

Overview & Scrutiny Committee Agenda

Title: Housing, Planning & Environment

Date: Tuesday 17 April 2018

Time: 6.00 pm to 8.00 pm

Venue: Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Churchgate House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU (**location map attached**)

| Item No | Title | Page No |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 1. | Apologies for absence | |
| 2. | Chair's Announcements and Urgent Business (if any) at the discretion of the Chair | |
| 3. | Declarations of Interest To receive declarations of interest in any item for discussion at the meeting. A blank form for declaring interests has been circulated with the agenda; please ensure that this is returned to the Governance & Scrutiny Officer at the start of the meeting | Page 4 |
| 4. | To approve the minutes of the last meeting dated 13 March 2018 | Page 5 |
| 5. | Green Summit Report Mark Atherton, Assistant Director of Environment, GMCA | Page 12 |
| 6. | Greater Manchester Bus Services Update Report of Michael Renshaw, Executive Director, TfGM | Page 37 |
| 7. | Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) Implementation Plan and Performance Dashboard Report of Simon Nokes, Executive Director of Policy and Strategy, GMCA | Page 40 |
| 8. | Draft Response to the National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF) Report of Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy, GMCA | Page 92 |
| 9. | Work Programme Report of Susan Ford, Statutory Scrutiny Officer, GMCA | Page 93 |

8. **Date and Time of Future Meeting**

- Thursday 14 June 2018 at 10.30 am **(to be reorganised to 5 June 2018)**

Notes:

- The Contact Officer for this agenda is Susan Ford, Governance & Scrutiny, GMCA ☎ 0161 778 7009 ✉ susan.ford@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk.
- If any Member requires advice on any agenda item involving a possible Declaration of interest, which could affect their ability to speak or vote are advised to contact Jenny Hollamby at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.
- For copies of papers and further information on this meeting please refer to the website www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk. Alternatively, contact the above Officer.
- Please note that this meeting will be held in public and will be livestreamed (except where confidential or exempt information is being considered).

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Membership: | Councillor Andrew Morgan | Conservative Member for Bolton |
| | Councillor Elaine Sherrington | Labour Member for Bolton |
| | Councillor Jamie Walker | Labour Member for Bury |
| | Councillor James Wilson | Labour Member for Manchester |
| | Councillor Hannah Roberts | Labour Member for Oldham |
| | Councillor Linda Robinson | Labour Member for Rochdale |
| | Councillor Patricia Sullivan | Conservative Member for Rochdale |
| | Councillor Michele Barnes | Labour Member for Salford |
| | Councillor Robert Sharpe | Labour Member for Salford |
| | Councillor Lisa Smart | Liberal Democrat Member for Stockport |
| | Councillor Elise Wilson | Labour Member for Stockport |
| | Councillor Gill Peet | Labour Member for Tameside |
| | Councillor Bernard Sharp | Conservative Member for Trafford |
| | Councillor Lynn Holland | Labour Member for Wigan |
| | Councillor Fred Walker | Labour Member for Wigan |

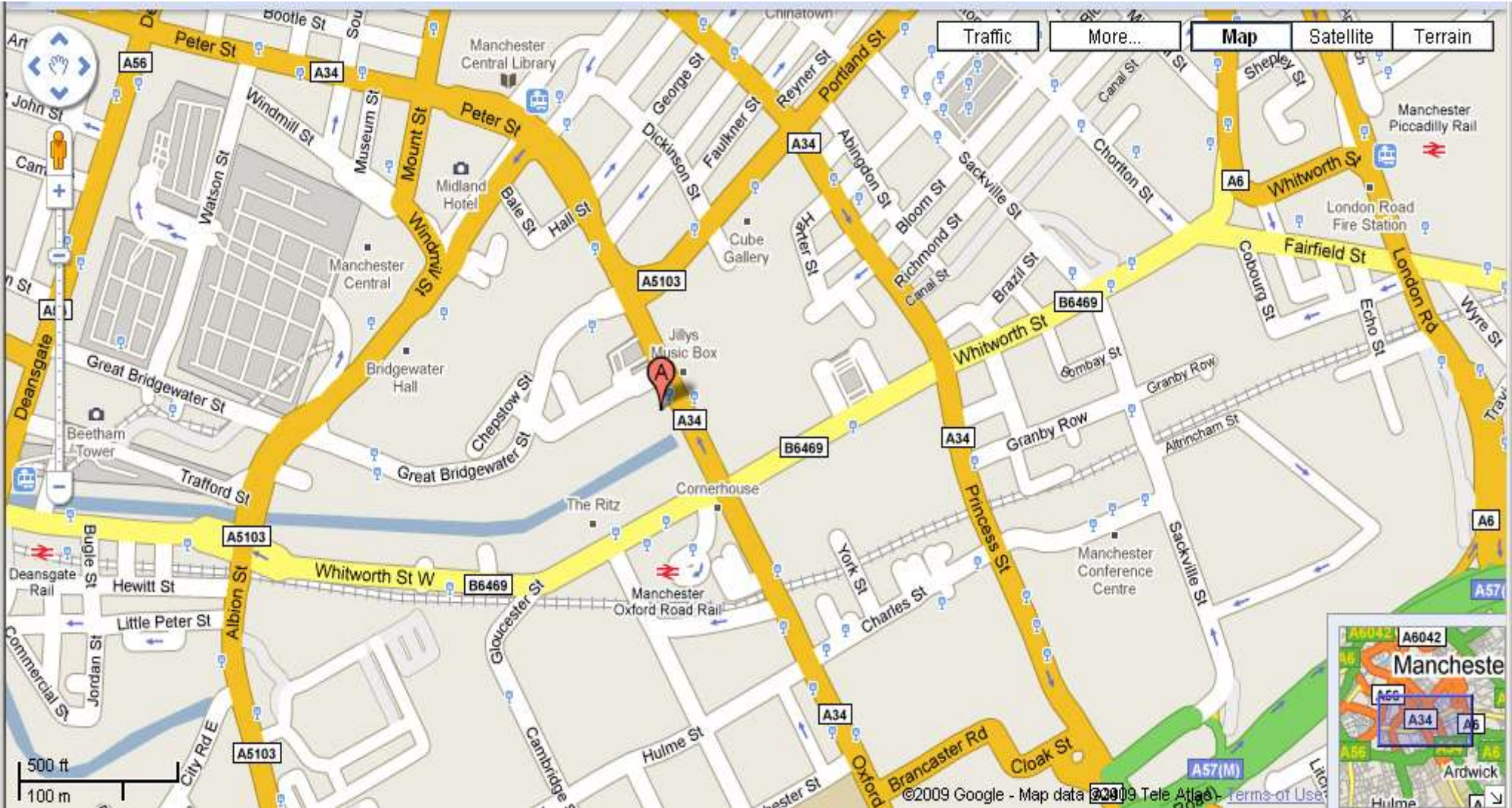
Substitutes: At the GMCA meeting on 29 September 2017, it was agreed that the following be appointed as substitutes to each of the three committees:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Councillor David Greenhalgh | Conservative Member for Bolton |
| Councillor Rebecca Moore | Labour Member Manchester |
| Councillor John McCann | Liberal Democrat Member for Oldham |
| Councillor Peter Malcolm | Labour Member for Rochdale |
| Councillor Christopher Clarkson | Conservative Member for Salford |
| Councillor Karen Garrido | Conservative Member for Salford |
| Councillor Adrian Pearce | Labour Member for Tameside |
| Councillor Ruth Welsh | Conservative Member for Tameside |
| Councillor James Grundy | Conservative Member for Wigan |
| Councillor Michael Winstanley | Conservative Member for Wigan |

Eamonn Boylan
Secretary and Chief Executive, GMCA

Location Map: Churchgate House, Churchgate House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU

Nearest parking- NCP Great Bridgewater Street
Nearest disabled parking – Great Bridgewater Street on street parking
Churchgate House is facing Valerie Patisserie on Oxford Street



Housing, Planning & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee
Declaration of Interests in Items appearing on the Agenda

NAME _____

| Minute Item No. / Agenda Item No. | Nature of Interest | Type of Interest |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary |
| | | Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary |
| | | Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary |
| | | Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary |
| | | Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary |
| | | Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary |

**DRAFT GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA)
HOUSING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE, 13 MARCH 2018 AT 10.30 AM, GREATER MANCHESTER
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES TRAINING CENTRE, CASSIDY CLOSE,
MANCHESTER M14 5HU**

Present: Councillor Lisa Smart (in the Chair)

Councillor Adrian Pearce (Tameside) – Substitute
Councillor Gill Peet (Tameside)
Councillor Hannah Roberts (Oldham)
Councillor Linda Robinson (Rochdale)
Councillor Bernard Sharp (Trafford)
Councillor Fred Walker (Wigan)
Councillor Elise Wilson (Stockport)
Councillor James Wilson (Manchester)
Councillor Michael Winstanley (Wigan) - Substitute

In attendance: Julie Connor (GMCA), Dawn Daly (Joint Veterans Alliance), Chris Findley (GMCA), Susan Ford (GMCA), Maura Jackson (Bolton Young Persons Housing Scheme), Dave Minshull (Joint Veterans Alliance), Pauline Towns (Community Volunteer) and Mike Wright (GMCA)

Apologies: Councillors: Councillor Michele Barnes (Salford), Councillor Lynn Holland (Wigan), Councillor Andrew Morgan (Bolton), Councillor Elaine Sherrington (Bolton) and Councillor Patricia Sullivan (Rochdale)

Officers: Eamonn Boylan (GMCA) and Anne Morgan (GMCA)

M49/HPE URGENT BUSINESS, IF ANY, INTRODUCED BY THE CHAIR

There was no urgent business introduced by the Chair.

The Chair opened the meeting and welcomed all those present. Initially the meeting was inquorate. The Chair, in agreement with Members agreed to continue on this basis until one further Member joined the meeting. The agenda was reorganised accordingly, taking items for noting first. The meeting then became quorate at 10.45 am.

The Chair thanked Councillor Hannah Roberts (Oldham) who had volunteered to attend the Housing and Planning Commission meetings in due course.

M50/HPE DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest received at the meeting.

M51/HPE GREATER MANCHESTER SPATIAL FRAMEWORK (GMSF) UPDATE

A report was presented that provided an update on the GMSF. The report covered three main areas; publication of the existing land supply information; consultation on the Draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and publication of the new Sub National Populations Projections (SNPP) and Sub National Household Projections.

The brownfield land registers published by districts in 2017 would be collated alongside the rest of the urban land supply for publication at the end of March 2018. The overall land supply requirement was for sufficient land for 170k homes across Greater Manchester. Evidence would provide the opportunity to comment on land supply within the urban area. The NPPF consultation (launched on 5 March 2018 until 10 May 2018), that would provide further details on the proposed methodology for assessing housing need, would be brought to the Committee. It was confirmed that the 2016 based population projections would be released in May/June 2018 and the household projections in summer 2018, which would coincide with the publication of the next draft GMSF. Assumptions underpinning the draft GMSF would need to be re-considered.

In discussion, the main points raised were as follows:

- It was confirmed that once all information had been received, the urban land supply figures would be published by the end of March 2018.
- It was uncertain how district housing supply figures would be affected by the new methodology, it was dependant on the results of the consultation.
- It was clarified that in recent statements Government had set an ambition that 300,000 homes a year should be delivered across England. Over the period 2015 - 2035 Greater Manchester would need to find land to deliver over 200,000 homes. The precise figure would depend on the final methodology for calculating housing need (Greater Manchester's requirement) that the Government was consulting on. At the present time it was anticipated that Greater Manchester would need to deliver well over 10,000 homes/year across Greater Manchester if Greater Manchester was to meet the anticipated requirement, which was approximately 3% of the Government's ambition for England. The GMCA was set to publish* information on Greater Manchester's existing supply within the urban area, which would demonstrate that Greater Manchester could provide land for over 170,000 homes up to 2035. The need to look for land in the green belt would depend on the gap between Greater Manchester's existing land supply (plus some assumptions that could be made realistically) and Greater Manchester's housing requirement. * since the scrutiny meeting, this information has been published
- The NPPF draft consultation response (deadline 10 May 2018) would be considered by the Committee at the next meeting on 17 April 2018. Leaders would consider the draft response in early April 2018.

- In terms of impacts to areas that bordered Greater Manchester, there was a legal requirement for planning authorities to consult and a statement of co-operation was being produced. The response would take account of the need to work with authorities around Greater Manchester and strong relationships with neighbours were crucial.
- There was a national affordable housing definition. However, there was only a brief mention in the GMSF about social housing as responsibility for this rested with local authorities.
- Councils that consistently failed to deliver housing would be penalised. There was a 75% threshold for build rate. The Government could either take over an authorities planning function or the new home bonus could be lost.
- Government had not addressed developers building at their own rate once planning permission had been granted. More detail was needed about how any backlogs would be treated.
- To encourage delivery, planning permissions could be granted with time limited conditions. Penalties were being considered, by the Government for land banking.
- The Chair asked that a GMSF update be provided at the next meeting on 17 April 2018, as a briefing note.

- RESOLVED:**
1. That the report be noted.
 2. That the draft NNPF consultant response (deadline 10 May 2018) to be considered by the Committee on 17 April 2018.

M52/HPE TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING DATED 15 FEBRUARY 2018

The minutes of the last meeting dated 15 February 2018 were submitted for approval.

- RESOLVED:** That the Committee approved the minutes of the last meeting on 15 February 2018 as a correct record subject to Councillor Bernard Sharp (Trafford) being added to the apologies list.

M53/HPE HOMELESSNESS

The focus of this item was street homelessness, rough sleeping and the work taking place in Greater Manchester. A briefing note that provided rough sleeping data for Greater Manchester and England had been circulated to Members prior to the meeting. Rough sleeping was an important area and real issue of concern for Members and residents. At the suggestion of Members and to give a new approach, people who worked in the field had been invited to the meeting to provide an overview of the work they were undertaking. The Chair asked what they would change to make a difference and how the Committee could help support their work.

Each speaker provided a summary of their work, the key points were noted as follows:

Maura Jackson, Chief Executive (Bolton Young Persons Housing Scheme)

- The scheme was an independent charity, in its 26th year of operation in Bolton.
- The name of the scheme had recently been changed to Backup, which was more young person friendly and demonstrated their services were all about support.
- They provided temporary supported accommodation to people aged 16-25 in Bolton.
- They supported young people who were homeless with support needs by offering accommodation, emotional and practical help with the aim of enabling independent living. They provided eight different services/projects offering different services tailored to a young person's needs.
- 30% of people they accommodated came through the care system.
- The UK life expectancy of a homeless man was 47 and a woman was 43.
- The scheme was a managing agent and did not own any housing stock. They were social landlords and had at any time up to 123 young people in accommodation in Bolton.
- Early intervention was vital to ensure there were no long term issues such as substance abuse or homelessness.
- 85% of the budget was spent on staffing to support care plans.
- Backup had an 87-90% success rate of varied positive outcomes for young people.
- In six years the scheme had quadrupled in size with a portfolio of 123 units. Only five people had to be asked to leave last year. In 26 years nobody had been evicted.
- The scheme was the North West charity of the year in 2017. They employed six ex-residents.
- The main issues of concern related to welfare form and the impact of changes for young people.

Dave Minshull (Joint Veterans Alliance Limited (JVA))

- JVA was comprised of outreach Officers committed in supporting the veteran community and adults at risk who found themselves homeless or struggling in today's society due to sanctions in the Greater Manchester and Salford boundaries.
- They also offered a street soup kitchen facility three times a week in Salford.
- The organisation provided food, clothing, and sign posted support.
- They also offered assistance to those who were struggling from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), combat stress and issues relating to drug/alcohol abuse and other mental health issues caused by aspects of life within society and conflicts.
- Their goal was for veterans and adults at risk to be able to live happily and independently.
- The longer a person was on the streets their issues with substance abuse and mental health issues deteriorated. Buildings were needed to get people off the street.
- Issues with Universal Credit would increase homelessness. Numbers were far greater than what was being reported.

- Policies and processes for dealing with homeless people throughout Greater Manchester should be consistent as people did not recognise borders and it is confusing.
- Affordable housing was an issue, paying for deposits and credit checks were all big issues.

Pauline Towns (Community Volunteer)

- “We Shall Overcome” was a national group in its fourth year, which answered the needs of local homeless people.
- The Station Hotel in Ashton-Under-Lyne, was the hub. It operated like a drop-in community centre.
- Food parcels, hot drinks, a dry sleeping bag or tent and advice on where to get a bed for the night were available. It is a 24/7 service.
- Homelessness numbers were growing astronomically. Universal Credit was having a massive impact.
- The long term homeless could not access housing. There was a big issue with substance abuse, professional care was no longer available. People were committing suicide due to their extreme circumstances.
- Infinity Initiatives are a community interest company, operating in Tameside who support those deemed to be vulnerable with multiple needs.
- It is a ‘catch 22’ for the homeless, a person could not get a job without a home and a person could not get a home without a job. Processes to manage this problem are over complicated and confusing.
- Benefits and sanctions were increasing homelessness and forcing people into criminality.
- Severe weather emergency funding should be reviewed and dispensed earlier.

The Chair and Members thanked the speakers for their powerful messages. The identified themes for change were:

- Welfare reforms and sanctions affecting young people.
- Affordable rent and issues with the affordability check.
- Availability of homeless hubs and agency visits to deal with issues.
- A review of care providers and their pricing structures.
- Impact of Universal Credit.
- Sweep provision and severe weather emergency fund dispensation.
- All policies and processes should be consistent across Greater Manchester.
- A review of care leavers and the services available.

The Homelessness Lead for Greater Manchester provided the Committee with an update on Greater Manchester led schemes, which included the social impact bond, the referral cut-off date was noted as October 2018, trailblazer programme, key points included the creation of a hub and a social lettings agency and the Greater Manchester housing first programme. In terms of the housing first programme, once the final funding settlement was understood, a report would be brought back to the Committee.

A question and answer session took place, which was noted as follows:

- What help was available to young people leaving the care system and what impact this had on districts was discussed. It was suggested that the GMCA look at standardising policies and provide commonality across districts. The GMCA had no homelessness duty but was working with districts to help co-ordinate. Work was underway to achieve commonality, there was a real opportunity to do things differently. New legislation, the Homelessness Reduction Act had resulted in districts committing to use the same information technology (IT) system. Through the Act, there was a duty on districts to prevent homelessness. It was suggested that Greater Manchester districts investigate if there was more that could be done.
- A discussion took place about help available for military veterans and what more could be done at an entry level. The Ministry of Defence (MoD), had started to prepare soldiers a year before their discharge. They were being prepared for modern civilian day life such as applying for housing and schooling. The scheme had been successful. However, there was still a generation of veterans already on the streets, which would take years to overcome. Veterans were helping veterans.
- A concern was raised about the 30% of care leavers accessing help through the Bolton Young Persons Scheme. It was suggested that the real figures, which experienced homelessness were even higher. Early intervention was required. However a number of projects and schemes due to austerity measures were no longer available. It was further suggested that a monitoring regime and a standard for providers to meet was required, there was a need for scrutiny. A review would be welcomed.
- It was suggested that the punitive sanctions regime, Universal Credit and benefit reforms attributed to homelessness where having a mayor impact. Mechanisms Councils could use to counteract the disadvantages to young people were discussed. The GMCA had a life readiness approach and the trailblazer programme was reviewing pathways relating to hospital and prison discharge. Councils were being asked to be creative about the ways they applied their discretionary housing payments to put people into accommodation and prevent homelessness.
- The rough sleeping data for GM and England was felt to be unrealistic. The data was unreliable and based on a Government counting system, it only provided a snapshot. A model being used in Barcelona was being considered to provide more realistic data.
- It was suggested that a task and finish group be established to discuss issues in more detail and share best practice.

In summary and as a result of the discussions and key points raised, the Committee agreed that the GMCA would be asked to consider the following recommendations for further work:

1. Note that the Committee supports and welcomes work on the Social Impact Bond and work to build homelessness hubs.

2. Notes the need to continue to lobby Government about the impact of welfare reforms and the impacts on housing and homelessness.
3. To request all Greater Manchester Councils to work collaboratively on simplifying processes and systems to achieve greater consistency.
4. That the Committee recognised that the GMCA had no direct homelessness duties. Councils would acquire a new duty to prevent homelessness and GMCA would assist in the discharge of this across Greater Manchester
5. The Committee requested that there should be a universal application of the emergency weather policies across districts.
6. That the GM Mayor to use his soft power to influence care leaving provision and that it be the same in each district.
7. That an inspection regime be established and a common set of expected standards be produced for hostel providers.

RESOLVED: That the GMCA be asked to consider the above recommendations by the Committee.

M54/HPE WORK PROGRAMME

Members noted the work programme that was considered at the meeting.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

M55/HPE DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting would take place on Tuesday 17 April 2018 at 6.00 pm, Friends Meeting House, 6 Mount Street, Manchester M3 5NS

Planning, Housing & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Date: 17 April 2018

Subject: Green Summit

Report of: Councillor Alex Ganotis, Green City Region Portfolio Lead and
Mark Atherton, Assistant Director of Environment, GMCA

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this paper is to review the Green Summit, held on 21st March, its outcomes and the co-creative approach used to develop the Summit and its content.

1.2 Significant (UK leading) analysis has been undertaken:

- to define a date by which GM should be carbon neutral, if it is to be fully compliant with the Paris agreement, and
- for the first time at a UK City level, devise indicative pathways for moving GM towards this.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 That the committee:

- a) Note and comment on the outcomes of the Green Summit.
- b) Note and comment on the conclusions of the carbon neutrality work.
- c) Note and comment on the initial feedback from the Listening Events and online survey.
- d) Agree the next steps.

