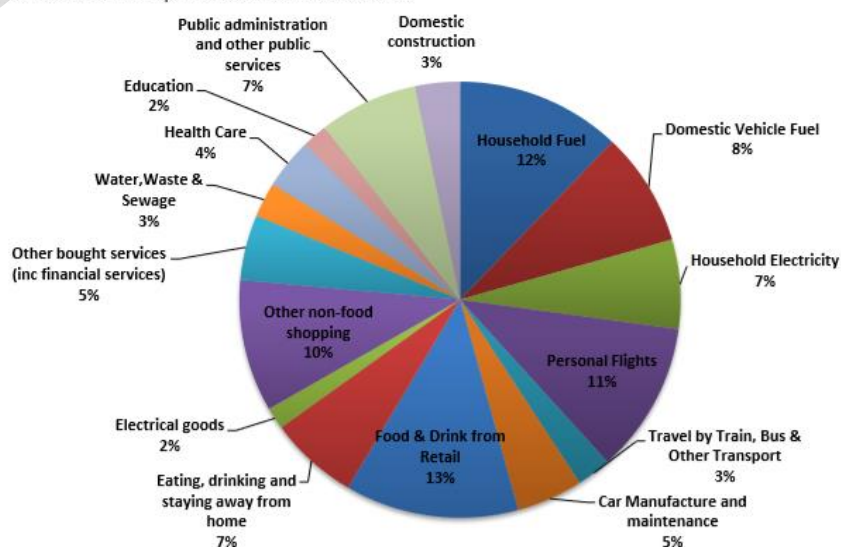
As well as individual action we also need to work with industry to encourage a more

circular, sustainable and resource-efficient business models. We need industry to use more sustainable materials and make sure that their manufacturing processes maximise both resource and energy efficiency. Fly-tipping is also a persistent issue and we need local businesses as well as individuals to fully consider their waste processes.

The Council and the public sector should lead the way in terms of what we buy and throw away and incorporate sustainable methods and ideas into our procurement practices. This is a key opportunity to enable a fairer way of providing work in terms of our local community as well as the environment.

As we emerge from the COVID-19 related lockdowns; now is an excellent moment to reassess our current high levels of consumption and instead look towards re-use and recycling and repairing rather than throwing away.

GM resident's footprint breaks down as follows:



The greenhouse gas footprint of Greater Manchester residents broken down by consumption category (total 41.2 million tonnes CO₂e)^[28]

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now	Where do we need to get to by 2038
Reduce our consumption-based emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">These emissions are very difficult to assess with any accuracy. However, research estimates that consumption-based emissions represent about 45% of our total greenhouse gas emissions^[28]. More work should be carried out to understand Bury's role in consumption-based emissions and what effective interventions should be taken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although we can't measure progress very easily we must take action wherever we can to reduce waste and source food which is more sustainably produced.
Waste reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bury council collected 60,913 tonnes of household residual waste and 34,111 tonnes of that amount was recycled (2019/20)^[29]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">By 2038, we must reduce the total waste collected to 36,445tonnes^[19]
Increased recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bury Council recycled 56% of waste collected from households in 2019/20. If all appropriate waste was recycled in Bury, we would have achieved a rate of 70%^[29].	<ul style="list-style-type: none">85% of commercial and household waste goes to recycling^[19]

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the **Climate Action Plan**, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- To use the recovery following Covid-19 to build a more sustainable approach to consumption – to encourage re-use, recycling and repair rather than throw away
- Further powers and incentives to increase re-use and recycling for both residents and businesses
- National regulation to reduce packaging, encourage a circular economy, to push resource efficiency across the commercial sector
- Local Authorities provided with stronger enforcement powers to stop fly tipping

5.5 Food

Objective: To reduce the impact of our diet on climate change

Bury is part of a complex global system whose climate and environmental impacts are vast. Our approach to tackling food related emissions must consider everything from the direct production of crops and livestock and the fuel and methods used in said production, through to food waste and consumption choices. There are many things to include but that also means there are many opportunities for positive change.

We need to reassess our consumption habits and look at where the food we buy comes from as well as what and how we are cooking.

By paying heed to these considerations there are benefits to be unlocked by supporting the local economy, improving diets and reducing associated ailments and health conditions, and reduce demands upon the environment caused by importing food.

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Reduce emissions resulting from our consumption of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">These emissions are very difficult to assess with any accuracy. However, research estimates that food and drink represent about 20% of our total greenhouse gas emissions^[28]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although we can't measure progress very easily, we must take action wherever we can to reduce waste and source food which is more sustainably produced.The Sustainable Food Places Framework needs to be embedded across the borough due to the co-benefits around climate and nutrition.
Reduce food wastage and increase food recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">62% of food waste was avoidable43% of food waste was correctly captured in the recycling bins (16,633t in 2019/20)^[52]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoidable food waste needs to be reduced to as near 0% as possible. All unavoidable food waste needs to be recycling.

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the Climate Action Plan, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- To work with farmers and crop producers on a national scale to encourage uptake of sustainable methods that do not cause financial burden
- Greater communication and normalisation regarding the different diets available

5.6 Our Natural Environment

Objective: To capture more carbon naturally by increasing woodland cover and by protecting and enhancing soil environments and natural habitats

Our parks, gardens, woodlands, street trees and other elements of Bury's green infrastructure have an essential part to play in helping us meet our climate change objectives. Greenspace and green infrastructure can help us mitigate our changing climate by helping manage flood risk and heat stress as well as helping to reduce CO₂. To stay within our carbon budgets, we need our land to become a net remover of carbon. At the same time our green and blue spaces also deliver a myriad of other benefits such as improved physical and mental health, increased biodiversity, supporting jobs, creating attractive neighbourhoods, adding to an active travel network and many others.

Greater Manchester has been identified as the Urban Pioneer as part of the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan^[6]. This means our city region is testing new tools and methods for investing in and managing the natural environment so that we can have better quality

green infrastructure including green roofs, walls, paths and cycle networks. Significant progress has been made in developing a natural capital approach and progressing our priorities.

In order to ensure the growth of our area's biodiversity we need to adopt more sustainable methods that promote and encourage a variety of plants and animals to survive and thrive. Both current and new developments will need to actively incorporate methods to deliver a net gain in biodiversity. This is something that we must embed within the new Greater Manchester Places for Everyone strategy^[30] or in our own Local Plans.



Burrs Country Park



Bury's Greenspace

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Increase tree planting and tree cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government's National Forest Inventory (NFI)^[31] suggests that 9% of Bury is woodland and Red Rose Forest/City of Trees^[32] indicate 8% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends of the Earth suggest we must double tree cover as soon as possible^[22]
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)—Total area 923ha (2015)^[48] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to recognise and develop areas through the SBI mechanism
Ecological Enhancement Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven Ecological Enhancement Areas have been identified in the Council's Natural Environment Topic Paper (2018)^[48] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to develop these areas to allow their biodiversity to flourish

What is Bury Council Doing? - Barnfield Park Regeneration

Bury Council is investing £100,000 into Barnfield Park in Prestwich with the hope to turn the former horticulture centre into a new centre to grow trees and wildflowers. In conjunction with City of Trees, the regeneration will see the current infrastructure be restored to its previous use and allow the community to engage in practical learning and skill development while also providing a hub of coordination for tree-planting activities across Greater Manchester^[49]

To see what else Bury Council have planned check out the **Climate Action Plan**, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- We need commitment from Government by increasing public funding into the natural environment as well as help to bring in private investment at a national scale

5.7 The Green Economy

Objective: To help our businesses to transition to carbon neutrality and to provide a suitable and sufficient green commercial sector to future proof our local economy and to enable us to meet our 2038 target

To retain a healthy economy and the businesses that provide the goods, services and employment opportunities we need, we have to move towards a low carbon more resource efficient economy that is kind to our environment and helps us to meet our carbon neutral target.

As well as existing businesses becoming greener, we need to support the creation and development of new businesses that will provide the technologies, innovations, goods and services of a low carbon future.

It is now recognised that an economic model built on perpetual growth in physical resource consumption presents significant challenges to our carbon neutral commitments. Growth and development has traditionally equated to more energy consuming buildings, increase in the movement of people and goods and associated transport infrastructure, the consumption of more materials and the generation of increased levels of waste. This approach must change to reflect a “net zero” way of running our economy.

Our recovery from COVID-19 brings an opportunity to reset society and move us more swiftly to a carbon neutral future. Investment in renewable energy and zero carbon solutions could power our economic recovery internationally nationally and locally. In Bury it

is vital that we “build back better” and direct our investment and priorities to growing local low carbon businesses.

We need to create a new generation of jobs in the industries and infrastructure that we need to tackle the climate crisis and a workforce that will be able to contribute and benefit from a new green economy.

Our businesses are privately owned and many occupy premises as tenants relying on private landlords to carry out works on the energy efficiency and heating systems of their buildings. As with domestic properties we need the assistance of the Government to create the correct incentives and to work with us and the private sector to develop innovative business models that make zero carbon attractive financially.



Zero Waste Produce Section

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Reduce emissions from our commercial sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total emissions from the industrial and commercial sector in 2017 was 180ktCO₂e^[14] 70% of Display Energy Certificates rated commercial buildings were D or lower^[33] Consumption by non-domestic lighting computers and commercial motors fell 1.7% between 2015 and 2018^[20] Greater Manchester's Green Growth Company has engaged with 170 local enterprises saving 44,591t CO₂e and produced cost savings of £9.3 million^[34] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial heating and cooling must reduce by 60%^[19] 50% of heating must come from air source heat pumps^[19] 30% from ground source heat pumps and the remainder from community scale combined heat and power^[19] Commercial lighting and appliance energy demand must decrease by 25%^[19] Commercial cooking to be 100% electric^[19]
Grow local green businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently 17 Bury based companies on the Growth Company's Low Carbon network of Green businesses^[34]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well-developed local green economy with a range of businesses and employment opportunities providing support for a zero-carbon lifestyle Local colleges and other academic institutions providing our local workforce with the skills they need to deliver and maintain carbon solution in our homes and businesses

What are our Local Businesses Doing? - Faith in Nature^[51]

Faith in Nature, a locally based family-owned cosmetics manufacturer, are now saving more than £23,000 a year after installing several measures to reduce their consumption levels and therefore reduce emissions and costs. Being an environmentally inclined enterprise, the company wanted to ensure it's manufacturing processes were also as efficient as possible. With the help of the Business Growth Hub's Green Growth support team, the company has been able to identify and implement new ideas and strategies previously unknown to them^[51]

To see what else Bury Council have planned check out the Climate Action Plan, our annually updated working document for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from national government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- Sufficient funding and incentives for businesses to transition to carbon neutrality
- Incentives to stimulate the development of local quality green business such as renewable energy installers to provide the necessary goods and services needed to make carbon neutrality an easier option for residents and businesses
- Require carbon neutral housing and commercial premises in all new developments
- Incentivise the education sector to provide the necessary skills to enable localities to become carbon neutral

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5.8 Environmental Justice

Objective: To eradicate fuel poverty and identify and action environmental injustices in our borough

Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, colour, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. In other words, your health should not suffer because of the environment where you live, work, play or learn^[35].

Fuel poverty forms a large part of environmental justice and the phrase is used to describe the situation where a household can't pay for its energy needs without compromising other basic needs like food, transport or clothing.

The latest statistics indicate that in 2017 there were 9,563 households in Bury that were considered to be fuel poor. This represents nearly 12% of our households. However, it is worth noting that in some areas of the Borough

we have levels of fuel poverty which reach between 15.2 and 16.9% ^[41-45].

People who live in cold homes and can't afford to heat them will experience direct health implications and these will particularly effect the most vulnerable such as infants and the elderly. Excess winter deaths, circulatory diseases, respiratory problems and mental health issues are some of the more common consequences of living in a home that is not adequately heated.

Fuel poverty leads to poor thermal comfort and deepens health inequalities. Excess winter deaths in England and Wales in 2017/18 were the highest on record since 1975/76 with 190 excess winter deaths in Bury ^[36]. Furthermore nearly 17,000 of the 56,300 national deaths recorded in 2017/18 were preventable and the result of living in cold housing^[47].