3. NEXT STEPS:

3.1 The next steps include:

- Conclude the analysis of the online survey to glean further insight (UoM).
- Embed the outcomes from the Summit into the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) Implementation Plan and, where appropriate GMCA work programmes.
- Analyse the 200+ pledges that have been made by public, private and community sector organisations to support the environment vision and engage further with pledging organisations.
- Publish a strategic environmental vision which communicates the outcomes of the Summit by summer 2018.

- Develop, with partners, workstreams that will support the further delivery of the aspirations identified at the held Summit on 21st March 2018.
- Plan and organise a further Summit in 6-10 months to evaluate progress, re-engage with the wider audience and set out a pathway for the next 5 years which will move Greater Manchester towards carbon neutrality. This summit will be used to formally set out our target for the date of carbon neutrality.

3. CONTACT OFFICERS

- 3.1 Mark Atherton, GM Assistant Director of Environment
Mark.Atherton@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

The following is a list of the background papers on which this report is based in accordance with the requirements of Section 100D(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. It does not include documents, which would disclose exempt or confidential information as identified by that Act.

- A previous update on the Green Summit was set out in a paper to Leaders on 20th March 2018.
- Green Summit Agenda, Speaker Biographies and Presentations can be downloaded from https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/info/20005/green_city_region/117/green_summit

1. BACKGROUND

The objective of the Green Summit was to set out a new environmental vision for Greater Manchester to become one of Europe's leading green cities. As part of this, the Summit set out to consider how Greater Manchester can accelerate its activities to reduce carbon emissions to tackle climate change and in doing so, to position the city region as a global leader for smart energy innovation.

It is recognised that these ambitions cannot be realised by local government acting alone; it will require concerted effort from national government, business and communities working together. In recognition of this, the Summit was framed as GMCA facilitating wider discussion and collaboration, rather than 'owning' the Summit and being responsible for everything that results from it. The Green Summit was an opportunity to announce a 'call to action' to realise the changes required to make the city region fit for the future. Key messages arising from the Summit are presented at Annex 1.

2. GREEN SUMMIT REVIEW

The Green Summit, held on 21st March, attracted significant interest. There were over 1000 applications to attend the Summit for a venue size of 600. Over 700 people (including speakers and facilitators) attended the Summit. Those who are unable to attend the Summit in person were able to view the Summit via live streaming on the GMCA and BBC websites. Adverts for the live streaming events appeared at selected metro stops. The recording of the Summit can still be viewed online <https://goo.gl/mZttcH>.

The online survey attracted 2,274 responses and nearly 20,000 individual comments. 42 'listening events' were also held in advance of the Summit, engaging over 1200 individuals, with a spread

across all districts. Approximately 10 of these were organised by either the GMCA or districts, with the remainder being organised by community and interest groups. The condensed and analysed feedback results from the listening events were reported back to the Green Summit.

The Summit event was split into three sections:

- Inspiration – engaging keynote speakers and questions from the audience
- Dialogue – discussion on feedback from the listening events and survey responses
- Resolution – plenary of the key actions to be considered, what the new vision should be, pledges from the audience and on-line as to what commitments others will make towards the new vision.

Over 200 pledges have been made already and this continues to rise.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY FEEDBACK

From the survey results, the two words that appeared most frequently (by some margin) were 'green' and 'environmentally friendly'. It is clear from the feedback that, whilst tackling climate change and setting a carbon reduction target is an important part of the summit, the general public's aspirations for Greater Manchester are broader. The over-whelming feedback to questions which asked whether GM was doing enough on quality greenspace, pollution, clean air, recycling, green transport and green energy was 'not really'. In contrast, people believed that a green future is good for jobs and local businesses. Utilising the feedback from the online survey, a draft vision statement was prepared and presented to the summit.

A deeper analysis of the responses to the question "The one thing I would like the Mayor to do is..." revealed that the most frequently mentioned topics were waste, transport, energy, air quality and then green infrastructure.

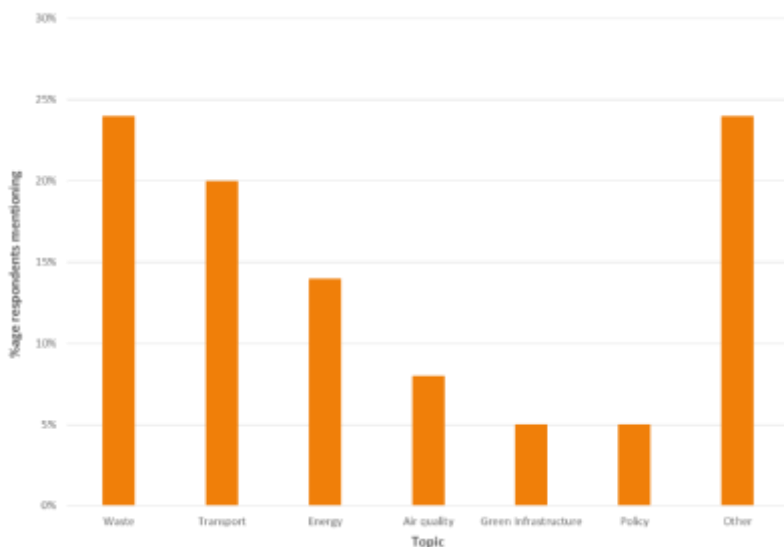


Fig. 1 – Responses to the Question “The one thing I would like the Mayor to do is...”

Waste had a focus on recycling and packaging (tackle single use plastics and improve recycling facilities). Transport was focused on public transport, cycling, the cost of travel and then cars (improve walking and cycling, work towards regular cheap public transport). Energy was focused on energy in homes and electric vehicles (support energy efficiency schemes and new charging installations). Comments on air quality most often related to imposition of traffic restrictions in town and city centre and the creation of clean air zones. Green Infrastructure was focused on greenbelt, trees, parks, recycling, development and litter (plant more trees, use brownfield sites, protect greenspaces, develop urban parks).

The survey also suggested that the development of new policies, raising public awareness and listening to the public were all important factors in starting a vision, delivering real change and instilling a sense of pride in the people of Greater Manchester in their natural environment).

More detailed (anonymised) analysis of the survey results is now being undertaken by Manchester University students, however it is already clear that many respondents made the link between improved environmental quality (including climate change risks) and the associated health, social and economic benefits it brings.

4. IMPLICATIONS OF SETTING AN ACCELERATED CARBON REDUCTION AMBITION:

4.1 Carbon Neutral Target Date – Tyndall Centre

Work undertaken by Tyndall Centre for Climate Research on carbon target setting concluded that, for Greater Manchester to make its 'fair' contribution towards the 2°C commitment enshrined in the Paris agreement, Greater Manchester would need to:

- Take prompt action to put GM on a path to 'carbon neutrality' by 2038
- Hold cumulative carbon dioxide emissions at under 71 million tonnes (range of 45-104 MtCO₂)
- Initiate an immediate programme of mitigation delivering an annual average of 15% cuts in emissions (range of 10-20%)
- Have greater engagement with other global carbon target setting cities to share knowledge.

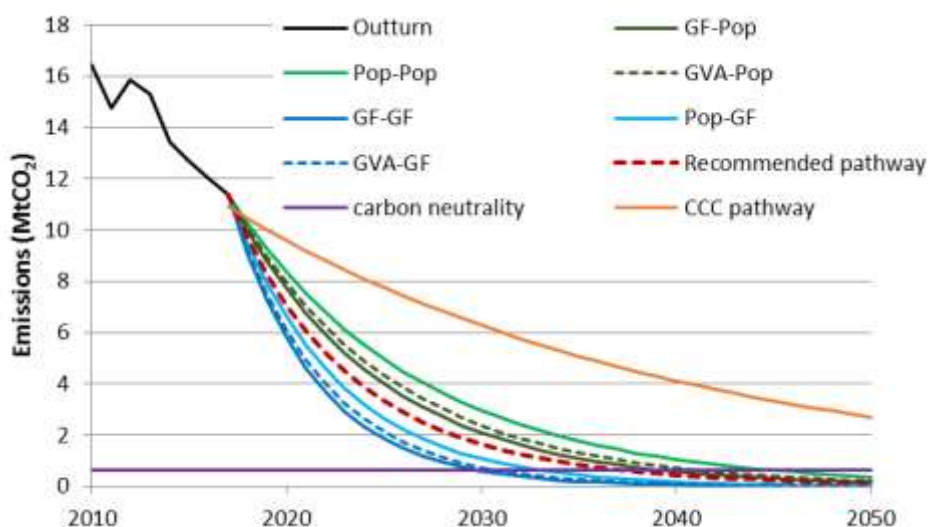


Fig. 2 - Fossil fuel CO₂ only emissions pathways (2010-2050) for Greater Manchester

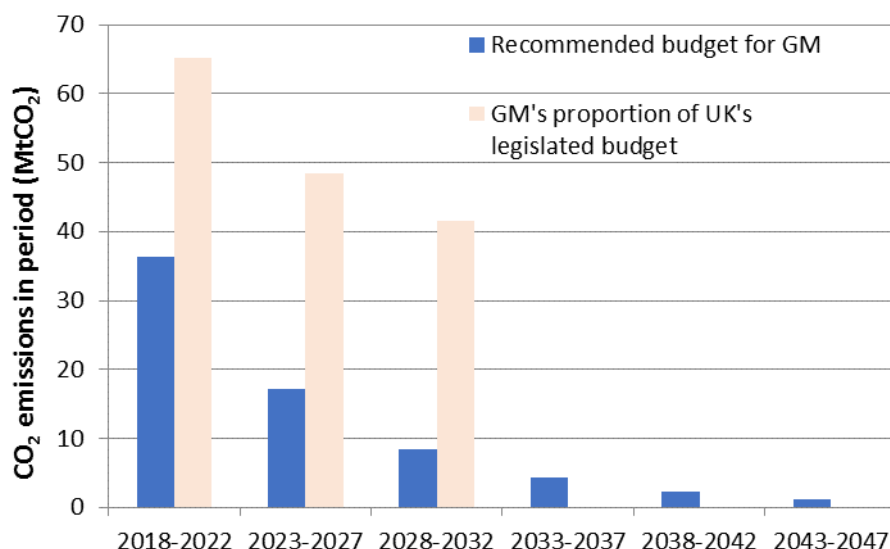


Fig. 3: Recommended carbon budgets for Greater Manchester from 2018 to 2047

As can be seen from Figs.2 and 3, Tyndall's recommended pathway is far more stringent than the pathway set out by the UK Committee on Climate Change (CCC), largely because the Tyndall work excludes an allowance for "highly speculative" negative emissions technologies such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). The work also recognises that significant action will also be needed at a national level in order to achieve this level of change. However, the report is useful from a 'top down' perspective of understanding what GM's fair and equitable contribution to the Paris agreement should be and it recommends that the pathway is reviewed every 5 years to take account of emerging technology change.

Many cities and regions around the world are committed to ambitious carbon emissions reduction targets including the achievement of carbon neutrality. Some have been planning for accelerated carbon neutrality for many years already, making achievement easier. Some examples of carbon targets for other city regions are provided below:

- **Copenhagen:** Copenhagen City Council adopted a climate plan in 2012 to make the city the first carbon neutral capital in the world by 2025.
- **Adelaide:** The Government of South Australia and Adelaide City Council (ACC) have announced their intention to make Adelaide the world's first carbon neutral city before 2020.
- **Oslo:** Oslo's city government has announced its intention of halving its carbon emissions by 2020 from 1990 levels, and becoming completely carbon neutral by 2030 (95% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels).
- **New York City:** The City of New York has committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 80% by 2050, compared to 2005 levels across all sectors using existing technologies (a target it refers to as 80x50).
- **Scotland:** The Scottish Government has proposed to increase its greenhouse gas emissions target to achieve a reduction of 90% below 1990 levels by 2050.

Further details are provided in Annex 02.

3.2 Low Carbon Pathway - Anthesis

The BEIS funded Setting City area Target and Trajectories for Emissions Reduction (SCATTER) research has now also become available and was presented at the Summit by Cllr Ganotis. This work provides a 'bottom up' approach of what feasible carbon pathways for Greater Manchester may look like. Anthesis is now producing quantitative outputs from the SCATTER model. The model takes into account GM's forecast economic growth ambitions; work by Energy Saving

Catapult has suggested that, without intervention, Greater Manchester's carbon emissions could increase by 3% as a result.

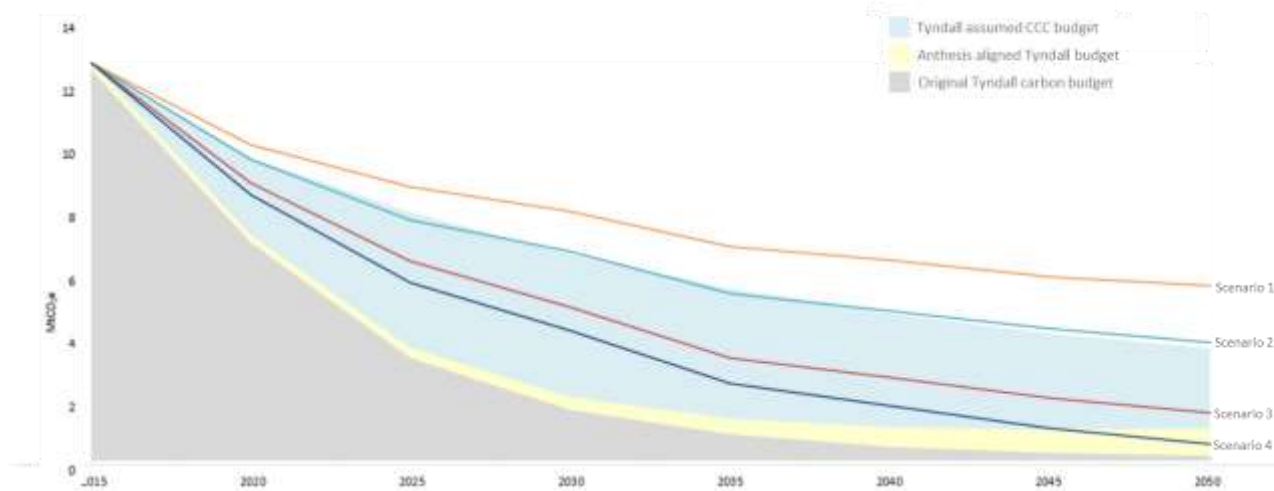


Fig. 4 – GM Carbon Reduction Pathway Scenarios compared against Tyndall and assumed UK CCC projections for GM

Note: The calculator is based on energy supply (e.g. energy provided by solar PV) and energy demand (e.g. energy consumed by domestic appliances). Both ‘sides’ interact with each other within the model. In this graph, we are comparing a ‘top down’ global to local carbon budget (Tyndall) with a ‘bottom up’ local to national carbon assessment. The ‘Anthesis aligned Tyndall budget’ allows these two methodologies to be equitably compared against each other and against the assumed UK Committee on Climate Change carbon budget.

SCATTER analyses a range of approx. 40 potential interventions and looks at applying each of these in Greater Manchester with an intensity from 1-4 (min. to max). The four scenarios mapped on the chart illustrate carbon reduction pathways where the relevant level (1-4) of ambition threshold is chosen for the interventions available; i.e. Scenario 3 illustrates a pathway where ambition threshold 3 is chosen for each intervention. However, there are a number of interventions, both related to energy supply and demand, that have been judged not to be under the direct influence of a Local Authority and threshold ambitions for these interventions have not been applied; rather, forecast levels have been fixed and cannot be chosen by the model user. Most supply-related interventions in this category have been ‘fixed’ at the National Grid Two Degree Future Scenario level. **There is therefore a significant role for Local Authorities to lobby Government to continue to decarbonise the national grid and national transport systems.**

The graph (Fig. 4) shows that, whilst it would be extremely challenging, it is possible to achieve carbon neutrality with scenario 4, but not 2038. The model confirms and provides greater detail on the areas that have the potential to generate the most significant emissions savings in Greater Manchester. The top carbon reduction performers under GM influence (at scenario 4 levels) are:

Decarbonise Electricity

Decarbonisation of the national grid will require national action, as noted above. However there are local actions that can be taken to decarbonise electricity:

- **Increase solar PV installation** - such that 11% of GM energy demand is met with solar PV by 2050. This equates to PV coverage of 16m² per household on 50% of all households in GM. A residual 16.8km² is also required on commercial rooftops or on ground mounted installations. Solar PV would represent 6.0TWh/year (12%) of GM energy demand.

- **Increased bioenergy use** - such that 17% of GM energy demand is met with bioenergy by 2050. In other words 1.1 GW of installed capacity to provide 8.8 TWh/year. This links to heat network development below. There is approximately 165MW of total installed capacity from bioenergy at present.

Enable next generation Mobility

- **Shift transport to zero emissions** – such that 100% of buses are zero emissions by 2035 and 66% of cars are zero emission by 2030 (100% by 2050).
- **Domestic transport behaviour** – a 25% reduction in passenger distance travelled (km) by 2035.

Optimise Energy in Buildings (Domestic & Commercial Heating)

- **Reduce heat demand for domestic properties** - Approximately 60% of all GM households (688,530) subject to enhanced insulation measures by 2050, reducing the average thermal leakiness by 75%. The costs will vary depending on the house type and the current energy efficiency of the house. LA owned homes will already be relatively well insulated.
- **Increase low carbon heat sources (electrification / heat networks)** - 80%-100% of households and commercial buildings are electrically heated by 2050. Technologies include ground source/air source heat pumps, with the remaining energy provided by low carbon heat networks.
- **Reduce heat demand for public & commercial buildings** - By 2050, space heating demand has dropped by 40%, hot water demand by 30% and cooling demand by 60%.

Improved Waste Management

- Embedded energy in materials and waste is not accounted for within the model however it is assumed that a proportion of the biomass energy referenced above will come from waste energy. The potential impact on local air quality would need to be assessed on a case by case basis.

Initial results indicate that a Level 4 scenario (currently most ambitious - 111MtCO₂e), does illustrate a way of meeting the budget required to be carbon neutral in line with Paris agreement (114MtCO₂e). However, this is due to some very ambitious national assumptions in relation to surplus renewables capacity within the grid and bioenergy availability and displacement of fossil fuels. This is on the boundaries of the application of current technologies and would require unprecedented transformational change and extraordinary national financial investment.

Moreover, this assumes UK government commitments will follow at least the ambition set out by the National Grid Two Degree scenario. Local interventions are heavily dependent on a decarbonised grid. Therefore, if this level of grid decarbonisation does not happen in line with this expectation, it could undermine the overall plausibility of the modelled scenarios.

Currently, this means that Level 4 line is more ambitious than UK targets. GM also has the ability to add a bespoke 'illustrative GM pathway' based on the combination of measures that Leaders and others, via the Green Summit, might feel able to pursue.

5. FEEDBACK FROM LISTENING EVENTS

The Green Summit has generated significant interest, expectation and support. This section summarises the main issues raised from over 40 'listening events'. The feedback from these events was tested with the Green Summit audience through a series of breakout sessions. A full analysis of the collated feedback from the listening events is provided in Annex 3. These are colour coded to reflect the level of feedback (green – higher; red – Lower)

Nature:

- Establish a nature & greenspace plan; to include good quality, clean, safe, attractive, multi-functional and interlinked greenspaces
- GM planning policy for net green gain and developer offsetting on constrained sites
- Sustainable tree planting, managed trees and hedges throughout the city, towns and parks e.g. school tree planting to reduce air pollution and buffer schools from road pollution
- Edible landscapes, designed for social cohesion, promoting local biodiversity
- Green bank - require credits from developers where net green gain/renewables cannot be implemented on site; funds to be made available to finance greening projects (use GM spatial framework to deliver)
- Community buy-in – support for communities that love and are connected to local greenspaces - increasing % of people engaged with nature (volunteers to lead and guide) supported by young people
- Planning - integrating sustainable development into the heart of decision-making, high quality public realm, green infrastructure integrated into new developments, safeguarding greenbelt; green links between home and work at strategic level

Education & Awareness

- Environmental and climate change education (incl. GM impacts) to be taught to youth throughout GM as early as possible
- Support/require councillors and public employees, and businesses to do carbon literacy & environmental training; including capacity to embed climate change adaptation into all activities; active travel, green infrastructure & health linkages/benefits
- create more forums like `listening events`/climate change town hall events, where citizens can inform policy / reporting back, information sharing between citizens and local government
- create an environmental culture through youth leadership, empowerment, action

Buildings:

- Establish a zero carbon building standard, requiring solar panels on new builds to stimulate a low carbon supply chain & jobs in maintenance (quality not just quantity; creating sustainable places, link to mayor's Town Centre Challenge)
- All new buildings to be net zero carbon to incentivise onsite energy generation (or fund offsite generation)
- New buildings should incorporate sustainable urban drainage i.e. no net water gain to drainage or watercourses
- Set a GM Retrofit standard and programme with delivery targets
- Set a GM wide design policy for public spaces around residential developments for quality multi-functional greenspace. Requires a planning policy that follows through to ensure delivery of active communities is not lost at the viability stage
- Private finance options e.g. banks/building societies to offer green mortgages with preferential interests rates or loan-to-value, linked to GM retrofit standard (offer more finance to enable retrofit to EPC A/B at lower interest rate: keeping cost of repayments the same)
- Incentivise home owners and landlords to re-insulate / retrofit their homes (e.g. green rents)

Energy:

- Develop a GM energy company which accelerates deployment of energy generation, storage and aggregation, using renewable sources and reinvests profit back into the system. Develop using the public estate first, then with private sector collaboration, with opportunities for community shares/community ownership and involvement.

- Develop a GM energy plan - whole system plan with decarbonised electricity & gas supply to manage and reduce future demand (plan to estimate and map future supply and demand including heat, waste and ultra low emission vehicles)
- Support community energy (citizen led) initiatives to trial, innovate, deliver and own new energy projects
- Scale up energy system planning to create effective dialogue about future energy networks, support decision-making across networks and drive significant action at scale
- Undertake a skills audit for energy related trades, establish apprenticeships, training programmes and quality standards (including further education)
- Demonstrate energy innovation at scale, e.g. via an innovation zone, to demonstrate models that reduce the cost of the electrification of heat

Transport:

- Provide more & better integrated, affordable, public transport system with sufficient capacity
- Increase public transit use through creating a single flexible contactless ticketing system for all modes of travel (eg London's Oyster card call it the Bee Card) or allow contactless cards to be used as tickets
- Boost cycling rates by supporting improved quality & quantity of cycling infrastructure in the right places, based on studies of traffic patterns and efficient routes. Invest in infrastructure based on usage; map walking & cycling potential across the city region.
- Public transport, walking & cycling to be the main method of travel to work - made the easy choice over private cars through greater integration, contactless card technologies and online planning tools
- Travel and green networks: very strong links to active travel (walking/cycling) in terms of green infrastructure development and transport policy; connected networks key (not a patchwork); develop a set of active travel standards in GM Spatial Framework, linked to green infrastructure for each local authority to adopt; active travel to be enshrined in policy.
- Expand and increase frequency of bus/tram services in and between urban peripheries, public transport is inconvenient for users on fringes of urban core.

Sustainable Consumption and Production:

- More locally grown food, more allotments, urban agriculture, community gardening courses, especially in low income areas with high food bank use
- Establish GM as a zero to Landfill region: Reduce waste and recycle more; zero export of waste; local composting & recycling
- Purchasing goods (public procurement) that implement low waste packaging, have high environmental standards and support growth in the low carbon & environmental goods/services sector
- City farms, veg growing, local food outlets and hubs, fruit trees throughout the city
- Encourage/enforce local businesses and producers to use less packaging/generate less waste. Lobby for higher tax on waste or penalties on businesses/organisations that don't comply (plastics reduction)
- more efficient recycling programmes; standardized colours of bins across the city
- vegetarian / vegan diet: all GM food outlets to provide meat free Mondays

Cross-cutting (Connections between themes)

- Adopt a whole-systems approach; coordination, connections and co-benefits
- Action by citizens in cooperation with local government; ongoing engagement and ownership in communities (particularly in health, planning, energy and food)
- Post-summit forums for people to share information so no wheel-inventing required. GMCA to act as a facilitator; organising councils, partners and public to act in unison

- Environmental justice: consideration of the impacts of climate change beyond GM and focus on equality within GM and beyond.
- Put sustainability ahead of profit/unsustainable growth, social justice as a key driver. Ensure most vulnerable and least able to deal with climate change impacts are protected.
- Connect themes (eg ensure resilience of GM economy, people, green & grey infrastructure, get wider benefits such as improved water and air quality)
- Communication, branding, marketing : GM to loudly champion the vision for a carbon neutral city region, regularly promoting the many steps individuals can take and the big impact that collective action can make
- Resource/ring-fence finance / introduce financial incentives to change behaviour
- Promote business cases with whole lifecycle costs; claim health costs; embed active travel policy and low carbon policies in investment decisions; Economic growth does not reflect people's sense of prosperity at the moment; wellbeing, health and community linkages and purpose
- Skills/awareness, capacity and technical skills not present for all partners/orgs (therefore sharing very important)

Some of these views reflect those of `experts' but also significantly reflect town hall feedback from `non-expert' local people. There is a high degree of compatibility between what the Listening events are telling us that people want, with the top carbon reduction performers identified by the SCATTER model.

The Summit further evaluated all of the responses. This final feedback will be analysed and then an environmental vision document will be produced, prior to summer 2018, which will focus on those transformational actions which will have the biggest impact, also being clear on what GM would need central government to do in order to achieve these and wider carbon reductions. An initial assessment of the implications of this feedback for local authorities is provided below.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR GMCA AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

There are a number of roles that GMCA and local authorities can play to deliver a new environmental vision for GM. These include: leadership & delivery, coordination, engagement, policy, planning and finance. Some of these roles are already being undertaken, but require acceleration and upscaling. Others require detailed due diligence before they can be formally considered. These should not be seen as a burden on local authorities as many could, in time, result in cost savings or income generation through, for example, more energy efficient buildings or surplus energy generation from the public estate/assets to help manage peak demand. Detailed cost benefit analysis will be required before actions can be taken.

6.1 Leadership & Delivery

Many of the interventions identified will require local authorities (and wider public sector) to demonstrate leadership on energy efficiency and energy generation in buildings, particularly on the public estate, including decarbonisation of public sector transport fleets. For the public sector, these interventions should be on the basis on `invest to save' models. European Investment Bank (EIB) funding is available to increase LA capacity to develop energy efficiency and generation projects on the public estate and (up to £273m in 2015/6) 0% salix finance is available for delivery of energy efficiency (and some generation) measures. £80m of salix is already being used by the public sector in GM.

Outside of the public estate, there are opportunities to explore how businesses and communities can be `nudged' towards a low carbon transition through incentives, Mayoral `calls to action' and campaigns and through greater transparency of data (eg building energy performance data).

Lobby for National Interventions

There is also a strong role for GMCA/LAs to lobby government to deliver the commitments made in national grid's 'two degrees future' report and to attract greater national finance to GM, potentially through agreeing local carbon budgets or devolution of taxes (eg landfill tax).

The 'two degrees future' report sets out the national grids plans for decarbonising the grid. Other areas under national government jurisdiction include the electrification of the transport network, final approval of large scale energy generation projects (e.g. Scout Moor expansion) and the transparency of data being collected through smart meters.

In the Tyndall model, aviation has been treated as a national issue. In looking at a Paris compliant carbon budget there is an assumption that emissions nationally from all flights should hold steady to 2030 and then reduce to zero by 2075, including those by Manchester citizens', and that such emissions should be monitored. (CO₂ emissions nationally from aviation have been flat 2012–2015 but demand grew 1%.) We need to be clear that this requires national action, both in terms of what the airline industry can do to reduce emissions, and also in terms of changing overall consumer behaviours.

6.2 Co-ordination and Engagement

We cannot achieve our ambitions without the commitment to change behaviours by our residents. We need to have genuine community engagement to achieve this change, with bottom up, grass roots action. Many people want to help and do more, but don't know where to start or what to do.

Greater coordination of activities could be realised through establishing mechanisms to bring together the public, private, academic and voluntary sector. There is appetite for continuing the engagement started at the summit through forming communities of interest (possibly online) to continue to develop the workstreams identified at the summit e.g buildings retrofit, energy innovation/transition which require more technical solutions. Businesses and specialist organisations have offered to support workstreams where medium term solutions and cohesive plans are required to deliver the required outcomes.

A GM energy company could accelerate deployment of low carbon infrastructure and support alleviation of fuel poverty; a GM energy innovation zone could support the trial and demonstration of new technologies, increase research and innovation to accelerate local sector growth and development.

There are also opportunities to empower others to stimulate local action by delegating functions to them to support communities to act e.g. leading on improving local sustainable food systems, harnessing the collective power of the many local food initiatives established in GM. There is also a key opportunity to better engage with citizens on wider environmental issues through the My wild city programme (LWT/HLF Financed) which includes My wild school which provides every child to have regular contact with nature.

Better skills development could be established through working with schools and colleges and employers to develop the right skills for the future workforce and on the job training for existing employees (eg with retrofit installers).

6.3 Policy and Planning Levers

The publication of GMSF offers the opportunity to set new policy into the planning process. This may include carbon standards for new build; environmental net gain, electric vehicle and public transport infrastructure or integrated development (work/home proximity or connected by public transport).

Setting new standards on their own are unlikely to be sufficient and consideration will be needed as to how to prompt retrofit of the existing building stock and further decarbonise public transport. Setting local targets for energy generation and efficiency, training for planners and strong support from LA cabinets and planning committees may also be needed.

How we locate and manage our local public services will have an impact on the need to travel, and could create unintended pressures on our environment. For example medical treatments and hospital stays generates a considerable number of vehicle journeys and these will have to be borne in mind as services are reconfigured. Cohesive policies across the Local Authority remit which assess their impact on the environment is critical. Exploring detailed GM master-planning for energy and natural environment infrastructure to prioritise future investment will also be essential.

6.4 Finance

Establishing finance mechanisms to enable delivery of decarbonisation measures, is seen as an important role for GMCA/LAs, particularly to retrofit buildings at scale. LA/GMCA's access to very low interest loan funds (Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)) or via higher public sector credit ratings (for green bonds) are seen as opportunities for financing some measures e.g. retrofit loans and trialling these. This would require further exploration, although some LAs already have home improvement loans' and staff to support these.

Setting up a loan/grant fund for community energy and putting properties into a community energy asset bank, as per the Oldham model could be another opportunity. This could then be promoted to local businesses / buildings to put their buildings onto the same system. The establishment of a GM carbon offsetting/environment fund has been proposed and some feasibility works suggests that it may be viable. Further investigatory work and due diligence would be required to confirm this. The establishment of local carbon budgets affords the opportunity for Greater Manchester to discuss an energy devolution deal with government that includes an element of devolved levies and environmental taxes.

The GM pension fund (GMPF) has set out the fund's long-term goal for 100% of assets to be compatible with the net zero emissions ambition by c2050 in line with the Paris agreement. The GMPF has the highest holding of LGPS funds in Local low carbon and renewable energy technology and its largest direct transaction is £200million in Clyde windfarms, the largest in the UK and one of largest in Europe. The pension fund has undertaken some work to establish how it can accelerate achieving net zero emissions. This work already includes considering opportunities of investing in local energy efficiency and generation schemes, which have the potential to generate a suitable return on investment, where suitable opportunities arise.

7. NEXT STEPS:

The next steps include:

- Conclude the analysis of the online survey to glean further insight (UoM)
- Embed the outcomes from the Summit into the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) Implementation Plan and, where appropriate GMCA work programmes
- Analyse the 200+ pledges that have been made by public, private and community sector organisations to support the environment vision and engage further with pledging organisations.
- Publish a strategic environmental vision which communicates the outcomes of the Summit by summer 2018.

- Develop, with partners, workstreams that will support the further delivery of the aspirations identified at the held Summit on 21st March.
- Plan and organise a further Summit in 6-10 months to evaluate progress, re-engage with the wider audience and set out a pathway for the next 5 years which will move Greater Manchester towards carbon neutrality. This summit will be used to formally set out our target for the date of carbon neutrality.

Annex 1

ANNOUNCEMENTS ARISING FROM THE GM GREEN SUMMIT ON 21ST MARCH

Overarching

- As Mayor, Andy Burnham proposed that we **bring forward the date** by which we make Greater Manchester carbon neutral by at least a decade. But he emphasized that we can only do this if everyone in the room today, as well as individuals and organisations across GM, agrees & signs up to play their part. This goal would need to be debated today (at the Summit), what it would mean for ordinary people & see whether we can build the necessary consensus. If there is enough agreement, we will then undertake further detailed work & look to bring it back to another Summit within six months to a year to confirm it.
- GM is now one of the few global cities that has taken a **science based approach** to calculating carbon targets and trajectories
- GM cannot do this alone. We will **work with Government** to ensure it delivers those things that require national action, including decarbonising the national grid and transport infrastructure and seek to negotiate agreements for greater flexibilities and finance through further devolution
- We also need to lever the strength of our universities to support our endeavours, working with the >100,000 strong student body, as well as accessing the academic expertise on offer.

Natural Environment

- GM is already designated as **Defra's UK Urban Pioneer city** which means we have the opportunity to find new ways to value, manage and invest in our Natural Environment
- GM will further explore how we could create a **GM Environment Fund** to support our aims and, if so, how it could be sustainably funded working with Government, agencies and the private sector
- GM will produce a **Natural Capital Investment Plan** by Dec 18 which would identify those natural assets which could provide strategic benefit to local communities across Greater Manchester

Energy

- GM will explore the creation of a **GM Energy Company** that is able to invest in energy generation, storage and control technologies in buildings to generate revenue from 'grid balancing'
- GM will produce a **Smart Energy Plan** by Sept 18, as part of an overall GM wide infrastructure strategy which will also cover digital, EV's and green and blue infrastructure
- Electricity Northwest will lead a workstream to assess how more **future energy demand** can be met from smart, local renewable sources

Buildings

We need to move to considering the whole life cost of our domestic and commercial buildings, including their construction and running costs, rather than just focusing on their construction costs. It has also been estimated that 50% of the energy used in our commercial and public buildings could be saved simply through better energy management. To support work on reducing carbon emissions arising from GM's buildings:

- The UK Green Buildings Council will lead a workstream to assess how our current building stock can affordably be **retrofit** to cost efficient standards. A significant deep retrofitting campaign has the potential to create 55,000 jobs, if an appropriate finance mechanism can be found

- The GMSF will include a **date by which all new homes built across GM will need to be net zero carbon** (Further work would need to be done to agree this date)
- Andy called on the public sector to consider not renewing leasing on buildings that they occupy which do not meet **minimum energy performance standards**

Transport

- GM will establish a new public sector-led commercial model for the GM EV charging network this year that will be at least double the size of the present system
- GM wants to move to an **emissions free bus fleet** and we will look at whether our new bus powers can help us to achieve this faster
- GM will **transform cycling and walking** in the City Region by investing up to £50m per year for three years from 19/20 through the Transforming Cities Fund
- GM will strive to ensure that **TfGM's 2040 Strategy** – and wider transport investment – is fully aligned with our carbon neutral ambition

Waste

- Building on the Government's recent announcement about investigating how it can use the tax system to reduce plastic waste, it was announced that there will be a **#Plastic Free GM Campaign** to see how GM can be at the forefront of taking action to eliminate single use plastics
- To support this, a number of GM's tourism and hospitality companies have already signed a pledge to eradicate the use of single use plastics by 2020. Within the next 6 months, these businesses will set out a plan to achieve this and, as a first step, will have begun to replace plastic with recyclable straws.

Launches

The Green Summit also launched a number of initiatives which support the overall Environmental agenda:

- Tyndall Centre have published their report which quantifies the impact of the Paris agreement for Greater Manchester <http://www.mace.manchester.ac.uk/our-research/centres-institutes/tyndall-manchester/news-events/new-tyndall-manchester-report-quantifying-the-implications-of-the-paris-agreement-for-greater-manchester.htm>
- The Wildlife Trust will launch **'My Wild City'** in Manchester, a £225k campaign to support local action and natural environment awareness
- Oldham MBC launched their **Community Energy Asset Bank**, an online service to match up community energy groups with asset owners interested in having their roofspace or land developed for renewable energy by a local community energy group. They will encourage other areas to get involved in this, and it could link to the potential GM Energy Company
- A wide range of local action on food by the public, private and voluntary sector will be co-ordinated via the launch of **Good Food Greater Manchester**, a strategic food Board for GM
- The new GM **Natural Capital Group Website** 'Nature Greater Manchester' went live on the day of the summit <https://naturegreatermanchester.co.uk>

Annex 2

How Have Other Cities Set Targets

Many cities and regions around the world are committed to ambitious carbon emissions reduction targets including the achievement of carbon neutrality. Some examples of carbon targets for other city regions are provided below:

Copenhagen: Copenhagen City Council adopted a Climate Plan in 2012 to make the city the first carbon neutral capital in the world by 2025. The goal is to achieve zero carbon dioxide emissions from all energy sectors by 2025. Additionally, the Climate Plan has specific targets for each sector compared to a 2010 baseline. The carbon neutrality goal set by Copenhagen includes emissions from the city's energy system and the activities of utility companies owned by the city elsewhere. Excess renewable energy generation from their utilities is assumed to displace coal power generation when consumed by customers outside the city. As other parts of Denmark decarbonise, the carbon intensity of the displaced energy consumption will decrease, in turn reducing the degree to which the city could compensate for its carbon emissions in this way.

Adelaide: The Government of South Australia and Adelaide City Council (ACC) have announced their intention to make Adelaide the world's first carbon neutral city before 2020. ACC defines carbon neutrality as net GHG emissions associated with operational activities within the city region to be zero or else offset by sequestering emissions outside the ACC boundary. The offsets would be required to comply with the Australian government rules and methodologies and accredited under the National Carbon Offsets Standard (NCOS). The NCOS standard provides guidance on how to measure, reduce, offset, report and audit emissions to enhance the credibility of claims of carbon neutrality. In addition to offsetting, they envisage a 50% emissions reduction by 2020 compared to 2007 and 65% by 2025. ACC have also provided a long term strategy out to 2050 including moving towards a 100% renewable transport and electricity system, an energy efficient built-environment and utilising carbon sequestration. It is not specified in the plans if or how the reduction rates are related to global carbon budgets.

Oslo: Oslo's city government has announced its intention of halving its carbon emissions by 2020 from 1990 levels, and becoming completely carbon neutral by 2030 (95% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels). The majority of the city's electricity consumption is already supplied from hydro power stations and its heating is mainly electric. Hence the target is mainly focused on decarbonising the transport sector, which represents more than 60% of the city's emissions, and development of a carbon capture and storage facility at its waste to energy plant at Klemetsrud. The Oil-Free project intends to phase out fossil fuels for heating following a ban on oil heating from 2020 (16). The city also intends to purchase carbon credits to offset any residual emissions from both within and outwith the EU. We were not able to identify a publicly available source that explains the process of developing the targets or a definition of carbon neutrality in the context of the 95% target.

New York City: The City of New York has committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 80% by 2050, compared to 2005 levels across all sectors using existing technologies (a target it refers to as 80x50). In 2017, the city announced its intention to align its 80x50 strategies with the Paris agreement goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C. The city also committed to develop guidance on a path to carbon neutrality including a shared definition of carbon neutrality with C40 and other cities. This was made, at least partly, in response to President Trump's announcement of his intention to withdraw the United States from the Paris agreement. New York's strategy states that it intends to pursue carbon sequestration and carbon offsets to account for residual GHG emissions after all "technically feasible" emissions reductions are achieved in order to achieve carbon neutrality. New York states that it has based its 1.5°C alignment on the Arup report 'Deadline 2020' for C40 cities, which modelled a pathway for C40 cities to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Climate agreement. The pathway suggested that most cities need to peak their emissions by 2020 and by 2030 average GHG emissions across all C40 cities need to be 3 tonnes per person per year or less. However, this pathway requires substantial negative emissions technology deployment such that net global emissions are negative by 2050. We were not able to identify a publicly available source that gave a detailed explanation of the process of developing the 1.5°C alignment of New York City from the C40 pathway.

Scotland: The Scottish Government has proposed to increase its greenhouse gas emissions target to achieve a reduction of 90% below 1990 levels by 2050. By doing so it seeks to “provide certainty to investors, businesses and communities and to create the conditions to maximise opportunities to export our technology innovations and knowledge as other economies make their low carbon transition.”

Annex 3

COLLATED FEEDBACK FROM LISTENING EVENTS

Level of feedback: Green = higher, red = lower

BUILDINGS THEME

- Establish a zero carbon building standard, requiring PV on new builds to stimulate a low carbon supply chain & jobs in maintenance (quality not just quantity; creating sustainable places, link to mayor's Town Centre Challenge)
- All new buildings to be net zero carbon to either incentivise onsite generation (or fund offsite generation)
- New buildings should also incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage i.e. no net water gain to drainage or watercourses
- Set a GM Retrofit standard and programme with delivery targets
- Set a GM wide design policy for Public Realm and residential developments for quality (multi-functional greenspace) planning policy that follows through to ensure delivery of active communities not lost at viability discussion stage
- Private finance options including banks/building societies offering green mortgages with preferential interests rates or loan-to-value linked to GM retrofit standard (offer more finance to enable retrofit to EPC A/B at lower interest rate: keeping cost of repayments the same)
- Require solar PV on new buildings
- Incentivise home owners and landlords to re-insulate / retrofit their homes (green rents)
- Developed Phases (link to the Retrofit Standard) on an area-based /community/ street-level retrofit project in GM, housing association and community based partners using local supply chain training and developing accreditation scheme with view to municipal retrofit delivery model
- Update GM retrofit strategy all buildings to be energy efficient (high B and above)
- As part of the phased programme: develop skills: Engage skills/trades in developing skills and training - needs demand side stimulus (retrofit, air tightness, ventilation)
- non-residential buildings: better data (open data) on actual performance of buildings in operation: GM wide operational energy ratings- led by building owners
- Create tax incentive programmes/subsidies for retrofitting existing buildings with GI & energy efficiency elements
- Reintroduce free loft insulation
- Revise planning regs and promote grants for insulation and green build
- Develop a low cost (revolving) loan fund for domestic retrofit with lower rates of interest for higher energy savings (linked to retrofit standard) for private owners/landlords
- Create a GM EPC /GM Retrofit standard with a focus on the outcomes for residents (rather than prescribed measures) and trial it on housing types then rapidly roll out to test cross-tenure approaches at community scale
- Planning requirements for new buildings and refurbishments to disclose energy use in operation (link to industry initiative: Design for Performance)
- GMCA lobby government re EPCs not for just public buildings but also commercial buildings to show a DEC; when properties are being leased oblige them to show 'total cost of occupation' including energy bills.
- GMCA to lead through public procurement - only occupying buildings above specified energy performance level - at least commit to the Greening Government commitments/ seek green leases share upgrade costs and ROIs
- Link business rates to Energy & Carbon Performance /climate change agreements with property sector
- Sharing success stories of building best practice including significant energy bill savings; promote GM as a high quality energy efficient place to do business; high level CSR to attract and retain talent

- **Public - private developer collaborations with holistic approach integrating social value**
- **Attracting social impact investment - consider an impact fund or investment product for GM to deliver sustainable places**
- **Demonstrator healthy development showcasing development of a physical development that promotes healthy lifestyles**
- **Develop local supply chains of trained (directory of) qualified knowledgeable trades people (building up to expected 55k jobs); planning policy increases update of energy efficient designs and technologies in buildings and supports local energy technology sector growth**