Photo by Peter Hall

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2031)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Improve energy performance of houses to eradicate fuel poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">9,563 households suffer fuel poverty representing 12% of household^[17]Excess winter deaths are at 190 in 2017/18 and a significant proportion of these will be the result of living in cold homes^[36]The council have carried out the following schemes to address this issue e.g. Kill the Chill, Toasty Bury (800 homes with improved insulation) Little Bill (£45,000 annual savings on residents bills), National Energy Action Warm Homes Campaign Award 2016 – Grant funding Fuel Poverty Fund 2015/2017 and the Greater Manchester Big Clean Switch	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Eradicate all fuel poverty in our borough and ensure that 100% of homes of those on lower incomes are carbon neutral and achieving excellent standards of energy efficiency

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the [Climate Action Plan](#), our annually updated working document, for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from National government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- Increase local authority resources to tackle fuel poverty and carbon neutrality in tandem
- Provide regulations with adequate resources for enforcement to push privately rented properties to carbon neutrality by 2038

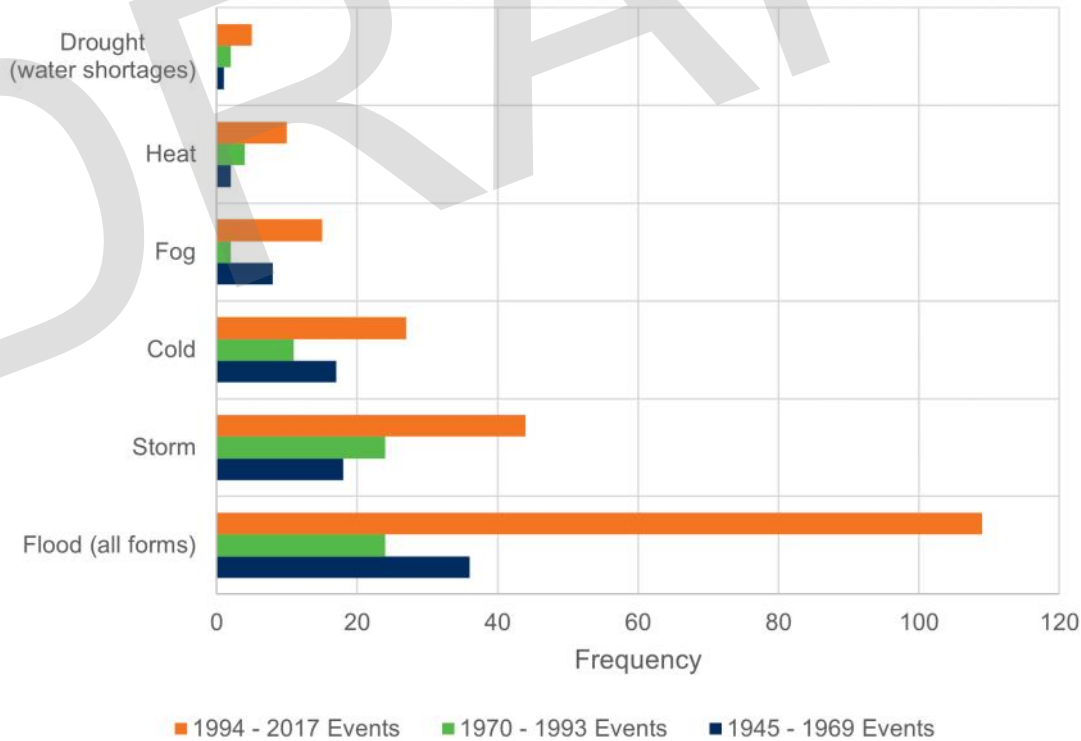
5.9 Climate Resilience & Adaptation

Objective: To adapt our borough’s buildings, infrastructure and natural environment to the changing climate and to increase the climate resilience of our residents and organisations

Bury’s climate is changing and we have already experienced impacts such as flooding and the resulting devastation this can cause in our local communities. We need to adapt and build resilience to changing patterns of extreme weather events, focussing particularly on hazards such as floods which evidence suggests are a particular threat to Bury.

Climate change projections for Bury point towards us experiencing warmer and wetter winters, hotter, drier summers and more periods of extreme heat and heavy rainfall. Winter rainfall could increase by around 30% across Greater Manchester by 2065 and the warmest day could rise by 6°C at this point^[37].

These changes will have a major effect on Bury’s people, environments, buildings, and infrastructure. Recent research has identified climate change risks to Greater Manchester’s critical infrastructure which is central to people’s livelihoods and quality of life. Floods and storms account for the higher risks^[38] and these events stand out as priorities for adaptation and resilience planning and action. There is also the risk that changing climate leads to new diseases and therefore more pandemics. Our recent experience with COVID-19 has highlighted the health inequalities present in our society and how these types of events can affect our communities.



Past occurrence of extreme weather and climate change hazard events across Greater Manchester^[38]

Resilience will be about how our borough can meet its ambitions whilst ensuring:

- it is safe and secure;
- it is addressing its vulnerabilities; and
- it can meet expected or unexpected disruptive challenges.

These efforts need to be underpinned by robust action on climate change adaptation to protect the most vulnerable communities (see

previous Environmental Justice section), our economy, key infrastructure and our natural environment.

Much work has been completed to protect properties from flooding but there is still significant investment required to ensure that standards of protection to our residents is increased.

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Protect our communities from likely changes in climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have several key documents already in place helping us understand and manage local flood issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National flood maps^[39] • An Emergency Plan^[40] • A Local Flood Risk Management Strategy^[40] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All potential impacts from a changing climate are understood and actions in place to protect the resilience of our community • Use of more natural flood management to reduce or slow run-off after heavy rain
Identify how green infrastructure can make improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bury Council have implemented several projects around climate resilience including Killelea Residential Care Home soak zone and soakaway tree-planting along Prestwich High Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More projects similar to those already completed need to be identified and actioned in cooperation with local communities

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the Climate Action Plan, our annually updated working document, for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

- Further funding to help develop resilience projects
- Setting up a framework providing Local Authorities with further guidance

5.10 Putting Climate Change at the Heart of the Council

Objective: To ensure that Bury Council's actions, plans, policies and strategies suitably progress the council and our community to meet our carbon neutral targets

Since 2008/09, Bury Council has reduced its emissions by 47%, however the Council are still responsible for 15,650t CO₂e^[13].

Local Authorities across the country are looking to ensure that their operations are becoming increasingly carbon neutral and are taking action that includes a mixture of infrastructural and behavioural change.

Bury Council is responsible for a wide portfolio including housing, green spaces, public buildings, key services such as education,

waste and health as well as the associated operations that go along with these sectors. Creating and enabling change will require considerable effort from everyone in the Council and each department will need to incorporate sustainable changes to reach our target of carbon neutrality by 2038.

We must make sure that our climate change targets are front and centre in all our decision making, policies strategies and action plans.

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Council related emissions reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Council related emissions are 15,650t CO₂e and are annually reported^[13] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions need to be reduced to the point where the Council is carbon-neutral which will likely incorporate some form of carbon offsetting
Incorporate sustainability in all of the Council's future strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently included in the Housing Strategy and Bury 2030 Strategy^[17a] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be considered as part of all strategies



Bury Town Hall

What is Bury Council Doing? - Installing Energy-efficient Streetlighting

We've installed 11,431 low energy LED streetlights meaning that nearly 60% of our streetlights are now LED. A further 3194 will be fitted with LED over the next 5 years so that 75% of our streetlighting will be converted. This work has been made possible via Salix funding worth £707,000^[13]

To see what else Bury Council have planned check out the Climate Action Plan, our annually updated working document, for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from National government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- Further funding allowing the Council to take big strides towards decarbonisation
- More decisive action around other public sectors which the Council does not control e.g. NHS
- More top-down options enabling collaboration and knowledge sharing

5.11 Carbon Offsetting

Objective: To ensure that the council identify and deliver suitable means for offsetting any residual; carbon emissions from our borough by 2038

Carbon offsetting is an action that compensates for the emissions of carbon from other sources. This can include tree planting or the investment in schemes designed to reduce greenhouse gases outside our borough boundary e.g., wind and solar farms.

We know that some of our emissions will be difficult to remove and that getting to carbon neutrality will be incredibly challenging. Even if we follow a hugely ambitious pathway it appears that some carbon emissions from freight, buildings, aviation and industry will remain.

Technological developments such as synthetic fuel development, carbon capture and storage and policy developments such as national banning of fossil fuels by a certain year may help us to address these remaining emissions at some point. However, there is a great deal of uncertainty about these issues and our ability to deploy new innovations at scale.

In order to reach our carbon neutrality target we must begin to consider the role of carbon offsetting both within and beyond our boundaries. Our aim will be to design a programme to reduce carbon emissions as far as we can and only rely on offsetting for the residual persistent emissions.

Where are we now and where do we need to get by 2038

Measure	Where are we now (in 2021)?	Where do we need to get to by 2038?
Identify potential carbon offsetting measures to allow us to address residual carbon emissions following an extensive emission reduction programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We are involved in programmes to increase tree cover in our borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deliver sufficient offsetting to cancel out our remaining persistent residual carbon emissions.

To see what Bury Council have planned check out the **Climate Action Plan**, our annually updated working document, for a full list of actions.

What We Need from National Government

Bury Council can only do so much, we need assistance from National government to achieve all our goals and leave a healthier brighter future for tomorrow's generation. We need:

- Further funding and research into carbon offsetting



Chapter 6: Engaging and Empowering our Neighbourhoods

Bury Council cannot deliver our carbon neutral target on our own and we will need to work closely with our residents, local businesses, community groups and other public sector organisations to enable and encourage them to help our borough to become carbon neutral. This will include working with our stakeholders to address emissions from their energy and fuel use but also from their consumption.

The council is committed to engaging with all sector of society including and involving local residents, commercial organisations and businesses, borough partner organisations including the voluntary sector, health and education partners, schools, the GMCA, neighbouring councils, Transport for Greater Manchester and National Government Department and agencies.

To help us to engage and harness the enthusiasm and ideas of our communities we have committed to support the set up of Environmental Forums in each of our five neighbourhoods. These Forums will feed directly into the development, delivery and

monitoring of progress on our detailed action plan which will be produced under this strategy.

The Council hopes that by creating these Forums, people can become increasingly engaged with the climate emergency and domestic/personal emissions will decrease accordingly.

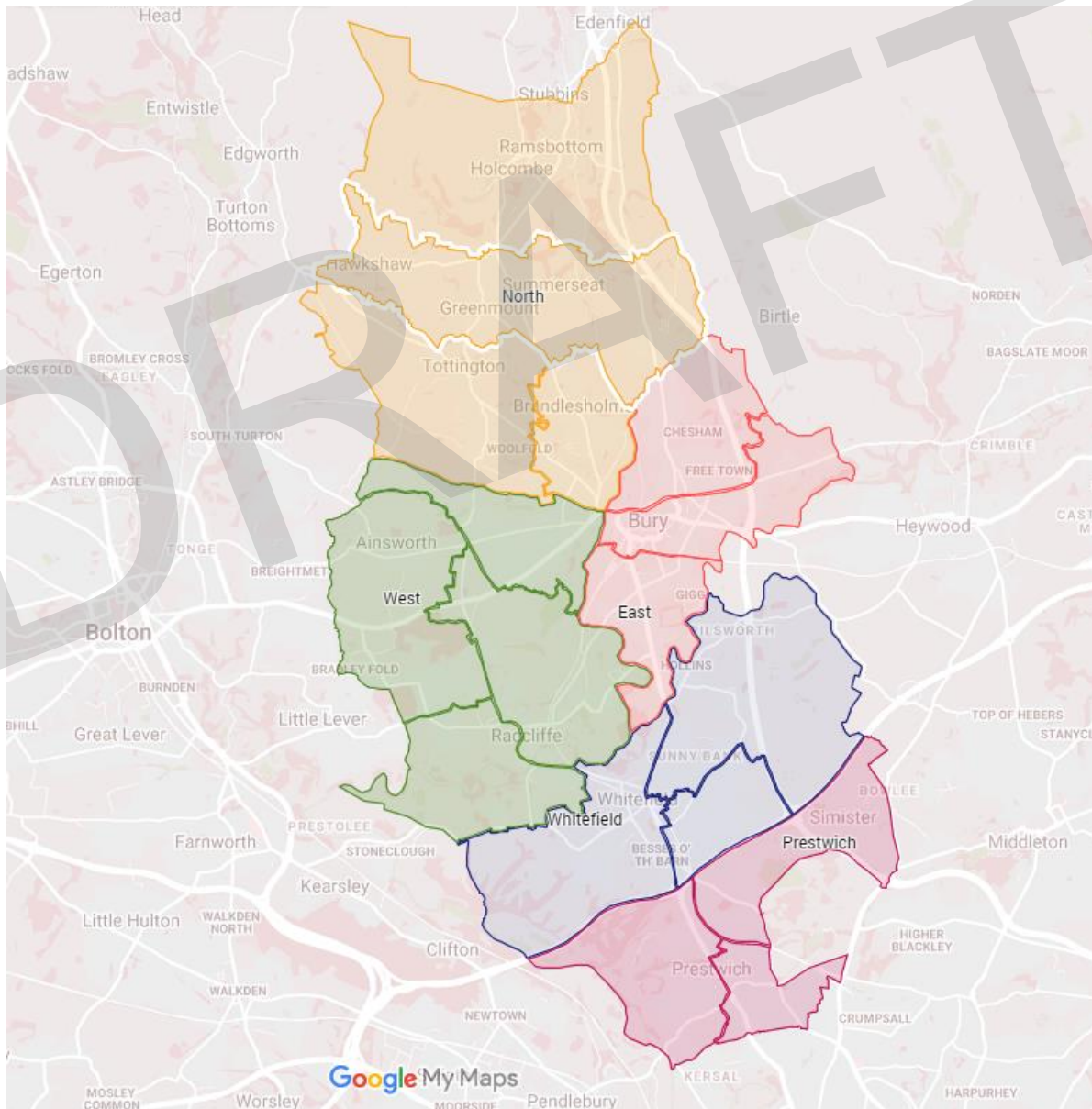


Bury Market

The neighbourhood approach

Bury consists of six Townships and these are organised into five different neighbourhoods: North (Tottington and Ramsbottom), East (Bury), West (Radcliffe), Prestwich and Whitefield. Each of these townships and neighbourhoods has its own identity and unique characteristics. To be effective it is important that our actions on climate change adopt a neighbourhood approach and develop and deliver plans that take into account the needs and strengths of each neighbourhood.