ENERGY THEME

- **Develop a GM energy company which accelerates deployment of energy generation, storage and aggregation, using renewable sources and reinvests profit back into the system. Develop using the public estate first, then with private sector collaboration, with opportunities for community shares/community ownership and involvement.**
- **Develop a strategic GM smart energy plan – a whole system plan to decarbonize electricity & gas supply, manage/reduce future demand and create effective dialogue about future networks and drive real action (plan to including heat, waste and ULEVs)**
- **Support community energy (citizen led) initiatives to trial, innovate, deliver and own new energy projects**
- **Undertake a skills audit for CE/trades, establish apprenticeships, training programmes and quality standards (including Further Education)**
- **Demonstrate Innovation at scale, e.g. innovation zone to demonstrate reduced cost of electrification of heat (via digitization of network)**
- **GMCA provides coordination role to bring organisations together to accelerate change (possibly Pan-Northern) towards zero carbon energy generation, solar PV, smart buildings and District Heating schemes**
- **Investment in the renewable sector**
- **Zero carbon energy generation, solar PV, smart buildings and District Heating schemes**
- **Linking up whole terraces to solar PV that pays the tenants back**
- **Establish a GM investment fund to leverage private finance to support CE & renewable projects**
- **Engage skills/trades in developing skills and training - needs demand side stimulus**
- **GM Energy Plan (Energy Aggregator to provide revenue finance for retrofit across public and private housing sector)**
- **Lobby for devolution of carbon taxes/levies/regulatory flexibility - build local support for biomass CHP, hydrogen, rail electrification, RHI and onshore wind**
- **Link to Zero Carbon Building standard to incentivize on-site generation and create offsite generation fund.**
- **EV charging network must allow for diversity of charging to spread electricity demand.**
- **Gas network for home heating in medium term - replace gas in domestic properties with Hydrogen and biogas injection and develop Hydrogen pipelines for commercial use.**

TRANSPORT THEME

- Provide more & better *integrated* affordable public transport system with sufficient capacity
- Increase public transit usage through creating a single flexible contactless ticketing system for all modes of travel (e.g. London's Oyster card call it the Bee Card) or allow contactless cards to be used as tickets
- Boost cycling rates by supporting improved quality & quantity of cycling infrastructure in the right places. Based on studies of traffic patterns and efficient routes to develop. Invest in infrastructure based on usage; including mapping walking & cycling potential across the city region.
- Public transport, walking & cycling to be the main method of travel to work - made the easy choice over private cars through greater integration, contactless technologies and online planning tools
- Travel and green networks: very strong links to active travel (walking/cycling) in terms of infrastructure and policy; connected networks key (not a patchwork) ; develop in GMSF set of active standards linked to GI for each LA to adopt; active travel to be enshrined in policy
- Expand and more regular bus/tram services in and between urban peripheries, transport is inconvenient for users on fringes
- Have a congestion charge / clean air zones charging / EVs only in areas of high air pollution
- Creating pedestrianized zones within dense urban core areas (car ban in town centres)
- Create a voucher scheme to incentivize financially public transport / make public transport affordable
- lack of safety measures for cycling, separated bike paths
- integrated TfGM owned system - bus reregulation; use GM powers to dictate bus routes
- Young people / low income to have freedom/subsidy to travel, affordable and accessible transport
- More EVs, EV taxis, park and ride schemes to lessen the impact of cars; city region backing the transition to EVs using maximum available government support for charging points plus taxi licensing & business rates to reward the shift to electric
- allow bikes on trains and trams (to enable bike use for 'last mile')
- synchronizing timetables between bus/tram/trains to improve flow and online planning tools
- **Connection with Green Infrastructure**
- **Creating strong nodes where gaps exist**
- **Reduce costs of public transport to incentivize public transit use**
- **Freight and delivery consolidation; reduce freight traffic; use waterways for business logistics especially 'the last mile'**
- **More park and ride**

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION THEME

- More locally grown food, fruit trees throughout the city, urban agriculture, more allotments, local food outlets and hubs, community gardening courses especially in low income areas with high food bank use
- GM as a Zero to Landfill region: Reduce waste and recycle more; zero export of waste; local composting & recycling
- Purchasing goods (public procurement) that implement low waste packaging, have high environmental standards and that supports the low carbon & environmental goods and services sector
- Supporting and helping organisations that promote and deliver sustainable food
- Encourage/enforce local businesses and producers to use less packaging/generate less waste
- Have more efficient recycling programmes ; standardized colours of bins across the city
- Vegetarian / vegan diet: all GM food outlets to provide Meat free Mondays
- Food compost at GMCA scale or LA scale
- Start bottle return schemes
- Instal drinking fountains networks
- Identify and promote the 'common best' of sustainable products / green suppliers' directory
- Develop a strong local food economy
- Map local production, growing, greenspace and food waste reduction
- Create a Circular Economy plan for GM to provide step changes not just achieving waste strategy; link to urban pioneer; reduce trade waste going to landfill
- Waste as resource: explore growth of the sharing economy via collaboration
- Promote knowledge of alternatives to plastics

NATURAL CAPITAL THEME

- Establish a Nature & Greenspace plan; to include good quality, clean, safe, attractive, multi-functional and interlinked greenspace
- GM planning policy for net green gain and developer offsetting on constrained sites
- Sustainable tree planting, managed trees and hedges throughout the city, towns and parks (soak up pollution) e.g. school tree planting to reduce air pollution and buffer schools from road pollution
- Travel and green networks: very strong links to active travel (walking/cycling) in terms of infrastructure and policy; connected networks key (not a patchwork)
- Edible landscapes, designed for social cohesion, promoting local biodiversity
- Green Bank - require credits from developers where net green gain/renewables cannot be implemented; debits to be made to finance greening projects (use GMSF to deliver)
- Community buy-in - communities that love and are connected to and are for local greenspaces - increasing % of people engaged with nature (volunteers to lead and guide) supported by young people
- Planning - integrating sustainable development into heart of decision-making, high quality public realm, Green Infrastructure integrated into new developments, safeguarding greenbelt; green links between home and work at strategic level
- **Something very different to status quo will be needed to green the city region; more of the same will not suffice**
- **Connections to transport plus Greening the tram and train networks**
- **Connection to nature, access to nature and emotional connections to nature and greenspace support people's health & wellbeing ; reinforce health & GI messages and enable people to find their voice**
- **Sponge city - green walls, roofs, spaces and SUDs**
- **Natural cooling and resilience**
- **Green and blue corridors; ecologically rich interconnecting natural corridors linking greenspaces, people and places throughout the city**
- **Plant 3m trees**
- **Urban Re-Wilding in forgotten places including food growing and recreation**
- **GM Wide GI vision & strategy crossing LA barriers ; with citizen input; identifying multiple benefits**
- **Develop Natural Capital metrics for GM model approaches (tie into health links evidence over long term to prove GI cheaper than health intervention alternatives)**

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS THEME

- Environmental education and climate change (incl. GM impacts) to be taught to youth throughout GM as early as possible
- Support/require councilors, public employees and businesses to do carbon literacy & environmental training; including capacity to embed climate change adaptation into all activities; active travel, Green Infrastructure & health linkages/benefits
- Create more forums like listening events/climate change town hall events where citizens can inform policy / reporting back, share information
- Create an environmental culture through youth leadership, empowerment, action
- Green infrastructure: playspaces, school playgrounds with wild natural space, access to exercise, be in nature for physical and mental wellbeing, including GP Green Prescriptions
- Spending time volunteering and campaigning for local environmental initiatives
- Create opportunities for better climate change education to instigate behavioral changes
- Educate young people and decision makers to develop understanding of Natural Capital - Green Infrastructure as the life support system of the city
- Develop skills for energy and building supply chains in family businesses and trades including a retrofit skills training programme
- Community Education - arts and culture (and Faith) can help change the public mindset on big societal challenges: using engaging media like film, theatre music, to educate audience and show them how to act
- Community education and involvement designating a 'People's Pollinator Park' in each town centre in GM ; activities that attract people into green space

CROSS CUTTING THEMES

- Adopt a Whole-systems approach; coordination, connections and co-benefits
- Action by citizens in cooperation with local government ; ongoing engagement and ownership in communities strong theme in health & planning, and in Energy Observatory; food
- A post-summit forums for people to share information so no wheel-inventing required
- Environmental Justice: consideration of the impacts of climate change beyond GM and focus on equality within GM and beyond.
- Put sustainability ahead of profit/unsustainable growth, social justice as a key driver. Ensure most vulnerable and least able to deal with cc impacts are protected.
- Connecting themes (e.g. ensure resilience of GM economy, people, green & grey infrastructure, get wider benefits e.g. water and air quality)
- Communication, branding, marketing : GM to loudly champion the vision for a carbon neutral city region and regularly promote the many steps individuals can take and the big differences that collective action can make
- Resource/Ringfence finance / introduce financial incentives to change behaviour
- INCLUSIVITY: Support, advice, small grant funded activities help communities to engage significantly
- GMCA to act as a facilitator on climate policy; organising councils, partners and public to act in unison
- Manchester Arts & Sustainability Team supporting - no strong 'asks' but want to help once Charter developed to support it and win hearts and minds ; as for Faith sector
- Finance: promote business case through lifecycle costs; claim health costs; embed active travel policy and low carbon policies in investment decisions; Economic growth does not reflect people's sense of prosperity at the moment; wellbeing, health and community linkages and purpose
- Skills/awareness, capacity and technical skills not present for all partners/orgs (therefore sharing v important)
- GMCA to spread good/best practice on mitigation and resilience across all 10 boroughs; resource and finance
- Robust monitoring and reporting processes
- Young people are keen to be involved
- People's role in being involved in decision-making around energy at an LA level and involved in local energy supply and demand side management projects
- GM should include assessment of cost/benefit to environment in key strategic plans eg GMS, Spatial Framework and Industrial strategy and only take action that supports the environment vision

Planning, Housing & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Date: 17 April 2018

Subject: Greater Manchester Bus Services Update

Report of: Michael Renshaw, Executive Director TfGM

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update on the process in relation to the preparation of an assessment of a proposed bus franchising scheme for Greater Manchester and associated next steps, in line with the Bus Services Act 2017.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the committee:
- a) Note the contents of the report and request that further updates be provided as appropriate.

3. CONTACT OFFICERS

- 3.1 Michael Renshaw, Executive Director, TfGM
Michael.renshaw@tfgm.com
- 3.2 Rod Fawcett, Head of Policy, TfGM
Rod.fawcett@tfgm.com

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Presentation on GM Bus Services to Planning, Housing and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 18 October 2017
- 4.2 Bus Services Act 2017 update to Planning, Housing and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 7 September 2017
- 4.3 Report on Bus Services Act to GMCA, 30 June 2017
-

The following is a list of the background papers on which this report is based in accordance with the requirements of Section 100D(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. It does not include documents, which would disclose exempt or confidential information as identified by that Act.

- As noted in Background section above

The above papers and documents may be inspected during normal office hours at GMCA, Churchgate House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU.

1. INTRODUCTION

Members will be aware that the 2014 Greater Manchester Agreement between the GMCA and Government contained a commitment from the Government to introduce legislation in order to enable the directly elected Greater Manchester Mayor with new powers related to the provision of local bus services.

The resulting Bus Services Act 2017 (“the Act”) came into force on 27 June 2017, and it provides Greater Manchester with powers to reform the local bus market.

At a meeting of the GMCA on 30 June 2017, TfGM was instructed to prepare an assessment of a proposed bus franchising scheme in accordance with Section 123B of the Act.

The Scrutiny Committee received a version of this report at its first meeting, on 7 September 2017, and a month later received an in-depth briefing outlining the key features of the current bus market, an overview of TfGM activity in relation to bus, the strategic Vision for Bus, and an outline of the Act.

3. PROGRESS SO FAR

Bus franchising is a procurement method that sees the transport authority specifying the service requirements in a series of contracts, with bus operators competing for each contract to provide the services. It is a well understood and efficient competitive mechanism, and is the system used to provide bus services in London and in many cities and regions across the world.

In accordance with the Act, and following instruction from the GMCA on 30 June 2017, TfGM is preparing an assessment of a proposed franchising scheme for Greater Manchester, which will be informed by the Vision for Bus set out in the 2040 Transport Strategy.

In line with the Act, the assessment will describe the effects that the proposed franchising scheme is likely to produce, and compare making the proposed scheme to one or more other options for reform, such as partnerships.

In order to prepare a robust assessment which takes into account as wide a picture of the current bus network as possible, TfGM has requested and is in the process of receiving a wide range of information from bus operators who run local services within and into Greater Manchester. The Act and subsequent published regulations entitles TfGM, on behalf of the GMCA, to request this information, which includes, for example, information about the number of journeys run, passenger numbers and fare structures, costs and revenues.

In preparing the assessment, TfGM is also engaging extensively with bus operators to explore other realistic options for improving local bus services – such as partnership proposals.

4. PROCESS TO A MAYORAL DECISION

Following completion of the assessment, the GMCA will have to obtain a report from an independent auditor on the assessment in accordance with Section 123D of the Act. The assessment and auditor's report will then be considered by GMCA, which will take a decision on whether or not to proceed and hold a public consultation in accordance with Section 123E of the Act.

Following the consultation process, GMCA would prepare and publish a report setting out their response to the consultation. Depending on the nature of the responses received and the significance of any changes to the assessment made in light of the responses, the GMCA may be required to re-consult on the proposed scheme.

The Greater Manchester Mayor would then consider the consultation feedback report alongside the assessment of a proposed franchising scheme, and auditor's report, before making a decision whether to proceed with the proposed scheme.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are set out on the front page of this report.

Planning, Housing & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee



Date: 17 April 2018

Subject: Greater Manchester Strategy Implementation Plan and Performance Dashboard

Report of: Simon Nokes, Executive Director of Policy and Strategy, GMCA

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides Members with a draft 2 year GMS Implementation Plan and a copy of the first 6-monthly GMS performance dashboard report.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Members are asked to:
- a) Comment on the actions set out in the 2 year GMS Implementation Plan.
 - b) Comment on the GMS performance dashboard, which has been updated to reflect feedback from the GMCA Overview and Scrutiny Committees.
 - c) Note that the 2 year GMS Implementation Plan and the GMS Performance dashboard will be sent to the GMCA Board meeting in April for formal approval.

3. CONTACT OFFICERS

- 3.1 Simon Nokes, Executive Director of Policy and Strategy, GMCA
simon.nokes@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk
John Holden, Assistant Director of Strategy and Research, GMCA
john.holden@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

4. INTRODUCTION

- 4.1. The 2017 Greater Manchester Strategy (2017 GMS) sets out a commitment to develop an Implementation Plan to detail the specific actions and activities underway to deliver GM's strategic vision and ambitions. In October 2017, the GMCA approved a 6-month Implementation Plan and agreed that work should be undertaken to develop a 2 year Implementation Plan.

- 4.2. As part of our approach to monitoring the impact of the actions being taken to deliver the GMS, the 2017 GMS also set out a commitment to report on progress against a range of high level performance indicators and targets at regular intervals. Work has been undertaken in recent months to develop an easy to understand and interpret performance dashboard.
- 4.3. This paper:
- Updates Members on work that has been undertaken to develop the 2 year Implementation Plan and provides a draft for comment.
 - Provides a further draft of the GMS performance dashboard for comment and approval.

5. GREATER MANCHESTER STRATEGY: 2 YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- 5.1. The 2 year GMS Implementation Plan builds on the 6-month plan published in October 2016. A review of progress against the actions in the interim plan, and how these need to be developed over the coming 2 years has formed the basis of the actions in the 2 year plan. The updated Implementation Plan also takes account of feedback from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Leaders, Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Members, and wider partners, so that it:
- is based around a smaller number of prioritised actions, and not simply lists all the actions which are underway across GM in a particular area;
 - is focused on those actions which are “transformational” in that, when delivered, they will move GM significantly towards achieving its ambitions;
 - is focused on those actions which require the whole “GM-system” to get behind to deliver the outcomes we are seeking; and
 - sets out clear, measurable, milestones towards the completion of the actions to allow Members to determine whether we are on-track to achieve the action within the 2020 timescale.
- 5.2. A wide engagement exercise has been undertaken to develop the 2 year Implementation Plan led by GM portfolio lead chief executives and policy leads, including engagement with business and the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector. To ensure broad buy-in to the whole Implementation Plan, a series of engagement has been undertaken and further inputs and development of the draft action plan are ongoing:
- 19 March: consideration by the GM LEP meeting;
 - 27 March: consideration at a specially convened GMCVO (Greater Manchester Centre for Voluntary Organisations) challenge session;
 - 13 April: consideration by the GMCA Economy, Business Growth & Skills Overview and Scrutiny Committee;
 - 17 April: consideration by the GMCA Housing, Planning & Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee;
 - 18 April: consideration by the GMCA Corporate Issues & Reform Overview and Scrutiny Committee; and
 - 27 April: seeking formal approval by the GMCA.

- 5.3. From the engagement undertaken to date on the draft plan some of the suggested additions and revisions are detailed below. These changes, along with any other comments received will be taken account of, and incorporated as appropriate into the revised draft to be considered by GMCA on 27th April. The main points received to date include:
- ensure all the actions are specific, and clear in what they will deliver;
 - ensure consistency in use or terminology and language throughout the plan, ensure the plan is clear and accessible to the public;
 - bring out the activities being delivered under the digital work stream more strongly;
 - ensure actions are captured which relate to opportunity and growth sectors, specifically creative industries, advanced manufacturing and health innovation;
 - capture the outcomes from the Green Summit held on 21st March across the plan, particularly in P7 (green city region) and P6 (housing); and
 - ensure actions are captured on retrofitting of buildings, supported housing, child sexual exploitation and tackling extremism.
- 5.4. A template report is also being provided to GM local authorities to support them to take the Implementation Plan through their local governance structures.
- 5.5. The draft 2 year GMS Implementation Plan is provided in Annex 1 for comment.

6. GREATER MANCHESTER STRATEGY: 6-MONTHLY PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

- 6.1. The GM Outcomes Framework (attached) sits at the heart of the 2017 GMS and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of the ten priorities. Performance against these measures will indicate whether GM's overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. However, the targets are by definition few in number and high level, and focusing on them alone would not give a fully rounded view of how we are progressing towards our key strategic ambitions.
- 6.2. To provide a better understanding of performance in the round, a performance dashboard has been developed for GM. The performance dashboard metrics will help us to unpack change demonstrated by the headline indicators, as they capture performance in specific areas that contribute to the key outcomes we are seeking to track.
- 6.3. The selection of indicators has been developed and tested with a range of GM and district research and policy officers. It has also been reviewed by the three GMCA Overview and Scrutiny Committees and revised to take into account their feedback. Generally the Overview and Scrutiny Committees welcomed the approach being adopted.
- 6.4. The current version of the dashboard represents the first performance report against the GMS targets and baseline data, and now includes 'RAG' indicators to demonstrate the extent to which we are on track to achieve

stated ambitions.¹ Other changes introduced as a result of feedback from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees include:

- Priority 2: moving Key Stage 2 attainment from a 'supporting indicator' to a 'headline indicator'
 - Noting caveats in the priority slides where the indicator / data are less robust that we would like
 - Producing an Excel workbook as an annex to the dashboard, providing district level data on the indicators where available. Work is ongoing, but an example giving the Priority 1 data is provided for information.
- 6.5. There has been a significant amount of wider consultation on the dashboard over the last two months, including a meeting with representatives from localities and partner agencies and policy leads. As a result, a number of further changes have been introduced, including changes to reporting of GCSE performance under Priority 2, and revised air quality measures under Priority 5. Reporting has been updated where new data have been released.
- 6.6. The dashboard is intended to be flexible, and will inevitably need to be updated as delivery of GM's strategic approach continues to develop. For instance, with regard to Priority 8 ('Safer and stronger communities'), identification of the performance dashboard metrics is being aligned with the process to develop the Police and Crime Plan (PCP), meaning it will not be possible to finalise this section until the PCP outcomes framework is developed. The indicator suite for Priority 2 ('Young people equipped for life') will also be refined once GM 'life readiness' indicators have been agreed.
- 6.7. Development of the dashboard will continue to be undertaken in consultation. In addition to the core product and the data annex, we are producing workbooks for each priority that detail the performance assessment for the RAG ratings and trend arrows, and a paper that describes the rationale for the headline indicators and target derivation. We will also consult on the potential to develop a web-based public interface.
- 6.8. The Performance Dashboard will be supplemented on an annual basis with the State of Greater Manchester report, the first publication of which is planned for autumn 2018. This will provide the opportunity to explore the full range of distributional considerations (e.g. by geography and socio-economic group), expand on the 'Context and challenges' narrative, and link to the range of strategic activity in place or planned across GM. Collaborative work is underway with the University of Manchester's Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit to produce this report, so that it reflects best practice in the analysis of inclusive economic growth.
- 6.9. This dashboard will be updated every six months and reported to GMCA Overview and Scrutiny Committees, the GMCA, and the GM LEP.

¹ Where new data have been released, green indicates performance that is matching or exceeding the target ambition; amber indicates performance below target ambition, but within 10% of the expected position; red indicates performance that is significantly below target ambition, by more than 10%. In the event that the baseline data have not yet been updated, and for all of the supporting indicators (which do not have targets associated with them), the RAG ratings are based on a comparison to the England average.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Recommendations appear at the front of this report.

GMS Implementation Plan 2018-2020: Consultation draft

Our vision is to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world, to grow up, get on and grow old.