This section of the strategy will look at data regarding our neighbourhoods and identify characteristics which will help them to develop their own approach to this climate emergency [41-46].



Bury's Five Neighbourhoods

	North	East	West	Whitefield	Prestwich
Predominant age groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-29 50-59 65-79 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 45 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33-44
% Walk to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52%
Healthy Life Expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of healthy life expectancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amongst lowest in country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amongst lowest in country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of healthy life expectancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of healthy life expectancy
Premature mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better than Bury & England averages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worse than Bury & England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worse than Bury & England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better than Bury but worse than England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better than Bury but worse than England average
Highest cause of premature mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer
Highest cause of emergency hospital admissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronary heart disease COPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronary heart disease Stroke COPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronary heart disease COPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronary heart disease COPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronary heart disease COPD
% Fuel poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.8% Lower than Bury & England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.8% Higher than Bury & England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.4% Similar to Bury & England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.3% Similar to Bury & England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12% Higher than Bury & England average

	North	East	West	Whitefield	Prestwich
Tenure types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% owner occupied • 11% privately owned • 7.5% socially rented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% owner occupied • 17% privately rented • 24% socially rented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69% owner occupied • 13% privately rented • 17% socially rented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73% owner occupied • 11% privately rented • 15% socially rented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% owner occupied • 16% privately rented • 12% socially rented
Energy Path Network recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suited to a mix of electric heat pumps & district heating • Clusters of houses needing basic insulation • Explore opportunities around heat pumps and district heating in new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suited to district heating • Clusters of houses suitable for solar PV & batteries – some in area of high fuel poverty • Significant numbers of new homes proposed providing opportunities for heat pumps & district heating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suited to electric heat pumps • Clusters of houses in high fuel poverty areas needing basic insulation • Clusters of larger homes suitable for solar PV & batteries and • Explore opportunities around heat pumps and district heating in new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suited to electric heat pumps • Clusters of homes suitable for solar PV & batteries • Explore opportunities around heat pumps and district heating in new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suited to a mix of electric heat pumps & district heating • Clusters of houses in high fuel poverty areas needing basic insulation • Clusters of larger homes suitable for solar PV & batteries • Explore opportunities around heat pumps and district heating

	North	East	West	Whitefield	Prestwich
					in new developments
Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road links persistently exceeding nitrogen dioxide limits 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road links persistently exceeding nitrogen dioxide limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road links persistently exceeding nitrogen dioxide limits
Index of Multiple Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pockets of deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the most deprived areas of the borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of high deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of high deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of high deprivation
Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas at risk of surface water flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas at risk of surface water flooding
Suggested areas for priority action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV demonstration projects Demonstrator projects for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV demonstration projects Demonstrator projects for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV demonstration projects Demonstrator projects for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV demonstration projects Demonstrator projects for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV demonstration projects Demonstrator projects for

	North	East	West	Whitefield	Prestwich
	<p>renewable heating in Six Town Housing properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote active travel widely. Particular focus on school-age children & adults (over 40) Climate change adaptation including resilience to flooding Integrate carbon neutrality into the Ramsbottom town centre improvements and any future Tottington town centre 	<p>renewable heating in Six Town Housing properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote active travel widely. Particular focus on young adults (under 40) to reduce emissions & improve health Climate change adaptation including resilience to flooding Integrate carbon neutrality into proposed regeneration projects in the town centre Promote ULEVs Tackle fuel poverty 	<p>renewable heating in Six Town Housing properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting active travel amongst the young & older people to reduce emissions & improve health Climate change adaptation including resilience to flooding Integrate carbon neutrality into the proposed regeneration of the town centre Improve insulation in fuel poor houses Push for carbon neutral properties 	<p>renewable heating in Six Town Housing properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote active travel widely. Particular focus on older adults (over 45) to reduce emissions & improve health Climate change adaptation including resilience to flooding Integrate carbon neutrality into any town centre regeneration opportunities arising Promote ULEVs 	<p>renewable heating in Six Town Housing properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote active travel widely. Particular focus on young adults (under 40) to reduce emissions & improve health Climate change adaptation including resilience to surface water flooding Integrate carbon neutrality into the proposed regeneration of the town centre Promote ULEVs Improve insulation in the houses of

	North	East	West	Whitefield	Prestwich
	<p>regeneration opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote ULEVs • Promote improved insulation amongst large privately owned housing sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve cycling infrastructure on key commuter routes • Replace Bury Transport Interchange with a more modern user-friendly facility 	<p>in new proposed developments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push for carbon neutral properties in new proposed developments • Improve cycling infrastructure on key commuter routes 	<p>those in fuel poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push for carbon neutral properties in new proposed developments • Improve cycling infrastructure on key commuter routes to improve safety of cyclists



Chapter 7: Challenges and Risks

The following page includes some of the many challenges and risks that the Council faces in achieving a carbon neutral borough by 2038.

Despite the risks it is vital for the Council to take action and push a strong environmental agenda.

Challenge/Risk	Description	Mitigation
The expense of renewable energy heating systems discouraging uptake and worsening fuel poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat pump systems are more expensive than gas fired heating Market for delivery of electrical renewable energy systems is not well developed Houses need very good insulation levels for electrical renewable energy systems to be effective increasing cost and upheaval. Post COVID will bring a recession which will hit our local communities and reduce their ability to spend money on new heating systems etc. All above would have a larger impact on those in fuel poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby government to push society towards renewable heating by providing appropriate incentives Use example projects in Six Town Housing properties to stimulate local market to increase demand which will bring prices down Encourage our local green business sector to deliver the necessary heating systems Work with colleges to ensure that students are trained to deliver new heating systems.
Climate scepticism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some members of the community question the science surrounding climate change and therefore fail to comprehend the importance of taking action to reduce our impact and reach carbon neutrality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase community engagement and open dialogues with clear and comprehensive science Provide access to resources that detail potential future impacts caused by climate change
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale of costs required and lack of available council funding Little funding available from regional or national, government Requirement of COVID-19 on budgets could restrict spending on this area of work Lack of funding from social housing landlords, private landlords, owner occupiers, businesses and third sector organisations Increased costs for council through procuring goods and services on a zero-carbon basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils must work with GMCA to access any available external funding. Initially this could help with exemplar projects. Develop innovative business cases and models to allow us to work in partnership with the private sector to deliver zero carbon projects. Carbon neutral development must be seen as part of our “Build it back better” approach to COVID-19 recovery. Look at whole life costs when purchasing low energy equipment. Develop systems to allocate a cost to carbon emissions so that low carbon products and services can be evaluated properly.
Lack of Direct Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of properties in the borough are owned by organisations or individuals over whom the council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby government to push society towards renewable heating by providing appropriate incentives

Challenge/Risk	Description	Mitigation
	<p>has no power to require them to switch to zero carbon heating or to insulate their properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of the local electricity grid will need to be upgraded to support new electric heating systems and electric vehicle charging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use example projects in Six Town Housing properties to stimulate local market to increase demand which will bring prices down Encourage our local green business sector to deliver the necessary heating systems so that they are more accessible and visible to our communities. Work in partnership with Electricity North West to plan for the necessary grid upgrades to meet our targets
Council officer capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale of carbon neutral activities requires a significant increase in the numbers of officers involved in this activity at a time when resources are very tight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan ahead each year to ensure that we have sufficient officer resources to respond to the climate emergency.
Technology availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve carbon neutrality, we will need innovation and suitable viable alternatives to fossil fuel-based systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage innovation in our academic and business sectors and assist development where possible by providing pilot study opportunities.
New and existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current building regulations do not require carbon neutral development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all new council buildings are carbon neutral and major refurbishments take a building to carbon neutrality Use the council influence where we can to push developments to carbon neutrality. Encourage our partners to deliver carbon neutral developments Include carbon neutral development in the Places for Everyone report or our Local Plan as soon as possible.
Equality considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel poor in privately rented properties could be left behind as we move our residents to newer forms of carbon neutral heating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure we work with private sector landlords to prioritise relevant houses for upgrades Lobby government to provide financial incentives to help move fuel poor properties to carbon neutrality.

Challenge/Risk	Description	Mitigation
National policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the policies that are essential for Bury to meet our target are set at national level and are beyond our direct control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby government to provide attractive incentives to encourage our community to make the transition to zero carbon energy and transport Work with government to help inform new regulation and guidance



Chapter 8: Conclusions

We have a long journey ahead of us and all of us will need to make changes to how we live, eat, shop, travel and work. As we move towards a low-carbon society we can expect to see so many benefits come to fruition such as improved air quality, healthier lifestyles, cheaper utilities, safer neighbourhoods, increased social cohesion and improvements in the quality of our town centres.

Bury Council are keen to do all we can to help the environment and that will involve us not only providing large borough-wide projects but

also working with individual communities, groups and neighbourhoods to make sure that all of Bury can experience the benefits of a carbon-neutral future.

Let's do it

For the planet

For each other

For future generations

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Appendix 2: Climate Action Plan



Bury Council

Climate Action Plan 2021

We want Bury to be carbon neutral by 2038, to clean the air, protect our environment, and care for the health and well-being of our communities

Let's do it...

For our planet

For each other

For future generations

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What is a Climate Action Plan?

Our Climate Action Strategy provides the groundwork and explains why we're doing, what we're doing and what we hope to achieve.

Our Climate Action Plan is a much more fluid and organic document that will be annually updated, tracking our progress and highlighting where more work is needed.

All of us have a responsibility to get involved and there are things listed here that we can all do, not just the Council. As we all progress, the Action Plan will keep track of the different projects across different departments, groups and organisations throughout the borough. We have listed the progress to date that the Council is aware of, but there will be much more taking place within communities, businesses and other public sector organisations across the borough that we have not yet captured. This can be added to the progress, to give a true picture of all the action taking place

This Climate Action Plan will help us stay on track towards our end goal of carbon neutrality and provide as much accountability and transparency as possible.



Bury's Environmental Forums

Bury consists of six Townships which are then organised into five neighbourhoods: North (including Tottington and Ramsbottom), Bury East (including Bury), Bury West (including Radcliffe), Prestwich, and Whitefield.

Environmental Forums will be established in each of these five neighbourhoods. Prestwich Environmental Forum is already established and we expect Whitefield to also commence soon with the other three to follow later in the year.

These Forums will aim to unite different groups and voices; provide local communities with greater support to get projects and ideas off the ground; and provide a more concise way for the Council and community to work together.



Community Climate Action Fund

Part of Bury's Climate Action Plan, includes disseminating £100,000 worth of funding to local community action groups via successful bids.

Over the financial year 2021/22, the Council will invite bids from the community which tackle issues relating to actions within this Plan.

Funding for projects will be geographically spread across the borough to ensure that all residents of Bury can participate in this action.

Successful bids will need to clearly demonstrate an awareness of environmental issues, locality, community inclusion and fairness.



The Aim of this Plan

Our end goal is reaching carbon neutrality by 2038, if possible even sooner.

In order to get there, there is much we need to do. We need to engage with and spur on not only our internal departments but also local action groups, other public sector organisations, businesses, and individuals as we all have a part to play.