- The Greater Manchester Strategy – Our People, Our Place – was co-produced by all 10 councils, the Mayor, the NHS, transport, the police and the fire service, as well as businesses, voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations, and members of the public.
- The Strategy sets out an ambitious vision and is clear that, if we are to make this a reality, we must go further and everyone needs to come together and play their part in delivering it.
- There is a huge amount of activity underway across Greater Manchester which will support the achievement of the ambitions set out in the Greater Manchester Strategy. The Greater Manchester Strategy Implementation Plan set out in the following pages does not include details of all these actions – these can be found in the supporting strategies and plans listed under each priority. Rather, it captures the transformational actions that collectively need to be delivered by 2020 to put us on a path towards realising our ambitions.
- The successful delivery of this Implementation Plan will mean that by 2020 Greater Manchester will have:
 - A radically improved antenatal care system, giving children the best possible start in life.
 - A Curriculum for Life and a Young Person’s Career Portal, giving hope to young people for the future.
 - An Employers Charter, helping firms to improve productivity and create more secure and well paid jobs.
 - 1,000 more jobs in industries of the future, supported by our Productivity and Inclusive Growth Programme.
 - An ever more integrated public transport system, underpinned by a reformed bus network.
 - Ended the need for rough sleeping, and increased number of affordable and social rent homes.
 - A single spatial plan that provides for more than 10,000 new homes a year, while protecting valuable green spaces.
 - A more vibrant cultural offer accessible to all residents, supported by our £7m Cultural Programme
 - Tailored response services to meet the needs of victims of crime
 - An integrated health and social care system, with 7 day access to a GP
 - Targeted employment support for those aged over 50.
- This Implementation Plan is supported by a Performance Dashboard, which captures data for key indicators to monitor whether we are on track to realise our ambitions and whether our collective actions are having the impact we need. We will update this every 6-months and make the data easily accessible to anyone who wants to review it, on the GMCA website.

Priority 1: Children starting school ready to learn

| | |
|--|---|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | GM will provide strong leadership and systems infrastructure to ensure we deliver integrated early years services with people at the centre |
| | All parents will have access to the support they need, at the time they need it, to give their child a healthy start, with good early development |
| | GM will be at the leading edge of providing our children with excellent places to play, develop and learn |
| | There will be high quality early years services across GM and all early years settings will be rated good or outstanding by Ofsted |
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | Taking charge, 2017-2021 |
| | Population health plan |
| | Start Well Early Years Strategy |
| | Digital Strategy |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|--|--|
| Develop a single consistent and high quality workforce development programme and roll out to place-based teams and early years settings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified the skills, knowledge and competencies needed to deliver future early years services |
| Roll out a digital solution for all Health Visitors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured that mobile devices are available for Health Visitors across GM and secured investment for wider digital solution requirements |
| Support all schools to demonstrate leadership in early years provision in their localities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulted with Head teachers and scoped a leadership role for schools within the GM early years model |
| Develop and implement integrated support services for those with complex needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed best practice to inform the development and design of a new pathway for addressing complex needs |
| Develop and roll out a consistent high quality antenatal care package across GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed and identified existing evidence based antenatal parenting classes to inform development of a new antenatal care package |
| Ensure access to high quality speech, language and communication support to all children who need it | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated current approaches and provision to develop future options |
| Support all early years providers to be good or outstanding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed a new package of support for early years providers |

Priority 2: Young people equipped for life

| | |
|--|--|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | We will ensure all children in GM have a good primary education and successful transition to secondary school, attending and achieving throughout |
| | We will ensure for those children and families requiring specialist and additional support, that their needs are identified early and appropriate person centred support is provided |
| | All our young people will successfully transition out of secondary school life ready, equipped for work and life-long learning |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | Taking charge, 2017-2021 | Work & Skills Strategy |
| | Population health plan | Review of Services for Children |
| | Start Well Early Years Strategy | Police & Crime Plan |
| | Digital Strategy | Greater Manchester Moving |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|--|
| Create a smarter commissioning process for Children and Young People's services to enable smoother, more flexible transition points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified opportunities to improve young people's transitions into early adulthood through GM commissioning processes. |
| Develop and implement GM model for school improvement , including raising attainment of English, maths and digital. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed an outline proposal for the GM School Improvement model Established an English and maths cross institution Group to lead the development a GM English & Maths Strategy Began roll out the iDEA digital enterprise award programme to all secondary school students across GM |
| Develop and embed Curriculum for Life from primary to post 16, that encompasses universal and targeted support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop the Curriculum for Life with a view to commissioning in early 2019, capturing views of young people, schools and partners |
| Develop and implement a Young Person's Careers Portal and ensure that all young people have at least one high quality engagement with an employer to give clear line of sight to GM growth opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulted and gone out to commission a Young Person's Career Portal, including a UCAS Style Application Process Expanded roll out of BridgeGM Committed to resource sharing with JCP Support 4 Schools team |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted EoI to DfE for the pilot of GM Careers Leaders in schools |
| <p>Increase the capacity and quality of provision to ensure that new technical reforms including apprenticeships and respond to employer need.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoped three initial occupational routes for T-level provision Developed a programme of engagement with employers to drive Apprenticeship take up Rolled out three Public Sector Flagship apprenticeship programmes Developed pilot models for flexible apprenticeships (e.g. part time roles) |
| <p>Design and deliver a consistent offer for care leavers across Greater Manchester</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent offer scoped by a new Looked After Children / Care Leavers Board |
| <p>Embed early intervention and preventative services in place based teams across GM</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched a GM Early Intervention & Prevention strategy Develop a data-sharing protocol for identifying young people at-risk of NEET and the tracking of NEETs across LA boundaries across GM |
| <p>Develop targeted support for young people with complex needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated the development of a Further Education strategy for prevention / early intervention of mental health issues Worked with JCP on a youth obligation offer across GM |

Priority 3: Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop

Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions

All residents (in and out of work) will have the opportunity to progress into all levels of technical and academic skills provision, ensuring our people are life ready, and employers will offer high quality employment with clear progression routes

GM will be the place in the UK leading the way in ensuring we have the most integrated approaches and systems possible to develop good jobs and progression

Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Work & Skills Strategy | Population Health Plan |
| Greater Manchester Industrial Strategy | Ageing Strategy |
| GM social value policy | Greater Manchester Moving |
| Digital Strategy | |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|---|
| Ensure quality jobs, quality provision and career progression are embedded as core outcomes of all skills and work contracts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified procurement and commissioning opportunities, such as Adult Education Budget (AEB) and European Social Fund (ESF) Undertaken early impact evaluation of using a Real Living Wage outcome for Work & Health Programme |
| Deliver a transformational digital skills programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned and commenced delivery of the digital talent pipeline programme Rolled out of the Learn My Way open learning platform across GM Scoped out a place based digital inclusion model |
| Drive business investment in workforce development and inclusive recruitment , including the roll out of the GM Employer Charter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulted on the scope of the GM Employer Charter and developed a draft Charter Run a Working Well business event Scoped proposals on how GM public services can lead by example |
| Increase the scale, quality and accessibility of adult skills provision , including apprenticeships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed and gained sign off for provider agreements for AEB Maximised ESF allocation to provide increased opportunities Progressed to Stage 2 of Institute of Technology process |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with adult skills and apprenticeship providers to build capacity and capability, including older people |
| Develop and implement a world class jobs and progression service with Jobcentre Plus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with DWP to scope potential of a GM in-work progression test and learn trial • Worked with Jobcentre Plus and partners to develop a joint working proposal |
| Develop a Working Well system to provide support to all those who need it to access and remain in work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported 3,000 people into work through current Working Well programmes • Engaged 2,500 people through the Work and Health programme • Commissioned an Early Help programme to support up to 14,000 struggling to maintain or secure work due to poor health or disability • Scoped an all-age GM programme to improve the employment prospects of people with learning difficulties • Developed an approach to embedding sport and physical activity into Working Well through GM Moving |
| Develop a GM approach to managing welfare reform that delivers job progression and addresses low pay | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a standard suite of materials to communicate welfare reform plans • Developed Welfare Reform dashboard and Network to demonstrate scale of impact and support planning • Scoped a GM position to take with DWP to optimise the use of Personal Budgeting and Assisted Digital Support funding for Universal Credit (UC) claimants • Assessed impact of in-work allowances for UC claimants, in particular self-employment |

Priority 4: A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester

Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions

Greater Manchester will drive our economic growth through nurturing and developing all of our industries, attracting new businesses and ensuring strong and productive sectors across the city-region

Greater Manchester will be recognised as one of the best places in the UK to start up, develop and grow business, fostering the spirit of entrepreneurship

Greater Manchester will become a top 20 global city by 2035

Greater Manchester will be at the heart of a thriving Northern Powerhouse

Greater Manchester is recognised as top 5 European digital city-region, with strengths around: E Commerce, Cyber Security, Media/Creative, Data Analytics

Greater Manchester will continue to invest in and develop our science and innovation assets to maintain world-class excellence and stay at the forefront of international scientific development

We will have the right employment sites and premises, in the right locations to support economic growth in all parts of Greater Manchester

Greater Manchester's town centres are quality places where people choose to live and work

Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Greater Manchester Industrial Strategy | Spatial Framework |
| Internationalisation Strategy | Northern Powerhouse Strategy |
| Science and Innovation Audit | 2040 Transport Strategy |
| Social Enterprise Strategy | Digital Strategy |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|--|--|
| Provide support to GM businesses to enable them to be adaptable and resilient as the UK exits the EU – tackling issues of access to markets, access to labour and risk mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a draft GM local industrial strategy Began development of sector strategies for high growth and high employment sectors |
| Take an integrated approach to strengthening our international position (visitors, events, students, direct air connections), working via the Northern Powerhouse where it adds value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refreshed the implementation plan for the GM Internationalisation Strategy. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Grow our Trade with, and Investment from, the rest of the world by working with mid -sized companies to: identify projects early; develop direct access to overseas markets; bring buyers to GM; and put products/services on digital platforms</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a GM Trade and Investment Plan informed by, and at the heart of, a Northern Powerhouse Trade and Investment Plan. |
| <p>Deliver GM Industrial Digitalisation pilot; and communicating and market a headline digital story</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business case developed for the Industrial digitation pilot • Digital story scope and costs developed |
| <p>Deliver a Productivity and Inclusive Growth Programme to support all parts of Greater Manchester to realise growth opportunities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission and begin delivery of the Productivity and Inclusive Growth Programme. |
| <p>Develop a programme of enhanced support to companies to develop their Leadership and Management via business mentoring</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed the scope, scale and activities of a GM Business Mentorship programme |
| <p>Invest in our science and innovation assets and driven commercial opportunities, particularly around health innovation, digital and advanced materials</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoped the need for a GM Innovation Board • Developed business cases for GM science assets to secure Industrial Strategy Challenge Funds. • Developed the Innovation North Programme |
| <p>Develop a GM approach to public procurement and the use of public sector assets to grow market opportunities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed the principles of the GM open data plan • Mapped current social and economic impact of public procurement and assets and developed plan to increase this. • Developed GM Social Enterprise Strategy |
| <p>Support growth in the regional centre, town centres, and strategic employment sites.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulted on the GMSF • Completed the first round of Town Centre Challenge |

Priority 5: World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving

| | |
|--|--|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | Greater Manchester will have world-class connections that support long-term, sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all |
| | Reducing congestion and improving air quality |
| | Greater Manchester will be a key international gateway to the UK and will be a gateway to the world for UK businesses and communities |
| | Greater Manchester will have world-class digital infrastructure |
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | 2040 Transport Strategy |
| | Northern Transport Strategy |
| | Digital Infrastructure Plan |
| | Spatial Framework |
| | Low Emissions Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|---|
| Deliver transformed digital infrastructure across GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned a full fibre network programme for GM. Develop a business case for 5G Connected City investment in GM |
| Establish a new GM Transport Fund , enabling Transport Strategy Delivery Plan informing and aligned with GM Spatial Framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed discussion with Government on future funding Continued to deliver the programme of infrastructure investment and renewal (Trafford Park Line, Interchanges and wider transport capital programme) |
| Confirm a long term investment plan with TfN and Government to establish GM at heart of future HS2 and Northern Powerhouse Rail networks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed TfN Strategic Outline Business Case for NPR A forward programme agreed and underway for HS2 Growth Strategy Developed and submitted response to HS2 Ltd consultation on HS2 Phase 2B (Midlands – Manchester) expected Autumn 2018 |
| Progress closer integration of public transport network , primarily through the powers afforded by the bus reform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed the assessment of proposed bus franchising scheme as requested by the GMCA, and phased |

| | |
|--|---|
| legislation and phased implementation of Smart ticketing | implementation of Smart ticketing on Metrolink |
| Have commenced a significant investment and reform programme for cycling and walking , aligned with Made to Move and Streets for All approach, to deliver increases in cycling and walking levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the first tranche of funding, the governance and approach to deliver the priorities and objectives within the GM Cycling and a Walking Commissioner's Made to Move Strategy |
| Improve performance of transport networks , including through Mayor's Transport Board and delivery of Congestion Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Mayor's Transport Board to oversee and drive continuous service and infrastructure improvement Congestion Plan launched and measures being implemented Progressed delivery of the new Manchester Airport terminal and ground transport plan |
| Continue to reduce harmful emissions from transport sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued the implementation of measures from GM Low Emission Strategy, Air Quality Action Plan and Congestion Plan; progressed GM Clean Air Plan |

Priority 6: Safe, decent and affordable housing

Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions

Greater Manchester will become the UK's leading innovator in housing development

All parts of Greater Manchester will be neighbourhoods of choice, with good quality affordable homes in safe and attractive communities, well served by public transport, so that the people that live in them are connected to jobs and opportunity and have access to excellent local amenities, green spaces and a high quality cultural and leisure offer

Be a national leader in ending rough sleeping and reducing homelessness

Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies

Spatial Framework

Greater Manchester Homelessness Strategy

Greater Manchester Housing Strategy and Housing Investment Fund

Transport 2040

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|--|
| <p>Identify viable sites for housing in sustainable locations focussing on the existing urban area, town centres and public land</p> <p>Develop a full range of homes including social, affordable and supported housing and ensure that appropriate supporting infrastructure is in place.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GM Team established and developing the viable pipeline of housing land • GM Land and Infrastructure Commission established to lead the implementation of the GM Housing Deal • Programme of work around One Public Estate developed • Consulted on the revised GMSF |
| <p>Agree and implement GM approach to drive up the quality of our private rented sector housing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a collective strategy with key stakeholders to improve the private rented sector |
| <p>Have a coordinated, consistent, effective GM-wide response to end the need for rough sleeping</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and agreed 3 year GM-wide strategic response to rough sleeping • Completed social impact bond referral process • Winter arrangements confirmed • Housing First procurement concluded |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Have a coordinated, consistent, effective GM-wide response to prevent people from becoming homeless</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively implemented the Homelessness Reduction Act across GM and increased the level of homelessness prevention • Developed pathways for key groups to prevent homelessness • Embedded the key elements of the GM Homelessness Strategy into practice |
| <p>Develop and implement a GM Strategic Infrastructure Plan</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping work for the GM Infrastructure Plan complete |

Priority 7: A green city-region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all

Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions

Greater Manchester will be a national leader in protecting and strengthening the natural environment

Greater Manchester will be a carbon neutral city-region

Ensure that Greater Manchester offers a vibrant, stimulating environment for people to live, work, study and play, supported by a world-class cultural and leisure offer

Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies

Spatial Framework

Climate change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan

Greater Manchester Visitor Economy

Air Quality Action Plan

Greater Manchester Moving

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|--|
| Take actions agreed following the Green Summit to accelerated deployment of energy generation/efficiency technologies and consider an Energy Innovation Zone to pilot the mass uptake of smart energy generation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a GM Smart Energy Plan (including EVs) as part of a wider future GM Infrastructure plan and GM wide Energy Path Network. Considered the creation of a GM Energy Company. |
| Develop mechanisms to encourage the retrofit of public, commercial and domestic buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A workstream led by the UK Green Buildings Council to access how our current building stock can be affordably retrofitted. Other actions to be included following the Green Summit. |
| Establish a waste to energy (biomass) pathway for residual commercial waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Circular Economy Club to encourage a circular economy and support through public awareness and procurement Seek additional EU funds for circular economy U Rings project |
| Continue to influence consumer behaviour/choice to achieve 60% recycling of household waste by 2025 and 90% diversion from landfill by 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a GMCA Resources Strategy which will encourage maximises use of resources and hence the reduction of waste, in a way that creates local jobs and to ensure it reflects the |

| | |
|--|--|
| | targets for recycling and landfill diversion. |
| Establish a public sector led commercial model for GM Electric Vehicle charging network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed the approach to EV charging points following the Green Summit |
| Deliver the Urban Pioneer programme as part of Defra's 25year Environment Plan to become an exemplar in managing the urban environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a new environmental vision for GM arising from the Green Summit Developed a Natural Capital Investment Plan Supported the My Wild City programme Supported the City of Trees programme |
| Improve water quality through implementing the Natural Course EU LIFE Integrated Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete natural course evidence base work Identify and trial improved water Governance model Complete the RESIN Climate Change Adaptation project and hold a conference to disseminate results and input Climate Change Risk into GM Resilience Strategy |
| Increased the value and scale of GM's visitor economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present a quality tourism offer, including the development of new products, to remain competitive and continue delivery of innovative targeted national and international campaigns to increase value of day and staying visitors. Produce an annual marketing plan which sets out the delivery details and KPIs. Progress against this plan will be reviewed on a quarterly basis. |
| Implement the GM Cultural Investment programme and Great Places project to substantially increase cultural engagement across GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Strategy developed Town of culture programme developed Establish Greater Manchester Culture Partnership |

Priority 8: Safer and stronger communities

| | |
|--|---|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | Greater Manchester will have strong, inclusive communities where people feel safe |
| | Greater Manchester will be the most resilient city-region in the UK |
| | Reducing risk and harm to the residents of Greater Manchester |
| | Protecting and supporting children and young people and those that are vulnerable |
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | Police and Crime Plan |
| | Integrated Risk Management Plan |
| | Resilient Greater Manchester |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|--|
| Develop and implement a GM Resilience Strategy which includes the findings from the Kerslake Review and Cohesion Commission, in partnership with 100 Resilient Cities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Greater Manchester Resilience Strategy ready for public consultation |
| Develop with partners a clear strategy as to how we will jointly prioritise our local responses to calls from members of the public for services on the basis of threat, harm and risk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A collective view of what 'good' looks like from the perspective of the citizen whilst also developing a shared understanding of the rights and responsibilities of organisations, communities and individuals |
| Have a series of established programmes that raise awareness of risks and informs practice to keep people safe, reduce harm and build strong communities. This will include regular communication with communities about emerging threats and actions they can take to protect themselves. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First findings of an assessment of online vulnerability available |
| Have an effective and consistent approach to reports of violence against women and girls across our partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First findings of an assessment to inform a violence against women and girls strategy |
| Have tailored responses to all victims of crime that meet their needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the different needs to victims and have mapped gaps in service provision |

Priority 9: Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it

| | |
|--|---|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | We will work in partnership to improve the health of all Greater Manchester residents |
| | We will work in partnership to the transform care and support that our residents can access |
| | We will work in partnership to enable better care for our residents |
| | We will work in partnership to ensure research, innovation and growth informs the development of our services |
| | We will work in partnership to achieve financial balance and secure the sustainability of our services for now and the future |
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | Taking charge, 2017-2021 |
| | Population health plan |
| | Greater Manchester Moving |
| | Greater Manchester Tobacco Free Strategy |
| | Substance misuse strategy |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|--|---|
| Implement population health programme to deliver the GM population health outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed delivery milestones via the completion of population health implementation plan for 18/19 |
| Implement Mental Health programme and Investment Proposition to improve access and delivery parity of esteem between mental and physical health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed a GM Mentally Health Schools Pilot. Working in partnership with 4 voluntary, community and social enterprise sector organisations, training will be provided to staff and governors working in a wide range of schools across GM, which will help them to support the mental and emotional wellbeing of children and young people. Training will also support staff wellbeing. A full Liaison mental health service will be up and running in Salford Royal and Royal Oldham hospitals from June 2018 and from September 2018, Stepping Hill Hospital and Manchester Royal Infirmary will be initiating the development of their Liaison MH services |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Implement H&SCP Workforce strategy to ensure our workforce is supporting new models of care</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched the GM nursing recruitment campaign to target key shortage areas |
| <p>Make significant progress in reconfiguring acute services to ensure we have high quality, consistent clinical standards across hospital care</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed delivery milestones via the completion of population health implementation plan for 18/19 |
| <p>Ensure delivery of the Primary Care Reform Strategy to improve patient access and reduce variation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of 7 day access to general practice in all parts of GM, bookable via their own GP practice or 111. This will provide over 1500 additional hours of GP and/or Practice Nurse time in addition to core hours. • At least 50% of GP practices will be able to actively signpost patients to wider health and care services including community and voluntary sector. This will ensure patients are able to access range of services as well as freeing up GP appointments. Expect 100% of GP practices by end 2018/19. |
| <p>Deliver Adult Social Care Transformation to deliver a fully integrated health and social care system</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilot underway, with Health Education England, of a registered managers development programme for residential and nursing care homes and care at home services |

Priority 10: An age-friendly Greater Manchester

| | |
|--|--|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | GM will be the first age-friendly city-region |
| | GM will be recognised as a global centre of excellence for ageing |
| | GM will see increased levels of economic participation in the over 50s, with our older people remaining economically active for longer |
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | Greater Manchester Ageing Strategy |
| | Spatial Framework |
| | Greater Manchester Moving |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|--|
| Deliver a network of Age-friendly neighbourhoods across GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO endorsement of GM as first UK Age Friendly City Region • Published TfGM / GMCA report on ageing & transport • 10 Local Authority Age-friendly plans in place • Rolled out Take a Seat programme to 500 GM stores and shops • Launched £1m Greater Sport programme to increase physical activity amongst older people • Held GM Festival of Ageing (July 2018) |
| Design and deliver employment support programme for people aged over 50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged with DWP, Jobcentre Plus, CFAB and local agencies to develop a more effective place-based and person-centred service offer for older workers |
| Exploit the economic opportunities of ageing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare GM bid into Industrial Strategy 'Grand Challenge' Fund on Ageing. |
| Deliver a series of GM showcasing events , positioning GM as global leader in Ageing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted European Innovation Partnership / Eurocities event focused on Devo and ageing and British Society of Gerontology conference • Launched EU-funded research programme on urban ageing |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issue Mayoral “challenge” to GM agencies and communities on making GM more age-friendly. |
|--|--|