We hope that through this document that we can open up a new more-collaborative two-way dialogue that pushes you to make small changes while you push us to make big changes.

With the establishment of the five Environmental Forums and the opportunity to get stuck in on different actions, there is a great opportunity here to not only improve our environment but also our local community.

We have split the Action Plan into 11 Priority Action Areas which link to the Climate Action Strategy. We want to achieve everything in our Action Plan but time, money and logistics can not allow us to do everything immediately. Each action will be reviewed annually and classified as either:

- Not started
- Discussion Stage
- Early Actions
- On-Track
- Completed

The classifications will be subjective but will allow us to see where we need to focus our efforts and enable us to take action efficiently and effectively.

Next Steps and Enabling Action

As mentioned on the previous page, the Climate Action Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, over the coming year we expect to use the following schedule:

June / July 2021	Climate Action Strategy (CAS) and the Climate Action Plan (CAP) are put out to public consultation
Aug 2021	CAS and CAP are redrafted following the consultation
Aug / Sept 2021	Council helps establish the four remaining Environmental Forums
Sept 2021	Consultation responses are analysed for trends to better inform decision-making
Sept / Oct 2021	Council works with the local community to begin discussing actions
Oct 2021	Final CAS presented to Cabinet for approval
Oct 2021	Community Climate Fund applications open
Nov 2021	Community Climate Fund applications close
Dec 2021	Funding approved and money is distributed
Jan - May 2022	Council continues to work with Local Action Groups to promote actions, ideas and initiatives
June 2022	Reassessment of the CAP



Priority Action Areas

Our 11 Priority Action Areas

1. Our Energy Supply
2. Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings
3. Low Carbon Travel
4. The Things we Buy and Throw Away
5. Food
6. Our Natural Environment
7. The Green Economy
8. Environmental Justice
9. Climate Resilience and Adaptation
10. Putting Climate Change at the Heart of Council Action
11. Carbon Offsetting

Our Energy Sector

Actions	Progress	Progress to Date
Energy Production		
Exploit renewable energy potential in relation to solar, hydro and wind on our land, buildings and water assets		Awarded £8.5 million under the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to decarbonise 16 public buildings Preliminary investigations into Council owned potential hydro and wind energy sites
Buildings		
Provide local exemplar projects for renewable heating systems in Six Town Housing properties and also in developments where we have influence such as developments on our own land or partnerships with third parties		90 Six Town Housing properties retrofitted with air source heat pumps Private developments increasingly required to incorporate renewable heating systems
Increase the use of heat pumps and other sustainable renewable heating options in existing buildings		Awarded £8.5 million under the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to decarbonise 16 public buildings
Introduce policies requiring all new developments to be carbon neutral, featuring renewable heating systems and maximum renewable energy generation		Early discussions around future developments on brownfield sites
Produce a Local Area Energy Plan by working with our local partners and District Network Operators to plan for the move towards carbon neutrality to include		Preliminary work has begun and further details are being discussed
Infrastructure		
Work with our district network operator to plan the upgrade to a smart electricity grid		Not started
Work with the private sector to install future electrical infrastructure		Not started
Collaboration		
Work with the private sector, government and other partners to create new business models to make renewable energy more attractive		Not started
Work with the business community, GMCA and government to build the green energy sector to ensure we have sufficient service providers to deliver new renewable heating systems		GM Green Growth Company provides support and continual work
Work with local colleges to ensure that our local workforce is provided with the necessary technical skills in sustainability around retrofitting and renewable heat and energy systems		Not started
Council Related		
Ensure the council's procurement of electricity is from certifiable renewable sources.		Business case being investigated

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings

Actions	Progress	Notes
New Developments		
Support the establishment of a Bury Eco Standard for new builds as well as the retrofitting of existing properties where planning legislation allows and incorporate this into planning regulations		Not started
Provide landlord and developer incentives to encourage them to develop carbon neutral housing		Not started
Ensure that all new Council built homes are carbon-neutral standard. Where this is not possible, due to technology not yet being in place or sufficiently affordable, we will future-proof properties so they can be fitted later with more advanced technologies that emerge in the future		EV charging now required for domestic developments National Planning Policy Framework compliance required which includes various sustainable and climate-resilience measures
Work with GMCA to agree phasing of increasing expectations for developers to build new zero-carbon housing over the period to 2028, so that by 2028 all new homes being built in the borough and across Greater Manchester are building zero carbon homes. Embed this into planning policies and dialogue with developers		Working with GMCA on the Pathways to healthy NetZero housing for Greater Manchester
Work with Registered Providers operating in Bury to learn and explore together how they might achieve net zero carbon new homes ahead of 2028		Established a Joint Commissioning Partnership with Registered Providers across the borough to ensure carbon neutrality is front and centre of new Council homes
Require zero carbon development wherever we have additional influence for example as a client, end user, landowner or development partner		Achieved through the ongoing work with Registered Providers as well as through the Council's work around Affordable Housing. More work needed to engage with private developers
Local Industry and Business		
Understand more about our energy use by the local industry and commercial sector and develop means to help them overcome challenges in the transition to carbon neutrality.		GM Green Growth Company assisting with companies across the borough understand their energy more and make reductions where possible
Develop pilot projects around deep retrofitting and renewable heating systems in order to build our low carbon business sector		Siddall Street eco-scheme is currently under construction and has been shortlisted for an award due to their work around zero-carbon homes which include lots of carbon efficient measures

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Enabling Action		
Work closely with a range of partners, including Greater Manchester groups and private social landlords in order to learn and develop solutions together including financial incentives to make the shift to carbon neutral homes		Work continues through Registered Providers and affordable housing
Create strong buyer demand for low carbon homes, for example by actively promoting the financial benefits of occupying a net zero-carbon home		Not started
Work with Government, the GMCA, housing associations and all relevant bodies to provide and promote grant funding opportunities to install insulation and retrofit technologies to domestic households within Bury		EON Green Home Grant Local Authority Delivery Scheme available ECO Boilers funding also available
Collaboration		
Improve the carbon literacy of our residents, businesses, and council employees		Beginning to look at implementing an internal carbon literacy programme
Invite local groups in each of the five neighbourhoods to drive forward the private housing low carbon challenge. Establish neighbourhood champions to help with this		Housing Strategy has started conversations with residents around sustainability and the CAS Consultation will further this work
Work with Six Town Housing to implement the GM Landlords Combined Climate Strategy		Operational gas supplied should be by green energy. Small scale projects in the pipeline to demonstrate deep energy retrofitting Projects under development to improve carbon literacy of staff and tenants
Collaborate with other public sector organisations in Bury to reach carbon neutrality.		Bury working with Fire & Rescue and Police Service as part of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Collaboration as part of the One Public Estate project Potential for GMCA project to look at renewable energy across public sector assets Working with the Fire Service regarding carbon literacy
Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the privately rented sector		Toolkit provided by BEIS to help enforce. Civil penalty plan in place to enable enforcement

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Retrofitting		
Carry out a stock condition survey to establish a baseline position for Bury's private and public sector housing stock		Energy Systems Catapult are currently conducting a GM-wide stock survey on behalf of the GMCA
Develop a plan to bring all currently built privately owned housing stock into carbon neutrality by 2038 and SAP C rating by 2025		Energy Systems Catapult are currently conducting a GM-wide stock survey on behalf of the GMCA HECA report produced bi-annually highlighting energy efficiency improvements
Develop a plan to bring all currently built Local Authority housing stock into carbon neutrality by 2038 and SAP C rating by 2025		Work is being factored into Six Town Housings programme around repairs and upgrades
Develop pilot projects around retrofitting a small amount of the Local Authority housing stock to carbon-neutral standard, learning from other Councils and developing a skill base in the process		A sample of Six Town homes are being upgraded to carbon neutral as part of an ongoing pilot project
Increase volume of deep retrofits over time as new technology emerges and the market develops		Awaiting emergence of technology
Work with Registered Social Housing Providers to generate an ambitious but realistic plan of action to retrofit their homes up to the Bury Eco-Standard by 2038		Eco-Standard needs to be developed first
Future Proofing		
Become 'bid-ready' by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working up project ideas to enable successful funding bids Developing a scheme delivery framework with partners to ensure that, when funding opportunities do arise, we can approach the most relevant contractor and develop a bid in a timely manner 		Registered Providers are looking at how best to incorporate future-proofing. Current, in-progress stock audit should produce data enabling the borough to be bid-ready
Observe and note developments in other low carbon technologies such as the role of hydrogen which could provide another route to helping us meet our targets		Awaiting emergence of technology
Council Related		
Design and implement a planned programme to energy audit and decarbonise all Bury Council's corporate buildings		Awarded £8.5 million under the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to decarbonise 16 public buildings

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Low Carbon Travel

Actions	Progress	Notes
Infrastructure		
Develop and promote active travel and the 15-minute neighbourhood concept as part of proposed regeneration schemes to create thriving and sustainable town centres		Bury, Radcliffe and Prestwich town centres are currently drawing up redevelopment plans which include the 15-min neighbourhood concept TfGM submitted bid to central Government regarding Active Travel Revenue Funding which will look at travel methods into town centres
Develop exemplar projects where priority is given to cyclists and pedestrians rather than to motor vehicles to create safer neighbourhoods and travel options		Garside Hey Low Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) - implemented Fishpool, Heaton Park and Pimhole LTN plans are being developed
Develop and improve walking and cycling infrastructure and provide routes for people to feel safe whilst walking and cycling		Construction of Cyclops Junction at Angouleme Way/Market Street begins summer 2021 Mayor's Challenge Fund Scheme to develop the Bee Network
Improve the connections between different modes of sustainable travel - walk and ride, cycle and ride, park and ride, bus and train.		TfGM submitted proposals to upgrade cycle parking at every metro link station using the Mayors Challenge Fund
Business & Private Sector		
Promote the greater use of cargo and delivery bikes for last mile deliveries		TfGM submitted proposal for a cargo bike rental scheme in Prestwich
Promote the use of e-bikes for those looking for or needing a less physically demanding form of cycling and as good alternative to the car		TfGM submitted proposal for a e-bike rental scheme in Prestwich
Use the licensing regime to require all taxis and private hire vehicles to be electric by 2029		Under Minimum Licencing Standards, requirements proposed for all licensed taxis to be ULEZ by 2029

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Public Transport		
Work with TfGM (Transport for Greater Manchester) to ensure all buses become ultra-low emission vehicles		Retrofit funding in place 1.5% of buses across GM are now low-carbon emission buses
Where possible give priority to public transport over other motor traffic to promote orbital inter-town travel via public transport		There are existing bus lanes on several of Bury's roads. TfGM are pushing to give greater priority to buses
Work with TfGM and bus service providers to provide more flexible and affordable payment and ticketing options to promote inter-town travel via public transport		TfGM plans to franchise the bus service in Greater Manchester have been approved which will improve service and better regulate ticket prices
Replace Bury's Bus Rail interchange to provide a modern, inviting, user friendly facility to promote inter-town travel via public transport		Discussions have recently begun
Promote a shift from individual ownership of vehicles to the use of travel services e.g., car clubs and travel passes		Proposed e-car pilot project working with TfGM and Manchester City Council
Air Quality		
Following consultation with residents publish the GM Clean Air Plan and implement a Clean Air Zone (CAZ) with suitable supporting measures.		Consultation is complete and results are being analysed
Work with TfGM, GMCA (Greater Manchester Combined Authority) and GMHSCP (Greater Manchester Health & Social Care Partnership) to develop a roadmap to reduce freight emissions and support modal shift increased efficiency and alternative fuels for HGVs		GM is reviewing its freight strategy to ensure it meets future environmental requirements. This includes: measures within the Clean Air Plan and planning for a long term roadmap to zero emissions
Electric Vehicles (EV)		
Increase investment in the EV infrastructure to support large scale electric vehicle charging		Two rapid chargers to be installed in Bury town centre; Funding in place for widening the EV charging infrastructure as well as producing an on-street charging pilot; TfGM funding acquired for a taxi rapid charging hub GM Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy currently drafted
Promote offering an EV – "Try before you buy" scheme		Working across GM Councils to seek funding for an e-van try before you buy scheme

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Council Related		
Use council procurement routes to encourage low emission vehicles for deliveries		Procurement strategy will be updated to reflect the Bury 2030 objectives and explain how corporate priorities will be embedded into procurement procedures and activity. Climate change and carbon reduction will be included within the process.
Decarbonise the council fleet		Installing electric vehicle charging infrastructure at Bradley Fold depot £10 million in funding allocated to upgrading the fleet and providing
Use Council influence to effectively reduce emissions from aviation at Manchester Airport to maintain compliance with regional Paris Agreement commitments		Not started
Build on the changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic to encourage working from home and to use IT to avoid business travel		Council now actively promoting internally full agile working