Enablers and ways of working

| | |
|--|---|
| Greater Manchester Strategy ambitions | Communities in control |
| | People at the heart of everything we do |
| | An integrated approach to place-shaping |
| | Leadership and accountability |
| | Taking control of our future |
| Existing & developing delivery plans and strategies | VCSE sector accord |
| | GM Reform Principles |
| | Investment Framework |
| | Spatial Framework |
| | Devolution agreements |

| To achieve our ambitions, by April 2020 GM will... | By October 2018, GM will have... |
|---|---|
| Put in place new ways of working with the VCSE sector , including new approaches to funding, building on the accord | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested an outcomes based commissioning approach with the VCSE, using School Readiness as an exemplar. • Define and tested with partners a draft set of co-production and co-design principles. |
| Develop a GM approach to public service workforce development and the redesign of future roles , promoting the use of asset based approaches within all frontline practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a GM workforce framework, which supports the redesign of frontline roles at GM and locality level. |
| Adopt new ways of using data and intelligence , to ensure it drives system reform and performance management, based on what matters to people. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and tested a risk stratification model to support activity across the priorities within the GMS. |
| Implement place-based integration models in every locality in GM , aligned to the development of Local Care Organisations serving 30-50K neighbourhood populations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed GM standards for integrated delivery in place |
| Put in place a single Public Service Hub function in every locality, based on GM standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed GM standards for the implementation of Public Service Hubs |
| Develop integrated whole system approaches to budget setting and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with at least one locality area to understand and develop an approach to implementation |

| | |
|---|--|
| resource management that consider the impact of decisions at place level | |
| Design and adopt a place leadership approach universally across GM , including single locality leadership arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented phase 3 of Leading GM through a place-based approach |
| Release public sector owned land and property for regeneration, housing and growth via the One Public Estate Programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed individual milestones as per project plans in GM OPE Partnership Services and Asset Delivery Plan |
| Deliver Neighbourhood Asset Review Programme, providing integrated place based approaches to review of assets, services and needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 3 of NARs completed on: Bolton; Oldham; Rochdale; Tameside; Salford; Wigan; Stockport (Stepping Hill locality); Trafford NAR Completed: Withington and Burnage; Bury; Stockport |
| Have adopted a GM Spatial Framework to provide a planning framework for future development and growth across GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulted on the revised GMSF draft |
| Continue to invest in our growth and reform priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a set of GM level investable propositions for consideration by GM Reform Investment Fund Panel Committed GM investment funds in line with profile |
| Develop a local industrial strategy with Government which further progresses GM's immediate devolution asks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation draft published |
| Develop a long-term devolutionary settlement – including policy freedoms & flexibilities, financial settlements, fiscal tools and regulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed GM position and proposition asks to inform Autumn Budget submission |

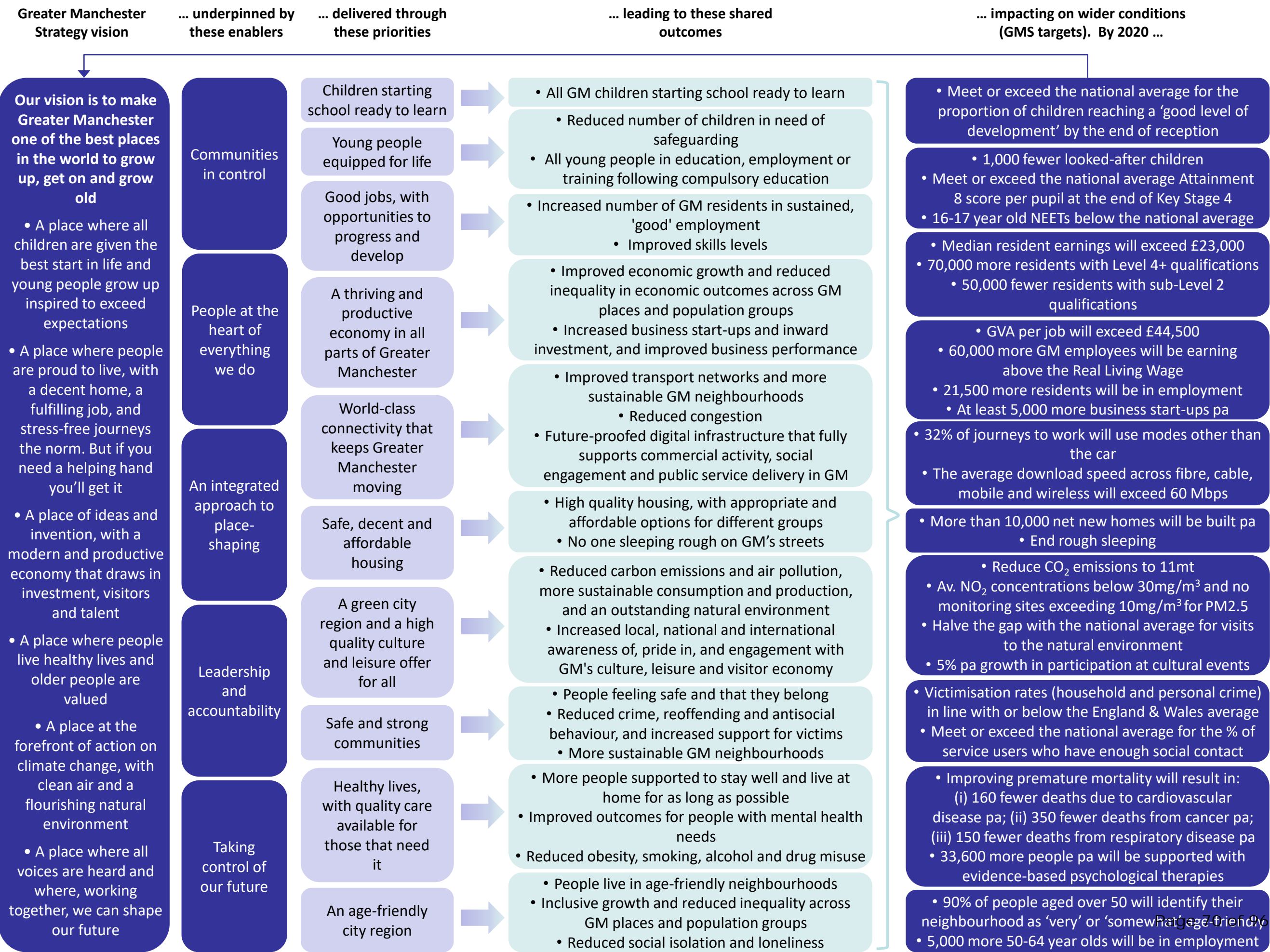
Greater Manchester Strategy: first performance report

April 2018

Performance report

- This version of the dashboard provides the first assessment of performance against headline GMS targets compared to the baseline position
 - where new data have been released, RAG ratings for the headline indicators report on progress towards the 2020 targets, assessing whether we are on track against projected trajectory
 - where the baseline data have not yet been updated, the RAG ratings for the headline indicators are based on comparison with the national average. A similar approach has been adopted for the RAG ratings for the secondary indicators, which do not have targets associated with them (see the key on slide 5)
 - the ‘Context and challenges’ narrative has been populated for the ten priorities, commenting on performance and drawing out insight and intelligence to inform ongoing decision-making and activity
- In light of significant consultation with GM governance, locality and partner agency representatives and policy leads, the following further changes have been made ...
 - Priority 2: moving Key Stage 2 attainment from a ‘supporting indicator’ to a ‘headline indicator’, changing the approach to reporting GCSE attainment, and removing the previous anti-social behaviour supporting indicator
 - Priority 3 and 4: moving supporting indicators on unemployment and out-of-work benefits from Priority 4 to Priority 3, and incorporating new supporting indicators on employment rates for ethnic minority groups and people with disabilities under Priority 4
 - Priority 5: revising the air quality measures and targets
 - Priority 9: introducing a new supporting indicator on CQC ratings of GM adult social care locations
 - noting caveats in the priority slides where the indicator / data are less robust than we would like
 - providing details of the sources for the data in the annexed slides
- Next steps
 - develop the scope of the proposed ‘State of GM’ report, and work with the University of Manchester’s Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit to consider options for distributional analysis to underpin performance reporting
 - explore the potential to develop an online, public-facing version of the performance dashboard
 - continue to develop the dashboard as an iterative tool, incorporating new indicators and data if they become available and add value







Outcomes framework



Performance Dashboard

April 2018 performance report

All figures are accurate as of 30th March 2018

| Key | |
|--|--|
| Performance | Direction of Travel |
|  Matching or exceeding ambition |  Improving |
|  Below ambition (within 10%) |  Declining |
|  Significantly below ambition (more than 10%) |  Unchanged |

Unless otherwise stated, RAG ratings for headline indicators are based on a comparison to the expected target position, whilst sub-indicators are based on a comparison to the England average.

WAP = working-age population (16-64)

Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn

GMS targets

By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a 'good level of development' by the end of reception **A** ↑

By 2020, 70 fewer very small babies will be born every year, narrowing the gap with the projected national average for the number of low birth weight, at-term births **G** ↑

By 2020, all early years settings will be rated 'good' or 'outstanding' by OFSTED, an increase from 90% in 2016 **G** ↑

67.5%

Proportion of children who are school ready at aged 5 (2017) and percentage point change on the previous year

3.0% (973)

of live births at term were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2016

Proportion of at term births that were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2016

92.5%

of early years settings were rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' as of August 2017

5.0 percentage points higher than August 2016

0.1 percentage points ahead of the expected target trajectory

Percentage of inspected providers rated as Good or Outstanding as of August 2017, and percentage point change since August 2016

2.1 percentage points behind the expected target trajectory

1.8 percentage points higher than 2016

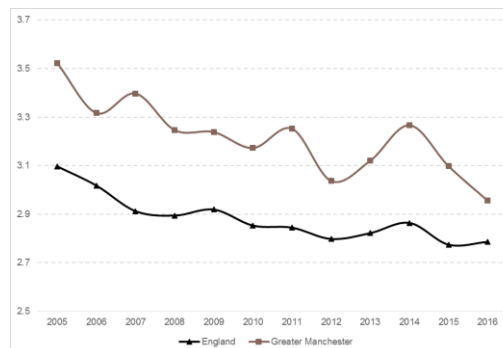
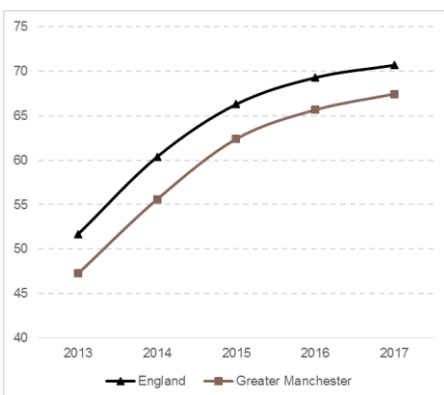
| | | |
|------------|------|------|
| Bolton | 66.1 | 1.5 |
| Bury | 68.7 | -0.2 |
| Manchester | 66.2 | 2.5 |
| Oldham | 63.7 | 3.2 |
| Rochdale | 63.8 | 0.5 |
| Salford | 67.6 | 2.3 |
| Stockport | 71.6 | 2.0 |
| Tameside | 66.0 | 3.0 |
| Trafford | 73.0 | -0.8 |
| Wigan | 69.3 | 2.3 |
| GM | 67.5 | 1.8 |
| England | 70.7 | 1.4 |

0.1 percentage points behind the expected target trajectory

0.1 percentage points (16) fewer than 2015

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Bolton | 2.9 |
| Bury | 2.4 |
| Manchester | 3.3 |
| Oldham | 3.7 |
| Rochdale | 3.3 |
| Salford | 2.8 |
| Stockport | 2.0 |
| Tameside | 3.2 |
| Trafford | 2.2 |
| Wigan | 2.9 |
| GM | 3.0 |
| England | 2.8 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|-----|
| Bolton | 95.9% | 2.1 |
| Bury | 92.9% | 7.2 |
| Manchester | 85.0% | 3.3 |
| Oldham | 91.4% | 9.4 |
| Rochdale | 92.1% | 2.0 |
| Salford | 91.5% | 4.8 |
| Stockport | 96.9% | 4.4 |
| Tameside | 93.5% | 8.3 |
| Trafford | 96.1% | 6.0 |
| Wigan | 90.5% | 3.2 |
| GM | 92.5% | 5.0 |
| England | 93.7% | 2.7 |



Supporting indicators

As of Q3 2017/18, **12.3%** of GM mothers were known to be smokers at the time of delivery, down **1.0 percentage points** compared to the same quarter in the previous year

1.7 percentage points above the England average



The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis amongst GM

0-4 year olds was **33 per 10,000** in 2015-16, a reduction of **3 per 10,000** compared to the previous year

43% higher than the England average



Context and challenges

- Greater Manchester has seen an improvement in school readiness since 2012/13, from 47% to 67.5% in 2017. But the gap with the national average has persisted, closing only very marginally in recent years. Every GM district has improved, but at varying rates. Each district will need to continue to improve significantly if GM is collectively to ensure that every child is 'school ready' by age 5.
- GM has had an Early Years Delivery Model in place since 2012, but implementation has been patchy and under threat from continued austerity.
- GM lags significantly on some key early years indicators which predict poor future outcomes, with one of the highest smoking in pregnancy rates in the country and oral health that is significantly worse than the national average. However, other parts of the UK have demonstrated that significant improvements can be delivered, and these areas are being prioritised in the Greater Manchester Population Health Plan, including programmes to reduce smoking in pregnancy and improve infant oral health.
- Improved early years outcomes are a fundamental foundation for achieving each of the aims within the Greater Manchester Strategy. To do this, following the School Readiness Summit last year, we are developing a comprehensive school readiness plan for GM to deliver the investment and implementation of reforms required to drive improvements in school readiness in every part of GM.

Priority 2 – Young people equipped for life

GMS targets

By 2020, there will be **1,000 fewer looked after children** in GM, a reduction of more than 20% on 2016 levels

A ↓

By 2020, the proportion of GM **Key Stage 2 pupils** achieving the expected level of achievement in reading, writing and maths (RWM) will continue to meet or exceed the England average

G ↑

Note: new headline indicator and target

By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4, with all districts demonstrating significant progress in closing the attainment gap across their schools

A

Note: this indicator replaces the no longer reported 5+ A-C GCSEs measure. Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes*

By 2020, the number of 16-17 year olds who are **NEET (not in education, employment or training)** will be below the national average in all GM districts, as will the number whose activity is not known to the local authority

R ↑

By 2020, the number of **unemployed 16-19 year olds** will have fallen from 13,300 in 2016 to 12,000, a reduction of 10% over the period

R ↓

As of March 2017, there were **5,245 looked after children** in GM, **up by 135** compared to March 2016

8.5% behind the target trajectory

Rate per 10,000 children <18

| | 2016 | 2017 | Change |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Bolton | 85 | 87 | 2.4% |
| Bury | 72 | 82 | 13.9% |
| Manchester | 107 | 97 | -9.3% |
| Oldham | 72 | 84 | 16.7% |
| Rochdale | 95 | 89 | -6.3% |
| Salford | 103 | 95 | -7.8% |
| Stockport | 47 | 53 | 12.8% |
| Tameside | 87 | 105 | 20.7% |
| Trafford | 61 | 70 | 14.8% |
| Wigan | 72 | 66 | -8.3% |
| GM | 82 | 84 | 1.6% |
| England | 60 | 62 | 3.3% |

62% of GM Key Stage 2 pupils achieved the expected level of attainment (RWM) in 2017, **up from 55%** in 2016

Equal to the England average

| | 2016 | 2017 | Change |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Bolton | 56 | 61 | 8.9% |
| Bury | 55 | 63 | 14.5% |
| Manchester | 52 | 60 | 15.4% |
| Oldham | 47 | 57 | 21.3% |
| Rochdale | 51 | 56 | 9.8% |
| Salford | 57 | 61 | 7.0% |
| Stockport | 58 | 64 | 10.3% |
| Tameside | 55 | 60 | 9.1% |
| Trafford | 66 | 72 | 9.1% |
| Wigan | 57 | 66 | 15.8% |
| GM | 55 | 62 | 12.4% |
| England (state schools) | 54 | 62 | 14.8% |

The average Attainment 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2016/17* was **45.5**

0.9 below the average score for the state-funded sector in England

Significant attainment gap within districts, with high proportions of schools below the national average score

| | Attainment 8 (A8) score | % of mainstream schools below A8 England average |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Bolton | 43.7 | 61% |
| Bury | 46.0 | 38% |
| Manchester | 43.4 | 60% |
| Oldham | 43.6 | 75% |
| Rochdale | 42.5 | 67% |
| Salford | 41.7 | 73% |
| Stockport | 48.2 | 23% |
| Tameside | 44.8 | 50% |
| Trafford | 55.6 | 37% |
| Wigan | 46.2 | 61% |
| GM | 45.5 | 55% |
| England (state schools) | 46.4 | |

** Note: revised data, not yet finalised Excludes new schools not yet reporting A8 data*

3.3% of 16-17 year olds in GM were NEET (not in education, employment or training) as of December 2016

0.5 percentage points above the England average

The activity of a further **3.6%** of 16-17 year olds was unknown, **0.4 percentage points** above the England average

| | % of 16-17 year olds | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | NEET | Not known | Total |
| Bolton | 2.6% | 4.3% | 6.8% |
| Bury | 3.7% | 0.2% | 3.9% |
| Manchester | 2.9% | 6.5% | 9.4% |
| Oldham | 4.9% | 2.3% | 7.1% |
| Rochdale | 3.8% | 2.9% | 6.7% |
| Salford | 5.9% | 1.3% | 7.3% |
| Stockport | 2.1% | 0.7% | 2.8% |
| Tameside | 4.2% | 3.7% | 7.9% |
| Trafford | 2.2% | 3.9% | 6.1% |
| Wigan | 2.5% | 5.8% | 8.3% |
| GM | 3.3% | 3.6% | 6.9% |
| England | 2.8% | 3.2% | 6.0% |

26.8% (15,300) of 16-19 year olds in GM were unemployed in the year to September 2017, **up from 22.1%** (11,700) for the previous year

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory

29.5% for males **23.5%** for females

Supporting indicators

15,859 bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards in the year to March 2017. This equates to 252 per 10,000 children <18, below the England average of 334

G

Note: comparable 2015/16 data are not available

The average Progress 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2016/17 was **-0.11**, indicating that pupils made 0.11 of a grade less progress than the national all schools average

R

Note: revised data, not yet finalised. Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes

36.3% of 10-11 year old children in GM were overweight or obese as of 2016/17, above the England average of 34.2%

An increase of **0.5 percentage points** since 2015/16

A ↓

Context and challenges

- The above indicators will be reviewed in light of the developing GM life readiness workstream, to ensure they enable progress to be tracked across all relevant areas. This may also have implications for measures under the other priorities, particularly Priority 3. We are developing 'life readiness' indicators (by autumn), which should help to identify the number of young people in GM not life ready and therefore more likely to be at risk of becoming NEET. A life readiness programme of work is being developed to support young people to succeed.
- The number of looked after children (LAC) has increased after two consecutive years of reductions, although the increase was below that for England as a whole. Nearly half of the GM increase was accounted for by LAC who were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. The GMS Implementation Plan will include a consistent GM Edge of Care offer to improve risk management and reduce demand, although it will take time before the impact of such initiatives becomes felt.
- Educational performance is varied and has fluctuated over recent years, with relatively strong performance at Key Stage 2, but Key Stage 4 outcomes more reflective of underperformance in early years' outcomes. Therefore, focus is required on the transition from primary into secondary education achievement.
- Youth unemployment has risen and will be a challenging target to meet by 2020. The Life Readiness work and the youth specific elements of the Work & Health programme will help support young people and reduce youth unemployment in future.
- Significant mental health investment will support achievement of GM's ambition that no child who needs mental health support will be turned away.