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

The Things We Buy and Throw Away

Actions	Progress	Notes
Community Engagement		
Improve education to increase awareness of zero-waste choices available to consumers		Participate in GM wide zero waste campaigns
Spread environmentally informed procurement practices to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More focus on the “whole life “impact of products Shortening of supply chains to reduce unnecessary travel and promote the procurement of local goods and services 		Whole life costing is already incorporated into tender evaluation advice but will be strengthened as new procurement guidance is produced. Using local suppliers and environmental considerations will be further incorporated
Waste Reduction		
Increase recycling rates with a wider range of materials collected for recycling		Recycling rate currently at 56% of kerbside collected waste recycled in 2019/20 Continual outreach and comms work required
Work with public sector organisations such as the NHS to reduce waste and increase recycling		Not started
Aim for no biodegradable waste to landfill by 2030		98.3% of municipal waste is diverted from landfill
Introduce a strategy to move towards an enforcement based response to fly-tipping		Further enforcement regulations being considered
Encouraging Re-use		
Increase the life of products by facilitating more outlets for servicing and repair		Products suitable for re-use collected at the Household Waste Recycling Centres in Bury will be available at three re-use shops across GM
Work within the council and with our communities to avoid single use plastic		Target of being single-use plastic free by 2022 identified in the 2030 Strategy
Encourage re-manufacturing - where items are returned to the original manufacturer to be restored		Not started

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Business/Private Sector		
Increase the number of zero-waste/sustainable businesses in the borough		Green Growth Co now lists over a dozen sustainable businesses throughout the borough
Work with local businesses to improve waste reduction		Continuing work across Bury and wider -GM to reduce local business waste and provide options regarding waste Green Growth CO have diverted 167,851t of waste from landfill
Council Related Council Related Council Related		
Consider the sustainability implications of all key decisions, plans and policies at the council to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More utilisation of sustainability appraisals and project evaluation tools that put a price on environmental impacts 		Procurement strategy will be updated to reflect the Bury 2030 objectives and explain how corporate priorities will be embedded into procurement procedures and activity. Climate change and carbon reduction will be included within the process
Encourage purchasing from local businesses where possible in Council decisions		Council procurement includes a requirement to invite bids from local businesses. Council actively engages with the local construction industry via the Bolton, Bury & Wigan Construction Network

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Food

Actions	Progress	Notes
Community Engagement		
Promote a plant rich diet and reduce overall meat consumption particularly the consumption of beef and lamb where rearing livestock has a higher impact		Partnerships around the Bury Food Strategy are looking at how best to incorporate plant rich diets more
Promote the shift to a lower energy intensity diet e.g., buy local produce and seasonal goods ideally organic, from more sustainable farms or at least buy British supporting UK agriculture consumption of local and seasonal food		Requirement for businesses aiming to achieve the Healthy Catering Award Council is currently aiming for the Food for Life Award which includes localism and increased sustainability
Work with communities and businesses to reduce waste food		One aim of the Bury Food Strategy is to reduce food waste
Develop our communities knowledge of healthy food		Identified as a Key Action in the Bury Food Strategy School and Bury Adult Learning Services continue to promote work around healthy nutrition
Encourage the drinking of tap water and the avoidance of bottled water		Refill.org have identified several water fountains across the borough but more work is needed
Choose fish from more sustainable sources		Part of the Food for Life Award criteria
Project Enabling		
Enable new local "Grow your own" projects		Incredible Edible are established in Bury and the Council are keen to support where possible Several nurseries and schools incorporate small-scale food growing
Develop allotments to grow local food		Identified as a Key Action in the Bury Food Strategy
Further Research		
Carry out research into Bury's role in consumption emissions and to establish priority measures to reduce these		Bury Food Strategy has been developed and further internal work will promote action and drive research

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Business/Private Sector		
Support local independent food outlets		Plans to develop a local food charter and identify a local food lead in Bury Council Supporting local business will be incorporated into Council procurement decision making
Promote the buying and selling of food which has minimal packaging		Not started
Council Related		
Work within the council and with our communities to avoid single use plastic		Target of being single-use plastic free by 2022 identified in the 2030 Strategy
Implement a sustainable procurement plan across Council run catering		See Bury Food Strategy and procurement policies will be reviewed later this year

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Not Started	Discussion Stage	Early Actions	On-Track	Completed
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Our Natural Environment

Actions	Progress	Notes
Trees		
Working towards the GM target to plant 3 million trees within 5 years		Ongoing work with Cities of Trees to increase tree-planting within the borough
At least double tree cover on council owned land and protect existing trees		Ongoing work with Cities of Trees to increase tree-planting within the borough
Current Natural Environment		
Produce a Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy to show how we will protect, enhance and develop our existing natural environment and greenspace		Policy in place already to protect green infrastructure (see below) but is in need of updating
Protect existing public open space, sport and recreational facilities and enhance natural capital		Green Space Strategy and Unitary Development Plan in place to protect green spaces Many green spaces are now not cut and are allowed to grow naturally, promoting biodiversity and reducing maintenance-related emissions
Maintain our Green Flag parks		12 Green Flag parks currently being maintained and improvements are being actioned where required
Biodiversity		
Promote the delivery of/work with applicants to encourage the delivery of biodiversity net gain in new developments (in line with national policy)		Included in the proposed Environment Bill, which, if passed will mandate every new development to include improvements in biodiversity value. GM has produced the 'Biodiversity Net Gain: Guidance for Greater Manchester' (Feb 2021) which provides guidance prior to the Bill in statute.
Encourage urban bee-keeping within the borough		Bee-keeping currently happening in Philips Park. To be further encouraged

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Community Engagement		
Promote carbon neutral actions in private gardens		Not yet started
Increase the number of us connecting and valuing the natural environment		Parks Department support Local Action groups where possible City of Trees projects are on-going as well as development of community orchards. Lots of collaboration between the Council and the Friends of... park groups
New Developments		
Develop new quality green spaces in areas where they don't exist particularly in neighbourhoods where people are vulnerable		Government and Natural England are establishing standards around accessible green spaces
Promote the implementation of parklets		Not yet started
Develop new sources of funding to increase investment in our natural environment from the private sector and other alternative sources		Not yet started
Incorporate greenspace and green and blue infrastructure within large scale new developments where appropriate. To be achieved through planning policies in Places for Everyone and the Bury Local Plan		Appropriate planning policies are being developed and included in Places for Everyone and Bury Local Plan
Future Proofing		
Having bid-ready projects relating to urban-greening initiatives		As town-centre strategies are redeveloped, new projects are likely to be identified
Reduce water and energy use associated with the green spaces		Water reduction techniques implemented.
Herbicides		
Manage council owned land and road verges to increase biodiversity and drawdown carbon pollution, including through reduced pesticide use and increased planting of wildflowers		Ordered an environmentally friendly weed control machine, which uses steam to kill the weeds for use in greenspaces settings and some areas of the highway network Ceased using glyphosate in schools and parks except for the treatment of invasive weeds. Highway weed spraying using glyphosate has been reduced from 2 sprays per season to 1 spray per season Identified four trial sites for wildflower seeding/re-wilding this season

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Green Economy

Actions	Progress	Notes
Local Business/Private Sector		
Stimulate local demand for renewable energy and other green solutions within the business sector		Green Growth Co have assisted 170 businesses with low-carbon sector support
Actively promote improved energy efficiency and carbon neutrality to local businesses		Green Growth Co have helped saved 44,591t CO ₂ e
Provide direct guidance to businesses to assist with the development of business cases for low carbon measures and where feasible access to funding		Green Growth Co have helped businesses in Bury save over £9.3 million by improving environmental performance and provide guidance regarding funding
Promote businesses that address the climate emergency to create and expand “green collar” jobs created by firms in environmentally focussed industries. These should be good quality jobs with career ladders to help low-income workers into this growing sector		Green Growth Co have established an accessible database of local businesses working with them
Support and promote the Green Growth Company to support local businesses to decarbonise		Exploring options to support further activity of Green Growth Company in Bury
Skills Development		
Complete and develop a skills strategy audit to identify priority areas for green jobs and emerging skills requirements. These could include jobs related to installing insulation and other energy-saving measures, renewable energy, sustainable food production, last mile cycle deliveries etc		GMCA Local Skills Report and Labour Market Plan (2021) identifies the green economy and the skills surrounding it as vital for development Further Bury specific work required
Work with our local schools and colleges to ensure that we work together to fill the skills gaps to make sure we can take advantage of the growing green economy		Not started
Promote and incentivise inclusive innovation by working closely with local Universities and industry		Not started
Use our existing business fora and networks to promote carbon literacy amongst local workforces and to generally increase awareness of the need to tackle climate change and effective solutions		Not started

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Community Engagement		
Further explore collaborative models with our public sector and other partner agencies such as the NHS, Fire and Police to reduce carbon emissions through our commissioning and procurement processes		Wider engagement around Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme
Increase awareness of a “sharing economy” working with voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations to encourage and incentivise a circular approach to the use of resources		Not started
Council Related		
Explore collaborative models with our public sector and other partner agencies such as the NHS, Fire and Police to reduce carbon emissions through our commissioning and procurement processes		Not started
The Council will use its influence in suitable projects and procurement to specify low and zero carbon measures		Procurement strategy will be updated to reflect the Bury 2030 objectives and explain how corporate priorities will be embedded into procurement procedures and activity. Climate change and carbon reduction will be

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Environmental Justice

Actions	Progress	Notes
Community Engagement		
Reach out to more fuel poor residents in the private sector through new partnerships		Partnerships have been developed with several action groups including Citizen Advice Bureau, Groundwork and GM Fire Services. Capacity has been restricted recently due to staffing
Utilise our township and neighbourhood structures to help identify fuel poverty issues and to design effective solutions for local environmental issues		Assists existing partners and signposts residents towards the advice and funding that is on offer by charities and action groups
Raise awareness of frontline officers in the council and also partner organisations to help them to identify signs of fuel poverty and the systems for referring these		Lots of engagement work has taken place internally to ensure frontline officers are aware of the issue and know how to action issues when raise
Work with the NHS to address health inequalities and work towards reducing the potential impacts of climate change on those already suffering		Neighbourhood profiles have been created to better inform out work and the Council is actively pursuing further collaboration with the health care service to reduce environmental
Housing Sector		
Work closely with all housing providers, third sector and all other partners to improve identification of fuel poor households		Work is ongoing to identify issues around fuel poverty and provide guidance and assistance where possible
Continue to work with GMCA and Government agencies to design, access and deliver effective schemes to remove fuel poverty whilst achieving carbon neutrality		In progress
Target energy efficiency schemes to reduce fuel bills in the homes of the fuel poor and other vulnerable households		Implemented an Affordable Warmth Strategy (2016) and a Fuel Poverty Strategy (2016) which has delivered an annual action plan
Promote the use of smart meters		Funding available by National Energy Action

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Climate Resilience and Adaptation

Actions	Progress	Notes
Further Research		
Better understand the current and future impacts of extreme weather events and climate change		Bury are looking at specific issues such as flood modelling around Redvales GM have done work around Urban Heat Islands
Work with utility providers to better understand our critical infrastructure, how it all works together and how we can protect it against the risks of climate change		Work has been conducted around Bury Wastewater Treatment Works to protect critical infrastructure from flooding
Conduct an assessment around the impacts of extreme weather in the borough		Defra and GM-wide studies and maps have been conducted. Further local research required though
Infrastructure Retrofitting		
Incorporate adaptation within our plans and strategies and make necessary changes to our building's infrastructure and our natural environment		Decarbonisation Fund is being used to improve infrastructure across several public buildings Redevelopment of town centres will also include work around public buildings
Identify the most vulnerable people in the areas most at risk of flooding and high heat levels and target adaptation policies actions and spending to those area		Environment Agency has produced maps and property lists regarding flooding and GM has produced Urban Heat Island Maps. Bury is continuing it's work around household suffering fuel poverty.
New Developments		
Require new developments to incorporate run-off attenuation measures		Major developments should include SuDS unless demonstrated to be inappropriate according to Government guidance
Investigate potential SuDS (sustainable drainage systems) projects to reduce runoff and therefore potential flooding in the borough		Tree planting on the A56 in Prestwich
Continue with the building of the Radcliffe and Redvales flood defence scheme that will remove over 800 properties from Flood Risk Zone 3		To be completed by end of 2021
Community Engagement		
Educate and prepare our residents, our businesses and public sector partners to encourage change in behaviours, operations and services that can support adaptation and resilience to climate change		EA has conducted engagement work around flooding to highlight risks and prepare people should flooding occur