Priority 3 – Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop

GMS targets

By 2020, **median resident earnings** (all employees) will exceed £23,000, up from £21,585 in 2016 **G** ↑

Median earnings of GM residents (all employees) were **£22,030** per annum in 2017

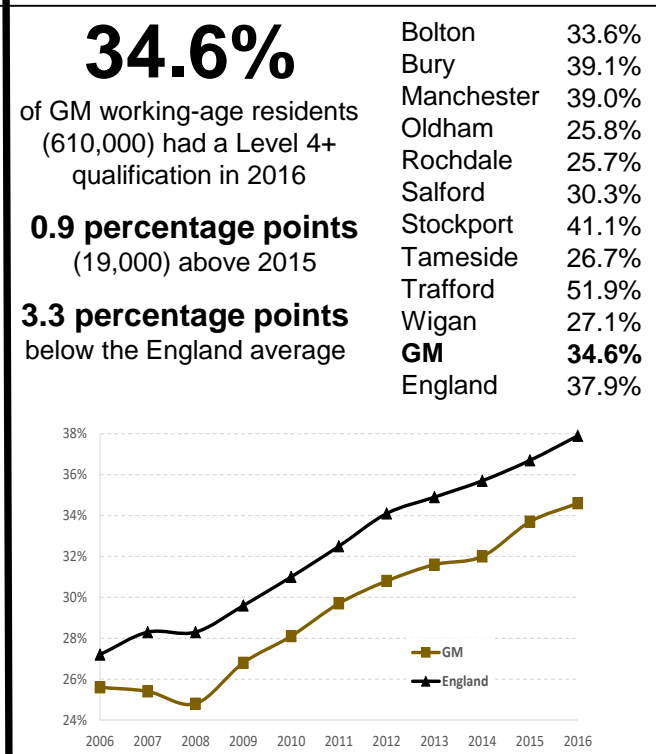
0.5% ahead of the target trajectory

£1,713 below the England median of £23,743

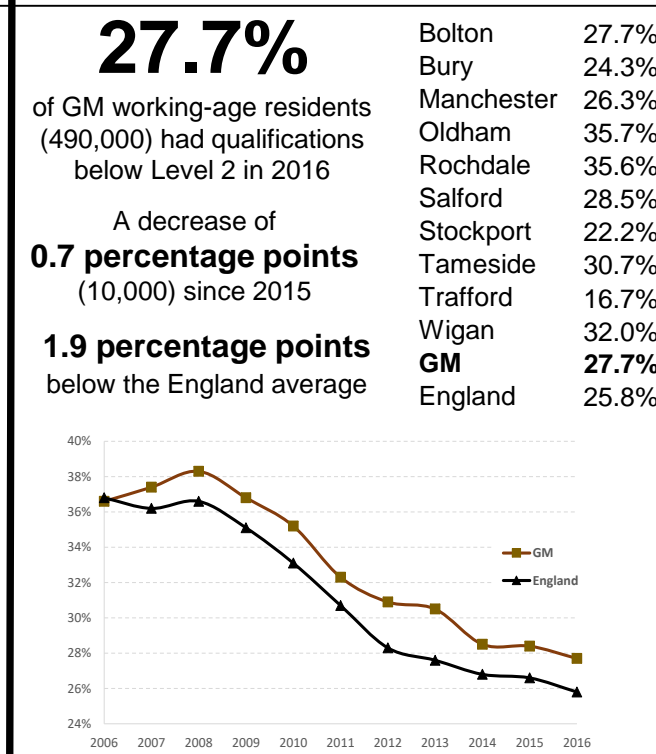
£445 higher than in 2016 (at current prices)

| | 2017 median wage | % change from 2016 |
|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Bolton | £20,445 | 0.5% |
| Bury | £23,770 | 0.1% |
| Manchester | £20,554 | 2.2% |
| Oldham | £20,400 | 2.0% |
| Rochdale | £20,355 | -1.3% |
| Salford | £21,791 | 1.5% |
| Stockport | £24,192 | 4.4% |
| Tameside | £20,495 | 2.3% |
| Trafford | £26,154 | -1.8% |
| Wigan | £22,207 | 2.0% |
| GM | £22,030 | 2.1% |
| England | £23,743 | 1.7% |

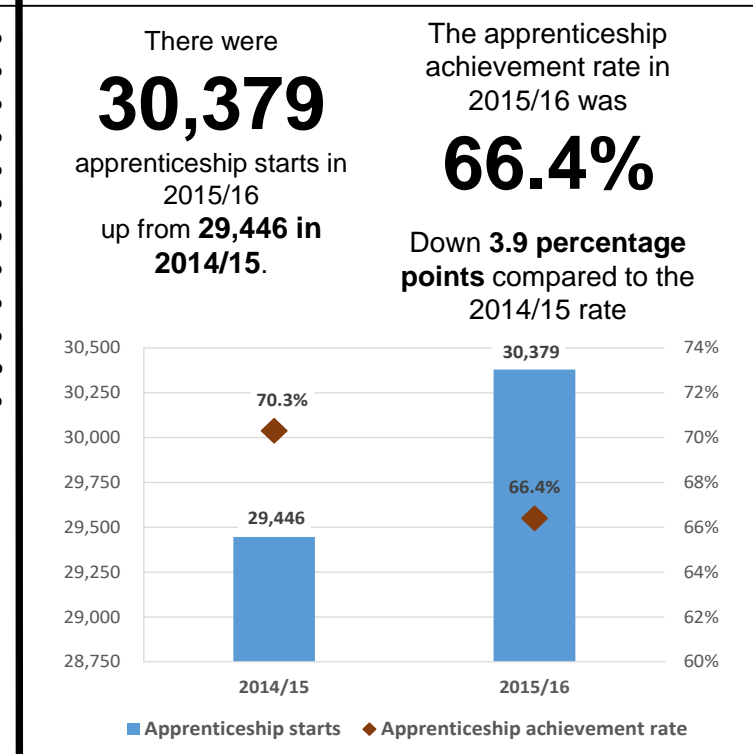
By 2020, there will be 70,000 more GM working-age residents with **Level 4+ (degree level or equivalent) qualifications**, an increase from 34.6% of the working-age population in 2016 to 38.3% **A** ↑



By 2020, there will be at least 50,000 fewer GM working-age residents with **qualifications below Level 2**, a reduction from 27.7% of the working-age population in 2016 to 24.6% **A** ↑



By 2020, more than 40,000 GM residents per annum will **start an apprenticeship**, and the **achievement rate** for apprenticeship programmes will reach 75%. This compares to 30,379 apprenticeship starts in 2015/16, and an achievement rate of 66.4% **A** ↔



Supporting indicators

18.0% of working age residents in GM had a Level 3 qualification as their highest level of qualification in December 2016, above the England average of 17.4% **G** ↑

5.9% of GM working-age residents were unemployed in September 2017, **above the England average of 4.7%**, down from **7.4%** in June 2016 **R** ↑

2.8% of GM working-age residents were claiming unemployment benefits* in February 2018, **above the England average of 2.0%** and slightly above the November 2016 rate of 2.6% **R** ↓

* Job Seekers Allowance and unemployed Universal Credit claimants

Context and challenges

- Whilst GM skills levels have been improving since 2004, relative performance remains poor. There are skills gaps and shortages across our key sectors, particularly at higher technical and technician levels, where there is a mismatch between skills supply and demand. The publicly funded post-16 skills system is characterised by a high volume of lower level skills and a low volume of higher level skills, the reverse of what is needed. Provision of information, advice and guidance (IAG) is fragmented, and vocational pathways for 16-19 year olds / young adults need improvement.
- The foundations for poor educational attainment are set early, with a lack of 'school readiness' and poor GCSE performance. The implications are that the further education system, and in particular the Adult Education Budget, is substantially absorbed with 'second-chance' provision. In response, we are reviewing adult skills investment and delivery, and targeting specific labour market outcomes for learners. We are also working closely with providers to encourage more Level 4 provision and dynamic careers education and IAG in schools. Apprenticeship activity includes the GM public sector apprenticeship and apprenticeship strategy, and preparing and piloting the introduction of new T levels.
- Unemployment remains a challenge. Policies such as Working Well have been successful and are being developed through the new Working Well Early Help and Work & Health programmes. Further devolved powers and flexibilities could give GM more potential to reduce unemployment in the future.
- The future GM Industrial Strategy will set out GM's plans and future devolution opportunities.

Priority 4 – A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester

GMS targets

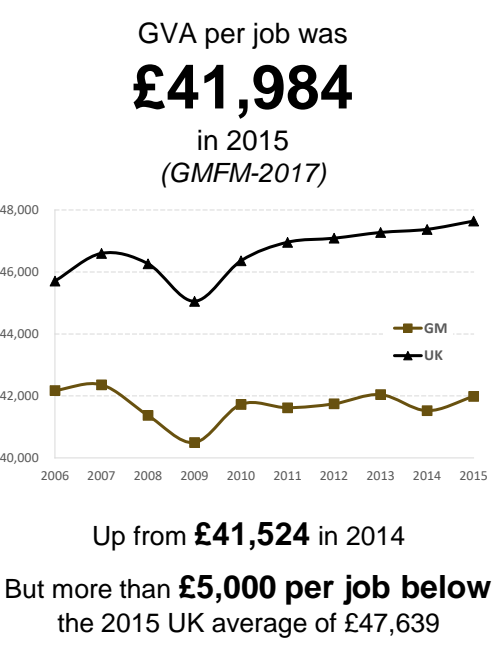
By 2020, **GVA per job** will exceed £44,500, up from £41,984 in 2015 **R** ↑

By 2020, 60,000 more GM employees will be **earning above the Real Living Wage**, an increase from 75.6% of employee jobs in 2016 to 80% **G** ↑

By 2020, 21,500 more **GM residents will be in employment**, relative to a 2016 baseline of 1,273,000 **G** ↑

By 2020, there will be at least 5,000 more **business start-ups** pa compared to 2015 levels, an increase from 90 start-ups per 10,000 GM working-age residents to 117 or more **G** ↑

By 2020, **GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation** will be £310m, up from £290m in 2016/17 **A** ↔



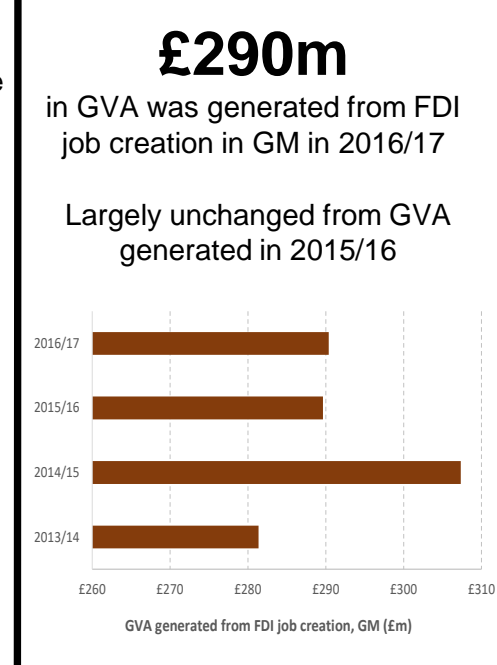
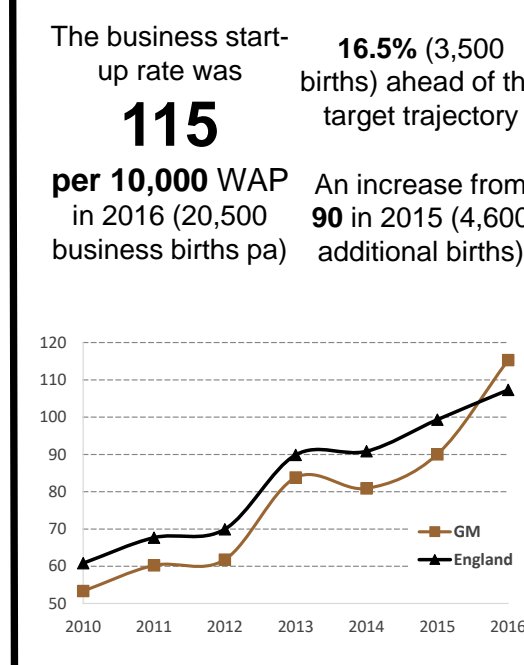
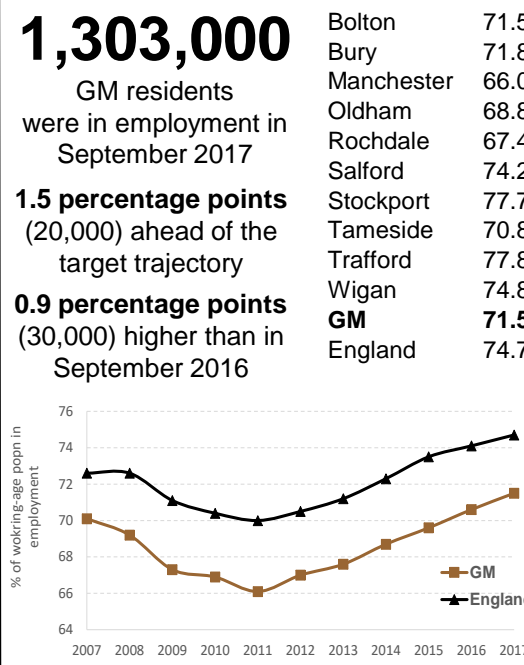
78.2% of employee jobs (>18) working in GM (880,000) were earning above the Real Living Wage* in 2017

5.7% (50,000) ahead of the target trajectory

2.6 percentage points (60,000) higher than in 2016

| | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bolton | 76.5% | 75.5% |
| Bury | 71.0% | 74.1% |
| Manchester | 82.0% | 84.8% |
| Oldham | 68.5% | 70.7% |
| Rochdale | 68.1% | 71.3% |
| Salford | 78.5% | 84.1% |
| Stockport | 75.1% | 74.3% |
| Tameside | 71.0% | 74.3% |
| Trafford | 72.7% | 74.7% |
| Wigan | 67.9% | 71.1% |
| GM | 75.6% | 78.2% |
| England | 76.80% | 78.0% |

* As defined by the Living Wage Foundation



Supporting indicators

The employment rate for working age residents in GM from ethnic minority groups was **58.4%** in the year to September 2017, **below the England average of 64.5%**, down from **59.8%** in the previous year **A** ↓

The employment rate for working age residents in GM with a disability* was **47.0%** in the year to June 2017, **below the England average of 52.9%**, up from **44.8%** in the previous year **R** ↑

* Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled

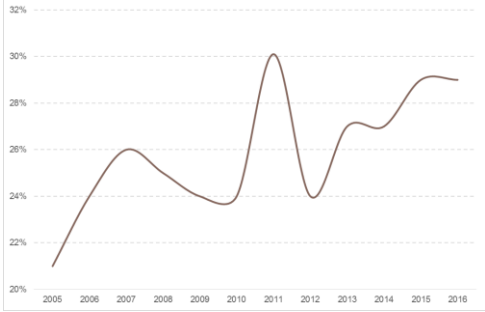
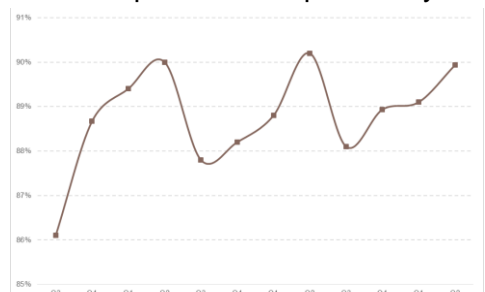
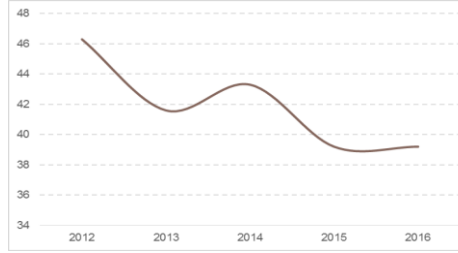
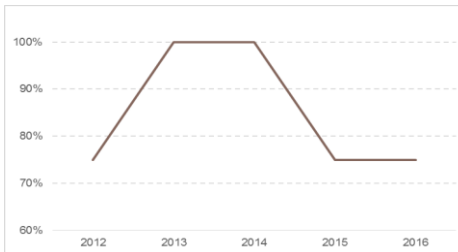
There were **631** enterprises per 10,000 working age residents in GM in 2016, **below the England average of 717**, up from **578** in 2015 **R** ↑

Context and challenges

- Despite increasing in absolute terms, GM's GVA per head of the resident population (a measure of the productivity of a place) has consistently been below 90% of the UK average over the last decade. GM's total 'output' gap with the national average currently stands at £10bn. That is, if GVA per head in GM were the same as the national average, GM's economy would be a fifth larger.
- GM is on track to meet Real Living Wage targets, but distribution, particularly at the lower pay end, is key. We recognise the need to reduce the number of people on less than the real living wage as well as increasing the overall number above it.
- Positive recent progress is evident on business start-ups, with the challenge of maintaining that and supporting increasingly high value start-ups. GM will focus its business support activities on supporting and growing our high-value sectors, and driving productivity in our high employment sectors.
- There are considerable differences in performance across GM and distributional analysis will examine the impact of this on communities and population in terms of driving a thriving economy in all parts of GM. We need to address the low employment rate for people from ethnic minority groups or with disabilities if we are to achieve our inclusive economy ambitions; on both measures we lag the national average. Whilst the overall employment rate and that for people with a disability increased over the last year, it decreased for people from ethnic minority groups.
- The Town Centre Challenge is part of our response and driving growth across GM will be central to our local industrial strategy.

Priority 5 – World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving

GMS targets

| <p>By 2020, the proportion of journeys to work by modes other than the car will have reached 32%, up from 29% in 2015</p> <p>A ↔</p> | <p>By 2020, 90% of journeys by road during the morning peak period will be completed within the typical journey time, up from 88.5% in March 2017</p> <p>G ↓</p> | <p>By 2020, annual average roadside NO₂ concentrations across the GM monitoring network will be below 30mg per m³, down from 39mg per m³ in 2016</p> <p>A ↔</p> <p>By 2020, no GM monitoring sites will exceed 10mg per m³ for PM2.5, down from 3 out of 4 sites exceeding in 2016</p> <p>A ↔</p> | <p>By 2020, the average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps, compared to a Q4 2017 baseline of 32 Mbps</p> <p>G ↑</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|----------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|-----------|------|-----|----------|------|-----|----------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|----|------|-----|---------|------|-----|
| <p>29% of people used modes of transport other than the car to travel to work in 2016</p> <p>0.6 percentage points behind the target position</p> <p>Unchanged from 2015</p>  | <p>89.9% of GM highway network journeys were completed within the “typical journey time” in Q2 2017/18</p> <p>1.2 percentage points ahead of the target position</p> <p>A decrease of 0.3 percentage points on the same quarter in the previous year</p>  | <p>39.2 mg per m³ annual average roadside NO₂ concentrations across the GM monitoring network in 2016</p> <p>Unchanged from 2015</p>  <p>75% of GM monitoring sites exceeded 10mg per m³ for PM2.5 in 2016</p> <p>Unchanged from 2015</p>  <p><i>Note: the original GMS indicators and targets have been replaced with these new measures, due to issues with the methodology / baseline data. The current RAG ratings are based on comparison with the previous year, as the latest reported position is the target baseline</i></p> | <p>31.9 Mbps average download speed as of Q4 2017</p> <p>2.5 Mbps above the England average</p> <p>4.5 Mbps higher than in Q4 2016</p> <p>Average download speed by local authority (Mbps) as of Q4 2017 and Mbps change from Q4 2016</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Authority</th> <th>Q4 2017 (Mbps)</th> <th>Q4 2016 (Mbps)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Bolton</td><td>34.2</td><td>3.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Bury</td><td>27.6</td><td>3.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Manchester</td><td>31.4</td><td>5.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Oldham</td><td>31.7</td><td>4.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Rochdale</td><td>25.7</td><td>1.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Salford</td><td>32.9</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Stockport</td><td>34.3</td><td>3.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Tameside</td><td>26.8</td><td>3.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Trafford</td><td>33.6</td><td>5.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Wigan</td><td>36.5</td><td>8.4</td></tr> <tr><td>GM</td><td>31.9</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>29.4</td><td>4.8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Local Authority | Q4 2017 (Mbps) | Q4 2016 (Mbps) | Bolton | 34.2 | 3.4 | Bury | 27.6 | 3.6 | Manchester | 31.4 | 5.8 | Oldham | 31.7 | 4.9 | Rochdale | 25.7 | 1.9 | Salford | 32.9 | 2.2 | Stockport | 34.3 | 3.2 | Tameside | 26.8 | 3.3 | Trafford | 33.6 | 5.2 | Wigan | 36.5 | 8.4 | GM | 31.9 | 4.5 | England | 29.4 | 4.8 |
| Local Authority | Q4 2017 (Mbps) | Q4 2016 (Mbps) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolton | 34.2 | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bury | 27.6 | 3.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 31.4 | 5.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oldham | 31.7 | 4.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rochdale | 25.7 | 1.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salford | 32.9 | 2.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stockport | 34.3 | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tameside | 26.8 | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trafford | 33.6 | 5.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wigan | 36.5 | 8.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GM | 31.9 | 4.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| England | 29.4 | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[RAG ratings for the transport indicators below are based on a comparison to the previous year's performance]

Supporting indicators

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>39.2% of all GM journeys were made by walking, cycling or public transport between 2014-16</p> <p>1.3 percentage points higher than 2013-15</p> <p>G ↑</p> | <p>84.7% of GM residents had Level 4 or above accessibility to the public transport network at peak times, as of February 2017</p> <p>An increase of 1.3 percentage points on the previous year</p> <p>G ↑</p> | <p>56.3% of short journeys (under 2km) in GM were completed by walking or by cycling in 2014-16</p> <p>An increase of 0.1 percentage points since 2013-15</p> <p>G ↑</p> | <p>77.9% of GM residents had all five basic digital skills in November 2016</p> <p>An increase of 2 percentage points since November 2014</p> <p>1 percentage point below the UK average</p> <p>A ↑</p> |
|--|---|---|---|

Context and challenges

- GMCA and local authority investment in transport services and infrastructure, including cycling and walking, has supported modest performance gains. Further investment and bus service reform should deliver a more integrated network, further improving connectivity.
- Tackling poor air quality is a key GM priority, requiring significant national as well as local intervention. Measures agreed in the GM Low Emission Strategy and the Air Quality Action Plan, published in December 2016, are now being delivered. GM local authorities, working with TfGM, are also undertaking a detailed feasibility study as part of development of the GM Clean Air Plan, which seeks to address any exceedances anticipated beyond 2020.
- The Digital Strategy sets out that GM, like the rest of the UK, is well behind its international competitor cities in terms of full fibre to the premises (FTTP) connectivity – this is critical to establishing the kind of data-intensive activities that are necessary for a truly world-leading digital city-region. In terms of mobile internet, Wi-Fi provision remains patchy in public places. With regard to digital inclusion, nearly a quarter of GM residents do not possess the five basic digital skills, and we need to focus on getting people online and ensuring they have the digital skills they need for life and work. The Digital Strategy prioritises both areas, including a successful bid to the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) for a £24.8m contribution to a full fibre programme for GM, and a focus on digital skills development across all age groups.