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Council Related		
Ensure that all council services are adaptable to a changing climate		Bury Emergency Plans in place Regularly reviewed
Continue developing the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in support of The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to identify critical gaps and solution		SFRA has recently been updated and will form part of the GMSF. Awaiting GMSF decision

DRAFT

Not Started	Discussion Stage	Early Actions	On-Track	Completed
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Putting Climate Change at the Heart of the Council

Actions	Progress	Notes
Cross-Department Incorporation		
Require that any impacts on carbon targets are identified in all formal reports to senior management and cabinet members		Early discussion stage
Produce an annual related greenhouse gas report on emissions resulting from Council operations		Annual report produced and reported on the website
Set measurable indicators to monitor progress towards our 2038 carbon neutrality target		CAP includes indicators relating to the 11 Priority Action Areas
Embed social value including the environment in the Council's procurement		To be reviewed later this year
Promote the decarbonisation of the Council's pension		Not started
Align all our council plans policies and guidance with our carbon targets		Bury 2030 Strategy commits to carbon-neutrality by 2038 Housing Strategy aligns with these carbon targets
Increase carbon literacy within the Council and promote champions to take the lead on such matters		Carbon literacy programme under development
Incorporate carbon awareness into the Change Agents programme		Not started
Energy		
Divest from fossil fuels and invest in renewable energy projects		Further investigation required
Travel		
Explore opportunities to reduce staff travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport if travel is needed		Pool bike scheme implemented Agile working is now actively encouraged to reduce travel
Funding Opportunities		
Having bid-ready projects to ensure easy access for funding opportunities as they arise		Not started
Investigate the use of Planning Agreements to fund climate related community projects		Not started

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed

Actions	Progress	Notes
Community Engagement		
Continuously review and improve how we involve citizens in our existing decision-making processes and ensure that voices of the most vulnerable communities are represented		Production of the CAS and CAP will better enable and incorporate this Community Champion initiative set up to increase engagement The Council's Let's Do It Strategy focuses strongly on incorporating community action and engagement.
Review language used and ensure there is consistency across the Council with regards to		Not started

DRAFT

Not Started	Discussion Stage	Early Actions	On-Track	Completed
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Carbon Offsetting

Actions	Progress	Notes
Keep up to date with carbon offsetting opportunities and consider the practicality and reliability of using these means to meet our target		Greater Manchester Environment Fund has been proposed as a way of managing funding for biodiversity and carbon offsetting projects
Where necessary, acknowledge and incorporate carbon offsetting in a timely manner to ensure the 2038 target is reached		Not yet looked at

DRAFT

Not Started

Discussion Stage

Early Actions

On-Track

Completed



Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) listed below will be a way for us to monitor progress annually and track how well we are moving towards our 2038 carbon neutrality target. The KPIs have a greater focus upon quantitative facts and using these statistics will help us clearly quantify progress.

The baseline data included here represents the most up to date data available and progress will be assessed annually in comparison to the baseline.

General	Baseline Data	Progress
General CO ₂ emissions produced within our borough	844,500t CO ₂ e (2018) ^[1]	
CO ₂ emissions resulting from council operations	15,650t CO ₂ e (2019/20) ^[2]	
Measured concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and fine particles (PM ₁₀)	Whitefield: 19µg/m ³ (2020); 16µg/m ³ (2020) Prestwich: 38µg/m ³ (2020); 17µg/m ³ (2020) Radcliffe: 20µg/m ³ (2020); 18µg/m ³ (2020) ^[3]	

Our Energy Supply	Baseline Data	Progress
Total Council-related renewable energy generated	202,682kWh (2019/20) ^[2]	
Total renewable energy generation in the borough	51,000MWh per annum (April 2021) ^[4]	
Electricity consumption (incl' domestic and non-domestic)	620,000MWh per annum (2019) ^[11]	
Council energy purchased from renewable energy sources	30.7% ^[5]	

Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings	Baseline Data	Progress
Number of homes improved across Bury with sustainability measures	78 leads generated (2021)	
Carbon emissions from the domestic sector	284,700t CO ₂ e (2018) ^[6]	
Homes in the private rented sector that have an F or G rating	552 (504 have the potential to improve above an F rating) ^[8]	
Commercial buildings with a Display Energy Certificate of C or above	30% ^[5]	
Carbon emissions from council buildings	11,581t CO ₂ e (2019/2020) ^[2]	

Low Carbon Travel	Baseline Data	Progress
Proportion of journeys made by walking and cycling	10% of journeys (2021) ^[4]	
Number of plug-in vehicles registered in Bury	424 plug-in vehicles registered (2021) ^[7]	
Number of charge points installed	24 charge points (2021) ^[4]	
Proportion of total bus fleet that is low-carbon	1.5% of buses in GM are now low-carbon (2021)	
Emissions from council transport activity	1,565t CO ₂ e (2019/2020) ^[2]	
Number of private cars registered in Bury	109,600 (2021)	

The Things we Buy and Throw Away	Baseline Data	Progress
Tonnage of household waste collected	60,913t (2019/2020)	
Recycling rates (kerbside collected)	56% average (2019/20) ^[8]	
Municipal waste diverted from landfill	98.3% (2021) ^[5]	

Food	Baseline Data	Progress
Recycled food waste	43% of food waste is correctly captured in the organic recycling bin (2021—data not available annually) ^[8]	
Food waste levels (kerbside)	62% classified as avoidable (2021—data not available annually) ^[8]	

Our Natural Environment	Baseline Data	Progress
Average number of parks, playing fields or public gardens within a 1km radius	5.1 (2020) ^[9]	
Tree canopy cover	12.4% (2016) ^[10]	

Green Economy	Baseline Data	Progress
Number of businesses in Bury that have implemented carbon-reduction measures (as listed on the Green Growth Co)	17 (2020) ^[13]	
Total emissions for the industrial and commercial sector	18kt CO ₂ e (2017) ^[14]	

Environmental Justice	Baseline Data	Progress
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	11.6% of households are living in fuel poverty ^[2]	

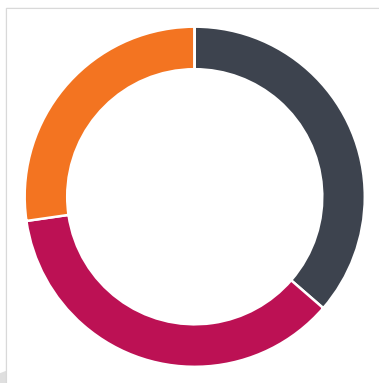
Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change	Baseline Data	Progress
Assessment of vulnerability carried out	Not implemented	

Putting Climate Change at the Heart of the Council	Baseline Data	Progress
Become carbon neutral by 2038	On-track	

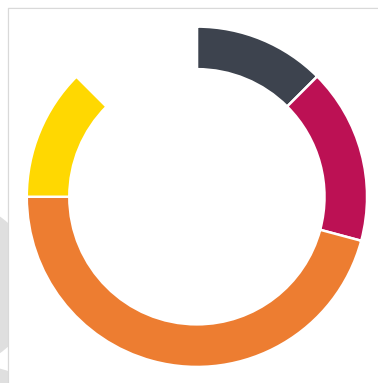
Carbon Offsetting	Baseline Data	Progress
Technology to be constantly monitored and where relevant incorporated into projects	n/a	



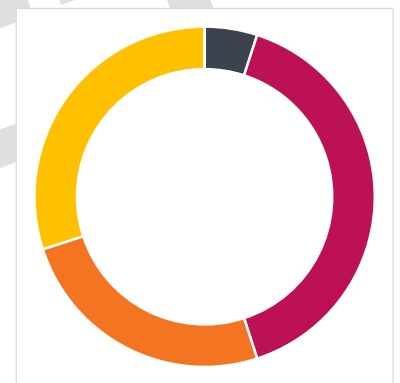
Annual Progress Trackers



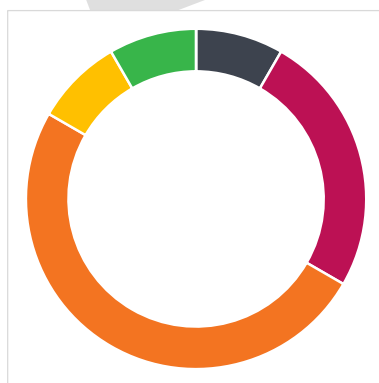
Our Energy Supply



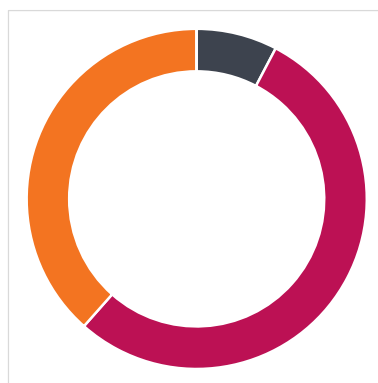
**Our Homes,
Workplaces and Public
Buildings**



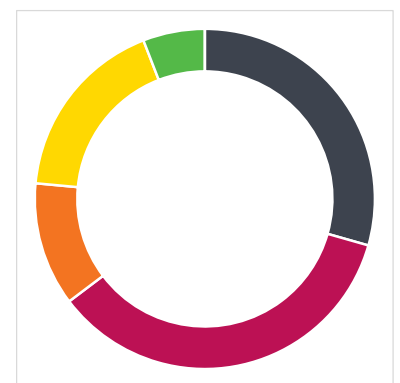
Low Carbon Travel



**The Things We Buy and
Throw Away**

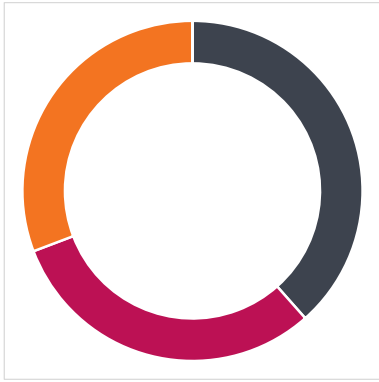


Food

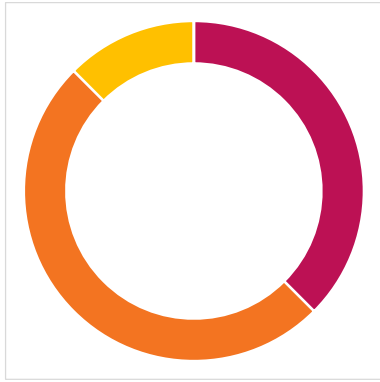


**Our Natural
Environment**





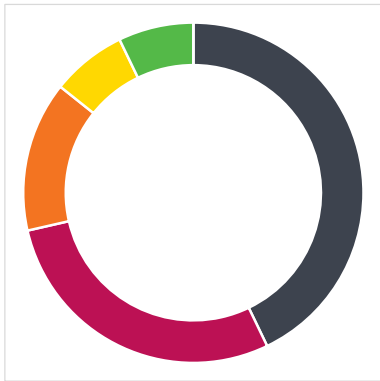
Green Economy



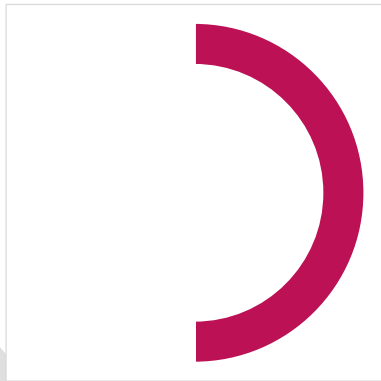
Environmental Justice



**Resilience and
Adaptation to Climate
Change**



**Putting Climate
Change at the Heart of
the Council**



Carbon Offsetting

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Appendix 3: Consultation Questions

(* mandatory)

Introduction

Q1. What is your interest in the Bury Climate Action Strategy/Action Plan?*

Radio buttons

- ☐ I live in Bury
- ☐ I work in Bury
- ☐ I live and work in Bury
- ☐ I spend leisure time in Bury
- ☐ I study in Bury
- ☐ Other

Q2. Which Township in Bury?*

Radio buttons

- ☐ Prestwich
- ☐ Radcliffe
- ☐ Bury
- ☐ Tottington
- ☐ Whitefield
- ☐ Ramsbottom
- ☐ Don't know

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about climate change and the environment?

Radio buttons - Strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree

- ☐ I am worried about climate change
- ☐ I am willing to take personal action to reduce the impact of climate change
- ☐ It is the Council's responsibility to tackle climate change
- ☐ My personal actions can make a difference
- ☐ I have already started to reduced my carbon footprint

Key Action Areas

Q4. The Climate Action Strategy is split into 11 Key Action Areas, select the three Key Action Areas that you consider most important*

Tick box

- ☐ Our Energy Supply
- ☐ Our Homes, Workplaces and Public Buildings
- ☐ Low Carbon Travel
- ☐ The Things we Buy and Throw Away
- ☐ Food
- ☐ Our Natural Environment
- ☐ The Green Economy
- ☐ Environmental Justice
- ☐ Climate Resilience and Adaptation

- ☐ Putting Climate Change at the Heart of Council Action
- ☐ Carbon Offsetting

Key Action Areas – Individual Area 1

Q5. Choose the three actions in this Area that you think are most important?*

Tick box - List of actions taken from CAP

Q6. Do you think Bury Council have missed any potential actions relating to this Area? If yes, please specify

Long text answer

Q7. How can the Council better support you to take action around this particular Key Action Area?

Long text answer

Key Action Areas – Individual Area 2

Q8. Choose the three actions in this Area that you think are most important?*

Tick box - List of actions taken from CAP

Q9. Do you think Bury Council have missed any potential actions relating to this Area? If yes, please specify

Long text answer

Q10. How can the Council better support you to take action around this particular Key Action Area?

Long text answer

Key Action Areas – Individual Area 3

Q11. Choose the three actions in this Area that you think are most important?*

Tick box - List of actions taken from CAP

Q12. Do you think Bury Council have missed any potential actions relating to this Area? If yes, please specify

Long text answer

Q13. How can the Council better support you to take action around this particular Key Action Area?

Long text answer

Key Action Areas

Q14. Would you like to provide comments on any of the remaining Key Action Areas?

Tick box - List of remaining uncompleted Key Action Areas or skip

Funding

Bury Council is establishing a Community Climate Action Fund and will be providing £100,000 worth of funding to local action groups in 2021/22 in order to spearhead local projects that will help deliver the Climate Action Plan within Bury.

Via an established process and criteria, the money will be distributed, as fairly as possible, across the borough to ensure all Townships can reap the benefits and participate in our move towards carbon neutrality.

Q15. Do you have any particular ideas of specific projects you would like to see this money spent on?

For example, projects could include ideas around schools, parks, community engagement, businesses, or travel.

Long text answer

Environmental Forums

Bury Council is looking to support the establishment of several Environmental Forums across the borough. These Forums will aim to unite different groups and voices; provide local communities with greater support to get projects and ideas off the ground; and provide a more concise way for the Council and community to work together.

Q16. Would you be interested in being kept up to date regarding these Environmental Forums, the Community Climate Action Fund, and general environmental news across Bury? (We may also potentially get in touch regarding your suggested ideas)

Email address input or skip

Final Feedback

Q17. Is there anything else you would like to feedback to Bury with regards to the Climate Action Strategy?

Long text answer

Demographics

Q18. What is your sex?

Radio buttons

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

Q19. What is your age?

Radio buttons

- ☐ 17 and under
- ☐ 18-24
- ☐ 25-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55-64
- ☐ 65+

Q20. What is your ethnic group?

Radio buttons

- ☐ White
- ☐ Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
- ☐ Asian or Asian British
- ☐ Black, Black British, Caribbean or African
- ☐ Other ethnic group (*text option*)

Q21. What is your religion?

Radio buttons

- ☐ No religion
- ☐ Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)
- ☐ Buddhist
- ☐ Hindu
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Muslim
- ☐ Sikh
- ☐ Any other religion (*text option*)

Q22. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

Radio buttons

- ☐ Straight/Heterosexual
- ☐ Gay or lesbian
- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Other sexual orientation (*text option*)

Q23. Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?

Radio buttons

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, write in gender identity (*text option*)

Appendix 4: Engagement Plan

The table below includes several different methods of engagement to reach a wide audience. Dates for each activity are tbc.

The amount of engagement will be determined by practical limitations, however, given the pervasive nature of climate change and it's ability to affect everyone; the Consultation will strive to include all voices from across the borough.

Activity	Method	Audience
Online survey hosted on One Community Comments also can be left via Engagement team email Dedicated telephone line with recorded message for people to leave a message as their response	Digital	Bury-wide
Press release issued on website, Twitter accounts across Council and CCG.	Digital	Bury-wide
Article included in editions of One Community, VCFA and Bury Directory newsletters.	Digital	Bury-wide
Social media content plan and schedule to be produced with x5 posts a week throughout the duration of the consultation.	Digital	Bury-wide
Engage with various Bury-based faith groups, providing presentations/further info where possible. Promote engagement with the online survey.	Digital or in-person	Faith groups
Engage with various Bury-based community groups including protected characteristic groups, (e.g., those who identify as BAME, age, disabled, LGBT+ etc) providing presentations/further info where possible. Promote engagement with the online survey.	Digital or in-person	Protected characteristic groups
Engage with several schools across the borough, capturing a representative response from students with an intentional geographic spread. Where possible providing presentations/focus groups/further info. Disseminate information about the Consultation to parents, teachers and Governors via these networks. Promote engagement with the online survey.	Digital or in-person	Students, teachers, parents
Engage with Bury based environmental groups to capture their nuanced opinions as well as tap into	Digital or in-person	Environmental groups

their established networks. Where possible providing presentations/further info.		
Engage with Bury-based businesses to capture their opinions as well as provide information via one-on-on chats and direct emailing Promote engagement with the online survey.	Digital or in-person	Businesses
Engage with Tenants and Resident Associations across the borough to capture their opinions as well as provide information via one-on-on chats. Promote engagement with the online survey.	In-person	Residents
Host drop-in sessions at various libraries, leisure centres and community centres across the borough to provide information Promote engagement with the online survey.	In-person	Residents

Appendix 5: Equality Analysis

This Equality Analysis considers the effect of Bury Council/ Bury CCG activity on different groups protected from discrimination under the Equality Act 2010. This is to consider if there are any unintended consequences for some groups from key changes made by a public body and their contractor partners organisations and to consider if the activity will be fully effective for all protected groups. It involves using equality information and the results of engagement with protected groups and others, to manage risk and to understand the actual or potential effect of activity, including any adverse impacts on those affected by the change under consideration.

For support with completing this Equality Analysis please contact corporate.core@bury.gov.uk / 0161 253 6592

SECTION 1 – RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY <i>Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 4</i>	
1.1 Name of policy/ project/ decision	Climate Action Strategy
1.2 Lead for policy/ project/ decision	Chris Horth
1.3 Committee/Board signing off policy/ project/ decision	Cabinet
1.4 Author of Equality Analysis	Name: Chad McDowell Role: Graduate Climate Action Officer Contact details: c.mcdowell@bury.gov.uk
1.5 Date EA completed	21/04/2021
1.6 Quality Assurance	Name: Chris Woodhouse Role: Strategic Partnerships Manager Contact details: c.woodhouse@bury.gov.uk Comments:
1.7 Date QA completed	22/04/2021
1.8 Departmental recording	Reference: Date:
1.9 Next review date	

SECTION 2 – AIMS AND OUTCOMES OF POLICY / PROJECT <i>Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 5</i>	
2.1 Detail of policy/ decision being sought	The purpose of the Climate Action Strategy (CAS) and its associated Climate Action Plan (CAP) is to provide a framework that indicates a clear direction of travel regarding climate and environmental action within Bury. The CAS will help ensure that climate action is embedded at the heart of the Council and provide guidance on how best to engage with our local communities. Our changing climate dictates that

	<p>strong and decisive action is required to protect not only the vulnerable of today but future generations of tomorrow.</p> <p>Given the pervasive nature of climate change, the CAS needs to include all departments across the Council as well as all parts of society. Many environmental issues propagate societal inequalities and in order to tackle our changing climate, we must also acknowledge these wider issues.</p>
2.2 What are the intended outcomes of this?	<p>This Climate Action Strategy seeks to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the borough of Bury to reach carbon neutrality by 2038; • Eliminate our use of fossil fuels in all sectors; • Upgrade the entire building stock to be carbon neutral; • Improve infrastructure better enable to take advantage of electric vehicles, active travel and public transport; • Encourage residents to take individual actions to reduce their personal emissions related to consumptions; • Ensure the borough is equipped to deal with likely changes in weather patterns and climatic extremes; and • Embed climate action and environmental awareness at the heart of the Council.

SECTION 3 – ESTABLISHING RELEVANCE TO EQUALITY & HUMAN RIGHTS

Refer to Equality Analysis guidance pages 5-8 and 11

Please outline the relevance of the activity/ policy to the Public Sector Equality Duty

General Public Sector Equality Duties	Relevance (Yes/No)	Rationale behind relevance decision
3.1 To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by Equality Act 2010	Yes	<p>Given the nature of climate change, all of society need to be engaged and enabled to take action and move towards a low/zero carbon lifestyle. In order to achieve this we must acknowledge that some people may require more help than others i.e. to understand the issues or to take climate-positive steps.</p> <p>Environmental Justice has been specifically acknowledged within the CAS due to the identification that those who are currently suffering will be the worst hit by our changing environment and we must help them to prepare,</p>

		where they may not have the means to do so on their own.
3.2 To advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.	Yes	Climate change is expected to affect all of us but the degree to which it will affect us differs for everyone. A changing climate, and therefore the efforts we must make to mitigate said changes, will disproportionately affect those who are already suffering injustice or discrimination. To ensure that no one is left behind in Bury, this Strategy/Plan and the accompanying Consultation will fully acknowledge and work with the wider community as a whole, to make sure everyone has a voice and that our actions do not make situations worse for anyone.
3.3 To foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not	Yes	The CAS aims to help people understand and take action towards a carbon neutral future. While promoting good relations between those share a protect characteristic and those who do not, is not acknowledged as a key tenet of the Strategy, promoting community involvement and collaboration is an important consideration in disseminating information and promoting action.
3.4 Please outline the considerations taken, including any mitigations, to ensure activity is not detrimental to the Human Rights of any individual affected by the decision being sought.		
<p>None of the 15 articles stated in the Human Rights Act 1998 are expected to be negatively affected by the CAS. In fact, the Strategy produces positive affects in relation to the HRA 1998, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving climate resilience and adaptation reducing the risk to life; and • By encouraging more thoughtfulness around our consumption habits, we in turn enable more people to experience peaceful enjoyment of possessions. 		

SECTION 4 – EQUALITIES DATA

Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 8

Protected characteristic	Outcome sought	Base data	Data gaps (to include in Section 8 log)
4.1 Age	Outcomes of this Climate Action Strategy are not against any particular characteristics and all characteristics	Bury has a slightly higher proportion of those over 65 and slightly less between 16 – 64. The neighbourhoods of Bury North, Whitefield and Bury West have higher proportions of over	

	are expected to be unaffected or benefit from the outcomes set out in Section 2.2	40 age groups than overall Bury figures. Bury East has higher proportions of the under 40s.	
4.2 Disability		All neighbourhoods except Bury North have significant areas with high concentrations of Bury residents living with long term conditions or disability.	
4.3 Gender		Bury's demographics are similar to GM-wide; gender is split more or less evenly between male and females. Female life expectancy is consistently above male life expectancy	
4.4 Pregnancy or Maternity		Bury's demographics are similar to GM-wide; it is estimated that 2.46% of the female population had a live birth. This is slightly higher than the England average of 2.21%	
4.5 Race		Bury's BAME population is around 10.8%. Bury East neighbourhood has by far the highest percentage of BAME residents at 23%. Prestwich is next highest with 14%	
4.6 Religion and belief		The majority of Bury's residents are Christian at 52%; 30% recorded no religion; 17% are Muslim and 13% are Jewish	
4.7 Sexual Orientation		LGB estimates for Bury are 3.1% which is slightly less than the GM average of 3.6%	
4.8 Marriage or Civil Partnership		In England, marriage rates have fallen to 21.2 per 1,000 (2017). Less than a quarter were religious ceremonies and there were. 2.8% of these marriages were between same-sex couples	Data unavailable at a Bury scale

4.9 Gender Reassignment		Data is not available at Bury or GM scale	Data is not available at Bury or GM scale
4.10 Carers		It is estimated that 20,000 people in Bury are carers, supporting their friends and family. 88% of adults with a learning disability live in their own home or with their family.	
4.11 Looked After Children and Care Leavers		362 children cared for by Bury Local Authority (19/20)	
4.12 Armed Forces personnel including veterans		Data is not available at Bury or GM scale	Data is not available at Bury or GM scale
4.13 Socio-economically vulnerable	The CAS aims to reduce the impacts of fuel poverty and help those who are suffering financial hardship through improved domestic efficiency and therefore reduced utility bills.	12% of residents in Bury currently live-in fuel poverty. Wards vary greatly in terms of deprivation with some areas suffering considerably more than others.	

SECTION 5 – STAKEHOLDERS AND ENGAGEMENT

Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 8 and 9

	Internal Stakeholders	External Stakeholders
5.1 Identify stakeholders	Workforce, Executive Team, Elected Members, internal service users	Residents, external service users, neighbouring Councils, GMCA, local businesses, the wider community and volunteering sector
5.2 Engagement undertaken	Multiple departments engaged with (including wellness, street scene, engineering, waste and transport, and strategic projects) regarding different sections of the Strategy.	Full 8-week public consultation to take place throughout June/July 2021. Engagement will consist of a combination of digital and in-person (where safe) methods such as

	Public consultation on the Strategy has been proposed following Cabinet approval to consult in May. Final Strategy will then be updated and taken to Cabinet for adoption	presentations, informal conversations, drop-in sessions and social media. A wide range of participants will be sought especially those with protected characteristics. Community groups, schools, faith-based institutions, community centres, tenancy and resident associations and environmental action groups will all be included in this engagement plan.
5.3 Outcomes of engagement	Comments and data provided by departments have been considered and incorporated in the Strategy. Changes to actions have included alterations to actions to make improve tangibility, accuracy and effectiveness as well as suggestions of actions that were not previously considered. Strategy is yet to be presented to Cabinet. There will be further opportunity for comments during consultation.	Feedback on consultation will be given once the consultation is concluded. The strategy will be updated following the consultation and presented back to Cabinet for adoption
5.4 Outstanding actions following engagement (include in Section 8 log)	To follow up on decision made	As above. Once the consultation has taken place, further updates to the Strategy will be considered ahead of adoption.

SECTION 6 – CONCLUSION OF IMPACT

Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 9

Please outline whether the activity/ policy has a positive or negative effect on any groups of people with protected inclusion characteristics

Protected Characteristic	Positive/ Neutral Negative/	Impact (include reference to data/ engagement)
6.1 Age	Positive	Age must be considered due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different patterns of car ownership, public transport use and

		<p>physical ability to engage with active travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bury has a slightly older than average population and this demographic are more likely to suffer fuel poverty and reside in houses which are below standard • The acknowledged older population may have less comprehension around new technology and practices as well as general environmental issues • Younger generations (particularly in Bury East) while more engaged may lack the financial resources to retrofit homes or purchase electric vehicles or low-carbon alternatives in shops • Potential increases to taxi and public transport fares may affect the elderly disproportionately <p>Age related charities will be engaged with during the consultation and further engaged with afterwards to continue improving awareness and understanding and ensure the CAS is fit for purpose.</p> <p>Schools will be engaged with to capture the thoughts of the younger generation and promote greener lifestyles from a young age. Funding opportunities will be explored to enable those who are financially struggling to access the benefits regarding domestic retrofitting, low carbon travel and/or more sustainable lifestyles.</p>
6.2 Disability	Neutral	<p>Disability must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different patterns of car ownership, public transport use and physical ability to engage with active travel • Disabled people are more likely to suffer fuel poverty and reside in houses which are below standard. • Changes to urban design must be considerate of those with disabilities e.g. changes to road/pavement/cycle lane layouts • Potential increases to taxi and public transport fares may affect disabled people disproportionately <p>The Transport department at Bury Council will be engaged with to ensure any changes</p>

		<p>to infrastructure are compliant and accessible by all. Through the work of the CAS, active travel infrastructure i.e. cycle lanes and walking routes can expect to be improved. There will be a variety of opportunities to engage with people during the consultation period and allow voices to be heard and community engagement work will continue post-consultation.</p> <p>Acknowledging climate resilience will allow us to better prepare for future emergencies and include various languages and delivery methods available.</p> <p>Funding opportunities will be explored to enable those who are financially struggling to access the benefits regarding domestic retrofitting, low carbon travel and/or more sustainable lifestyles.</p>
6.3 Gender	Neutral	<p>Gender must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research showing that women are disproportionately affected by adverse climate effects <p>There will be a variety of opportunities to engage with people during the consultation period and allow voices to be heard and community engagement work will continue post-consultation.</p>
6.4 Pregnancy or Maternity	Neutral	<p>Pregnancy/maternity must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different patterns of car ownership, public transport use and physical ability to engage with active travel <p>There will be a variety of opportunities to engage with people during the consultation period and allow voices to be heard and community engagement work will continue post-consultation</p>
6.5 Race	Positive	<p>Race must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural differences around consumption habits and lifestyles Potential effects on taxi trade and the high proportion of employees within the industry who identify as BAME The high proportion of people who identify as BAME in Bury East (23%)

		<p>highlights the need to focus on BAME groups in that neighbourhood</p> <p>Acknowledging climate resilience will allow us to better prepare for future emergencies and include various languages and delivery methods available.</p> <p>Considering race will also ensure that we manage to have maximum impact with communications via different languages and appropriate methods used</p> <p>Including people of different races within this societal-wide issue helps improve societal collaboration</p> <p>Funding opportunities will be explored to ensure those who may be potentially affected do not suffer financially.</p>
6.6 Religion and belief	Positive	<p>Religion/belief must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural differences around consumption habits and lifestyles • Majority of Bury identify as Christian, followed by “no religion”, Muslim and Jewish. This highlights the necessity to engage with different religious groups across the borough <p>Acknowledging climate resilience will allow us to better prepare for future emergencies and include various languages and delivery methods available.</p> <p>Considering religion/belief will also ensure that we manage to have maximum impact with communications via different languages and appropriate methods used</p> <p>Including people of different races within this societal-wide issue helps improve societal collaboration</p>
6.7 Sexual Orientation	Neutral	No perceived considerations or effects
6.8 Marriage or Civil Partnership	Neutral	No perceived considerations or effects
6.9 Gender Reassignment	Neutral	No perceived considerations or effects
6.10 Carers	Neutral	<p>Carers must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential that they are responsible for another person’s utilities, home, consumption patterns, and/or lifestyle • There are thousands of carers across Bury and working with them will be an

		important method of engagement with people who may not otherwise be aware of climate issues
6.11 Looked After Children and Care Leavers	Neutral	No perceived considerations or effects
6.12 Armed Forces personnel including veterans	Neutral	No perceived considerations or effects
6.13 Socio-economically vulnerable	Positive	<p>The socio-economically vulnerable must be considered due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The knock-on effects of climate change which will worsen hardships already being felt • The inability to engage with carbon-neutral activities such as retrofitting or alternative consumption patterns due to financial restrictions • The inability to purchase lower-emission vehicles • Financial repercussions from the implementation of the CAZ and/or changes to public transport/the taxi industry • Difficulties to access work e.g., poor connections via public transport in Bury to the Northern Gateway • The importance of reducing fuel-poverty via retrofitting and sustainable renewable methods given the high levels of fuel poverty within the borough • The identified links between deprivation and environmental injustices such as poor air quality, lack of accessible green spaces, and lack of amenity • The high proportion of fuel poverty in Bury and the disparities between deprived wards and those which are less deprived indicates that a nuanced and appropriate method will be required to engage with the community <p>Environmental Justice which includes reducing fuel poverty is directly acknowledged and included in the CAS and CAP.</p> <p>Improving the local environment and reducing climate-risk will have a</p>

		disproportionately positive impact on the socio-economically most vulnerable Funding opportunities will be explored to enable those who are financially struggling to access the benefits regarding domestic retrofitting, low carbon travel and/or more sustainable lifestyles.
6.14 Overall impact - What will the likely overall effect of your activity be on equality, including consideration on intersectionality?	<p>The CAS is likely to produce a neutral/positive effect on equality due to the fact it actively considers and includes all members of society and acknowledges that those suffering the most require the most assistance to reap the same benefits as the rest of society. Potential impacts will be considered during the Consultation and throughout the roll out of the CAS; mitigative measures will be sought out where possible and actively encouraged where feasible.</p> <p>Given the need for everyone to engage with the issue, one can expect an increase in community engagement and collaboration across different sections of society as we learn and grow together.</p>	

SECTION 7 – ACTION LOG

Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 10

Action Identified	Lead	Due Date	Comments and Sign off (when complete)
7.1 Actions to address gaps identified in section 4			
Conduct an inclusive consultation around the CAS and CAP that includes all voices and allows for all members of our society to be involved	Chris Horth	End of July 2021	<p>8-week consultation beginning at the start of June.</p> <p>A Comms plan has been created that will actively engage with the different people in the borough who possess protected characteristics.</p> <p>Data is unavailable for certain characteristics, however, the CAS is not expected to affect these people.</p> <p>Responses to the Consultation will be checked weekly and if noted that we are underperforming with people of a protected characteristic, more engagement work will be focused where necessary</p>
7.2 Actions to address gaps identified in section 5			
Conduct an inclusive consultation around the CAS and CAP that includes all voices	Chris Horth	Early September 2021	Following the Consultation, comments will be incorporated and the updated CAS will then be submitted back to Cabinet for

and allows for all members of our society to be involved			approval. Submission is expected to be early September
7.3 Mitigations to address negative impacts identified in section 6			
Conduct an inclusive consultation around the CAS and CAP that includes all voices and allows for all members of our society to be involved	Chris Horth	End of July 2021	No negative impacts are expected to be produced from the CAS. Engagement will be wide and all-encompassing. From the very start it has been acknowledged that we must work with all people and ensure no one is left behind, this is vital for ensuring we reach our carbon neutral targets. With regular weekly updates from the engagement team we can ensure any negative comments are addressed quickly and efficiently during the Consultation process
7.4 Opportunities to further inclusion (equality, diversity and human rights) including to advance opportunities and engagements across protected characteristics			
Conduct an inclusive consultation around the CAS and CAP that includes all voices and allows for all members of our society to be involved	Chris Horth	September 2022	Climate issues are societal issues and many of the injustices faced by our society can be relieved by addressing climate change and helping people to take action. Through improved community engagement and collaboration, the CAS and CAP has the opportunity to make improvements here As we expect to update the CAP at regular annual intervals, we will be able to hear feedback and update the CAP where opportunities may arise to better incorporate further inclusion

SECTION 8 - REVIEW

Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page 10

Review Milestone	Lead	Due Date	Comments (and sign off when complete)
EQIA submitted and approved via QA	CH	22/04/21	Comments from the QA have been incorporated into the EQIA Completed: CMD
CAS Submission to Exec Team	CH	22/04/21	Completed: CMD

CAS Submission to Cabinet	CH	27/05/21	
CAS Consultation Commences	CH	03/06/21	Weekly updates throughout the Consultation to ensure that all of society are equally engaged
CAS Consultation Ends	CH	27/07/21	
Comments from Consultation Incorporated into CAS	CH	September 2021	
CAS Resubmission to Cabinet	CH	September 2021	
CAS Approved	CH	October 2021	
First Annual Update	CH	September 2022	Throughout the year the Climate Action Officers will regularly work with the public and local groups to ensure all of society is engaged with the work of the Council and that the CAS does not leave anyone behind The annual review will include leaders of the local Environmental Forums, giving them a chance to have their voice heard and they can express any formal concerns then

Please make sure that every section of the Equality Analysis has been fully completed. The author of the EA should then seek Quality Assurance sign off and departmental recording.

SECTION 9 – QUALITY ASSURANCE		
<i>Refer to Equality Analysis guidance page x</i>		
Consideration	Yes/No	Rationale and details of further actions required
Have all section been completed fully?	Yes	Sections complete. It is important each section is revisited and updated accordingly at each review point highlighted in section 8.
Has the duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimization and other conducted prohibited by the PSED and Equalities Act been considered and acted upon?	Yes	This is to be kept under review during consultation to ensure no new issues are raised, and if they are to consider appropriate measures to prevent potential discrimination.

Has the duty to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not been considered and acted upon	Yes	Populations of geography and identity identified for specific focus during consultation. As the EA evolves during the strategy development and consultation this is to be kept under review.
Has the duty to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, been consider and acted upon	Yes	Whilst not a principle outcome of this strategy consideration given to the duty and opportunities noted. As the EA evolves during the strategy development and consultation this is to be kept under review.
Has the action log fully detailed any required activity to address gaps in data, insight and/or engagement in relation to inclusion impact?	Yes	Detail provided which is to remain under review during strategy development and consultation.
Have clear and robust reviewing arrangements been set out?	Yes	Section 8 details key milestones – the consultation period is an essential review point, both beforehand to ensure the consultation process has inclusion central to its approach but also post-consultation to take account of key findings from this process (data/engagement). Positive to see milestones post strategy sign off and into implementation stage.
Are there any further comments to be made in relation to this EA	It is positive that this EA has begun as part of strategy development to inform design and consultation.	