Priority 6 – Safe, decent and affordable housing

GMS targets

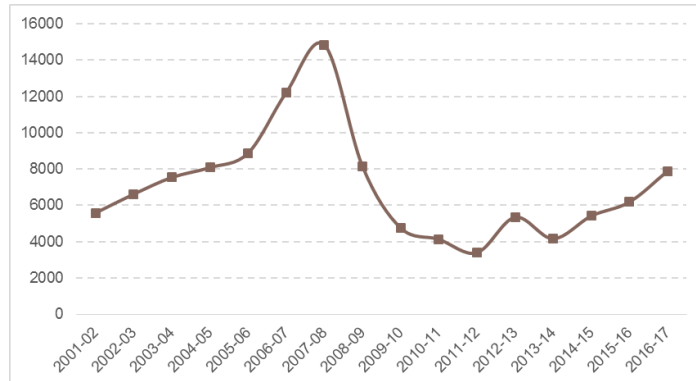
By 2020, more than 10,000 **net additional dwellings** will be built per annum, up from 6,190 in 2015/16



7,892 net new additional dwellings in GM in 2016/17

940 dwellings ahead of the target trajectory

A further **1,706 new dwellings** compared to 2015-16



Number of net additional dwellings, 2016/17, and change compared to 2015/16

| | | |
|------------|---------|--------|
| Bolton | 437 | -75 |
| Bury | 368 | 33 |
| Manchester | 1,792 | 35 |
| Oldham | 326 | 66 |
| Rochdale | 315 | 7 |
| Salford | 2,482 | 1,384 |
| Stockport | 660 | 337 |
| Tameside | 365 | -228 |
| Trafford | 330 | -31 |
| Wigan | 817 | 178 |
| GM | 7,892 | 1,706 |
| England | 217,345 | 27,700 |

End **rough sleeping** by 2020, from an estimated 189 rough sleepers in 2016

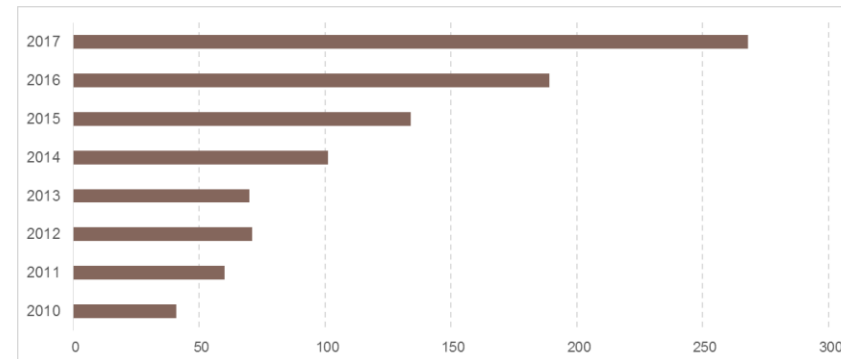


An estimated **268** rough sleepers in GM in 2017, or 0.23 per 1,000 households

Rate per 1,000 households

Above the England average of **0.20** per 1,000 households, with individual districts (particularly Manchester and Salford) significantly above

Up from **189** in 2016



| | |
|------------|------|
| Bolton | 0.14 |
| Bury | 0.12 |
| Manchester | 0.42 |
| Oldham | 0.02 |
| Rochdale | 0.09 |
| Salford | 0.44 |
| Stockport | 0.08 |
| Tameside | 0.44 |
| Trafford | 0.05 |
| Wigan | 0.21 |
| GM | 0.23 |
| England | 0.20 |

Supporting indicators

In 2017, the ratio of lower quartile house prices to median incomes in GM was **4.2**, compared to the England average of **5.0**

Affordability in GM declined slightly compared to 2016, when the ratio was **4.0**



In 2015/16, **0.9%** of GM housing stock (11,150 properties) had been empty for over 6 months, compared to **0.8%** for England as a whole

A **decrease of 723 properties** since 2014/15



In Q3 2017, positive action was successful in preventing or relieving homelessness in **4,685** cases, a rate of **3.9** per 1,000 households, compared to **2.2** for England as a whole

Up on the previous year by **483 cases**



In November 2017, there were **240,300** people in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of Universal Credit, a rate of **86** per 1,000 of the population, compared to **71.6** nationally.

The gap between GM and the national average closed by 6% when compared to November 2016



In 2016, **93.5%** of GM residents stated that they “liked the neighbourhood” they live in, compared to **94.9%** nationally, an increase of **1.0 percentage point** from 2013

[This indicator is drawn from responses to Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey. Scoping is underway surrounding the possibility of gathering more timely data using responses to a bespoke GM survey, which would incorporate recognised language from the LGA in relation to resident's opinions of their local area]



Context and challenges

- The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) is looking to accommodate land for 100,000 new jobs and provide around 200,000 new homes in GM over the next 18 years, or around 11,000 new homes a year. A significant increase in house building will be required.
- Significant public and private investment is required. We have agreed a housing deal with Government, with the aim of refocusing housing investment and increasing our collective capacity to enable development of brownfield land and areas with lower land values, in order to provide the right housing in the right places at costs GM residents can afford.
- Homelessness and rough sleeping is a significant and growing problem, increasing by 42% in the last year, and exacerbated by changes in the benefits system, more insecure employment and housing provision. GM has launched a new strategy to tackle the problem, developed by the GM Homelessness Network, focusing on reduction, respite, recovery and reconnection. Nearly £9m of additional funding has been secured to provide housing and support to rough sleepers, with a further £3.8m anticipated to support homelessness reduction. The amount of winter accommodation for rough sleepers increased significantly this year, but not all of this provision is permanent.
- Data on rough sleeping and homelessness are not particularly robust, with real rough sleeping figures hard to identify and homelessness a much wider problem. Work is being undertaken to improve methodologies, and to develop an approach to track the amount of available accommodation and understand how this relates to the number of rough sleepers at a particular point in time.

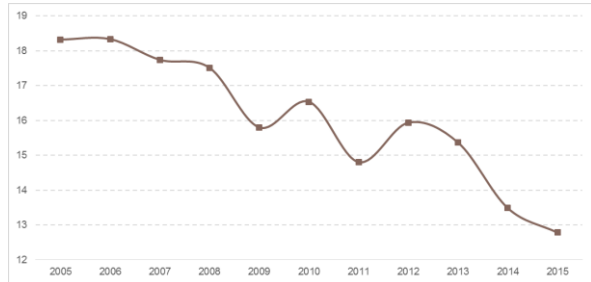
Priority 7 – A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all

GMS targets

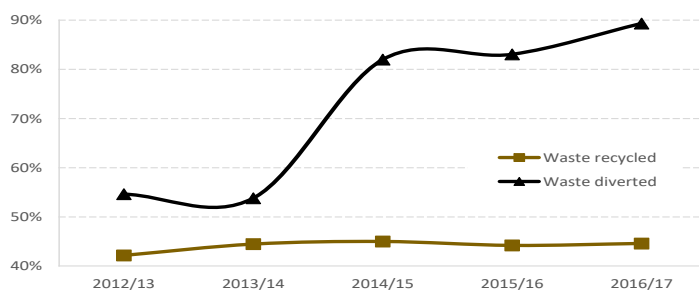
By 2020, GM will have reduced CO₂ emissions to 11mt, down from 13.6mt in 2014 **G** ↑

By 2020, 50% of waste in GM will be recycled and 90% diverted, up from 46.7% and 88% respectively in 2016/17 **G** ↑

12.8mt
of CO₂ emissions in 2015, or 4.64t per capita
A reduction of **0.7mt** since 2014
0.4mt ahead of the target trajectory of 13.2mt



46.7%
of waste recycled in 2016/17
An increase of **2.5 percentage points** on the previous year



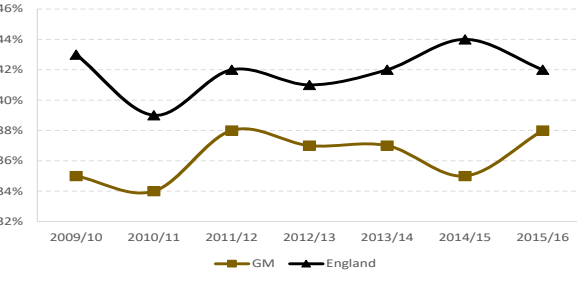
88%
of waste diverted in 2016/17
An increase of **5 percentage points** on the previous year

By 2020, we will have halved the gap with the national average for the proportion of GM residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days **A** ↑

By 2020, participation at cultural events and venues will be growing by at least 5% pa **G** ↑

By 2020, the GM visitor economy will be valued at £8.8bn, up from £7.9bn in 2015 **G** ↑

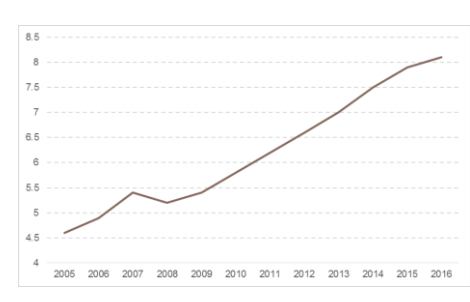
38%
of GM residents reported that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2015-16*
** Looking to replace this with a more robust measure, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey*



An increase of **3 percentage points** compared to 2014-15, but **below the 2015-16 England average of 42%**

3.1m
engagements by GM residents with cultural organisations supported by AGMA in 2016/17*
6.6% increase on 2015/16 levels
** This measure only covers participation in cultural provision by AGMA-funded organisations, and counts frequent attenders multiple times. It is likely to be replaced by a new measure developed under the Great Place initiative or through a new GM residents' survey*

£8.1bn
generated by the visitor economy in 2016
An increase of **£0.2bn since 2015**



Supporting indicators

79.4% of GM residents reported that they had high or very high life satisfaction in 2016/17
2.3 percentage points below the England average, **0.6 percentage points** above the GM 2016 position **A** ↑

94,000 FTE jobs supported by Greater Manchester's tourism industry in 2016
100 more FTEs than in 2015 **A** ↑

£810m generated by the conference and business events sector in 2015
Down 2% compared to 2013 **G** ↓

GM was ranked **24th** in the Anholt Brand Index in 2017
Up from 27th in 2015 **G** ↑

88.8% of GM lodgements had an energy efficiency rating of D or above (EPC/DEC) in Q4 2017
5.2 percentage point above the England average
11.3 percentage points higher than Q4 2016 **G** ↑

29,880 renewable electricity generation installations in GM in December 2017, with a combined capacity of 126,152 kW.
21,299 kW higher than in June 2017,
47.7% lower per household than the England average. **R** ↑

920 accredited renewable heat incentives in December 2017 with a combined capacity (non-domestic only) of 51.5 MW.
Largely unchanged from September 2017,
62.3% lower per household than the England average **R** ↔

Context and challenges

- Performance is on track for both CO₂ and recycling targets. Much of the carbon reduction reported is due to national measures, decarbonisation of the grid, and warmer weather, which reduces the need for heating. We are now looking at the longer term ambitions, including through the March 2018 Green Summit.
- GM still falls significantly behind the national average for local renewable energy production. The reduced level of Feed-in Tariff has reduced uptake of photovoltaic nationally – greater local stimulus and promotion is required.
- Although reported life satisfaction in GM has increased, it is significantly below the UK position, and there is considerable variance across GM districts.
- The key challenge for the visitor economy is to maintain growth in day and staying visits. Business visits in particular have seen little recent growth. We need to remain competitive, increase our profile and introduce new product. Recruitment and retention of staff is an issue, and will be further exacerbated by Brexit.
- We are developing a new approach to assessing the value of engagement with culture through the *Great Place* initiative. There is significant variance in levels of engagement across the conurbation, and better understanding this and targeting of resource to achieve greater parity and a more inclusive GM will be a future focus.

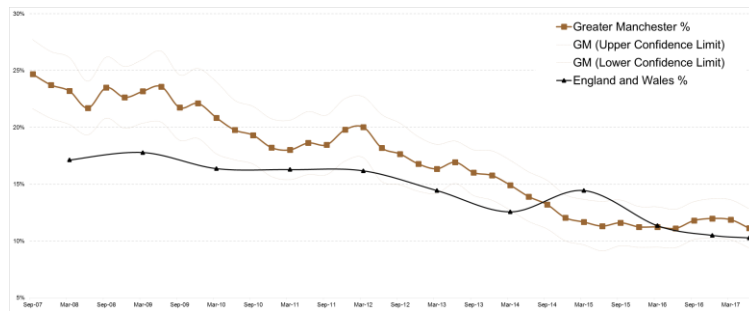
Priority 8 – Safer and Stronger Communities

GMS targets

In 2016, 11.8% of GM households said they had been a victim of household crime in the past 12 months. 3.9% of GM residents had experienced personal crime. Over the period to 2020, victimisation rates will be in line with or below the England & Wales average

11.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced household crime in the year to June 2017, **0.8 percentage points** higher than the most recent national figure

Largely unchanged from June 2016

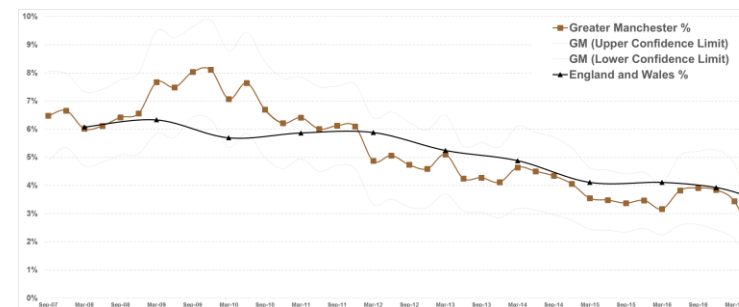


Household

Household Crime: vandalism; domestic burglary; vehicle-related theft; bicycle theft and other household theft. Respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the last 12 months.

2.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced personal crime in the year to June 2017, **1.5 percentage points** lower than the most recent national figure

1.7 percentage points lower than June 2016



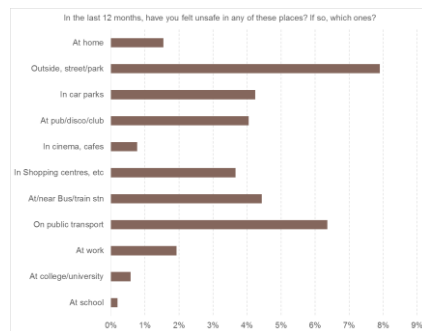
Personal

Personal Crime: theft from the person; snatch theft; stealth theft; other theft of personal property; all Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) violence; wounding; assault with minor injury; assault with no injury and robbery. Personal crimes only relate to the respondent's own personal experience, not that of other people in their household.



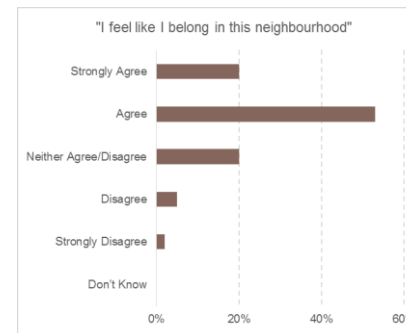
19% of GM respondents reported feeling 'unsafe' in a public location sometime in the past 12 months as of 2015-16

4 percentage points below the national average



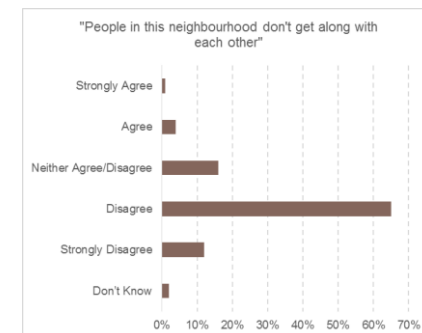
73% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that 'I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood' in 2014-15

3 percentage points above the national average



5% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that 'people in this neighbourhood don't get along with each other' in 2014-15

0.9 percentage points below the national average



[The above headline indicators will be reviewed as part of a wider process to develop the GM Police and Crime Plan (PCP) outcomes framework, to ensure the final suite of measures is balanced and reflective of the breadth of the 'Safe and Strong' business area. The three final measures above – sourced from Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey – are indicative of potential indicators which could be derived from a recurring, pan-GM residents' survey. Targets for these three indicators will be considered as part of the PCP outcomes framework development process; currently, their RAG ratings are based on a comparison with the national average]

Supporting indicators

[The suite of sub-indicators will be finalised in order to ensure consistency with the latest version of the PCP and its underlying outcomes framework (under development). The PCP outcomes framework is likely to include both qualitative & quantitative measures of success and its fit with GMS will be considered in due course]

Context and challenges

- The available indicators suggest that GM is broadly on track to meet our targets. The PCP outcomes framework will have a sharper focus not just on victims but on repeat victimisation and vulnerability, which will be reflected in the final indicator suite for this priority. The finalised indicators will also reflect work requested by the Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime to implement a new survey to gauge resident experiences of safer and stronger communities.
- Local interventions to reduce reoffending are producing positive results; for example, women offenders and intensive community orders for 18-25 year olds.
- The refresh of the Justice Devolution Memorandum of Understanding is under discussion, with an initial focus on women, youth justice, and victims.

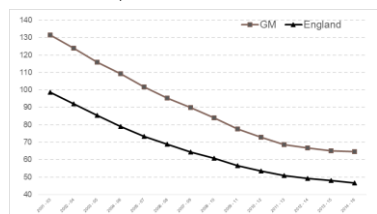
Priority 9 – Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it

GMS targets

By 2020, improving premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease will result in 160 fewer deaths per annum



64.7 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



18.0 per 100,000 above the England average

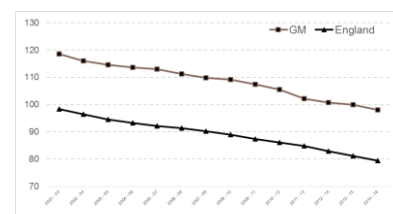
0.5 per 100,000 fewer than in 2013-15

| | |
|------------|------|
| Bolton | 61.0 |
| Bury | 60.6 |
| Manchester | 94.9 |
| Oldham | 77.3 |
| Rochdale | 71.4 |
| Salford | 69.7 |
| Stockport | 39.9 |
| Tameside | 71.8 |
| Trafford | 41.5 |
| Wigan | 60.5 |
| GM | 64.7 |
| England | 46.7 |

By 2020, improving premature mortality from cancer will result in 350 fewer deaths per annum



98.0 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



18.6 per 100,000 above the England average

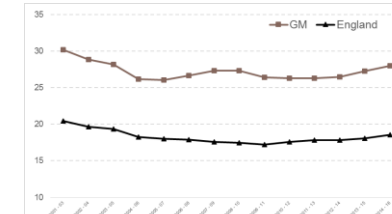
2 per 100,000 fewer than in 2013-15

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Bolton | 93.5 |
| Bury | 87.3 |
| Manchester | 128.6 |
| Oldham | 102.7 |
| Rochdale | 102.5 |
| Salford | 109.4 |
| Stockport | 82.5 |
| Tameside | 97.9 |
| Trafford | 81.9 |
| Wigan | 92.4 |
| GM | 98.0 |
| England | 79.4 |

By 2020, improving premature mortality from respiratory disease will result in 150 fewer deaths per annum



28.0 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



9.4 per 100,000 above the England average

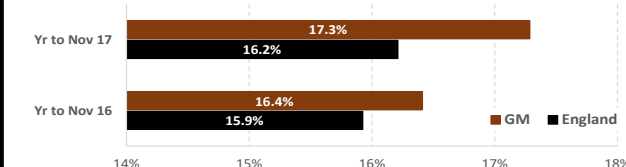
0.75 per 100,000 more than in 2013-15

| | |
|------------|------|
| Bolton | 26.7 |
| Bury | 21.6 |
| Manchester | 46.7 |
| Oldham | 26.7 |
| Rochdale | 30.1 |
| Salford | 37.4 |
| Stockport | 18.6 |
| Tameside | 27.7 |
| Trafford | 21.0 |
| Wigan | 23.3 |
| GM | 28.0 |
| England | 18.6 |

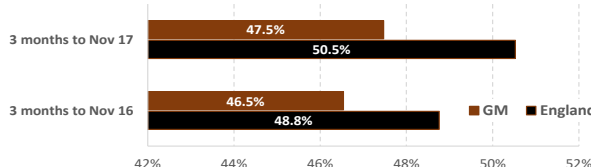
By 2020, access to evidence-based psychological therapies will reach 25% of the population in need, helping a further 33,600 people each year compared to current levels of provision



17.3% of people in GM who had depression and/or anxiety disorders entered treatment for IAPT in the year to November 2017, **0.5 percentage points** ahead of the 2017/18 target trajectory of 16.8%, and **up from 16.4% in the previous year**



47.5% of people in GM completing IAPT treatment moved to recovery in the three months to November 2017, **below the England average of 50.5%**, but **up from 46.5% in the three months to November 2016**



By 2020, 72.5% of GM residents will be active or fairly active, compared to 71% in 2016. This equates to more than 75,000 more people 'moving' by 2020



72.3% of GM adults (16+) were 'active' or 'fairly active' as of November 2017

An increase of **0.8 percentage points** from November 2016

2.1 percentage points lower than the England average

[Note: unlike the target, these baseline data refer solely to over-16 activity levels. Physical activity levels for <16 year olds will be incorporated on publication of the 'Children's Active Lives' survey in April 2019]

| | Active | Fairly Active | Inactive |
|------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| Bolton | 56.7% | 14.2% | 29.1% |
| Bury | 62.2% | 11.4% | 26.4% |
| Manchester | 60.6% | 13.1% | 26.3% |
| Oldham | 61.6% | 11.9% | 26.5% |
| Rochdale | 53.9% | 11.7% | 34.5% |
| Salford | 57.5% | 11.4% | 31.1% |
| Stockport | 64.8% | 12.1% | 23.1% |
| Tameside | 57.8% | 11.8% | 30.5% |
| Trafford | 60.2% | 12.6% | 27.2% |
| Wigan | 57.2% | 10.2% | 32.6% |
| GM | 61.4% | 10.9% | 27.7% |
| England | 62.1% | 12.4% | 25.6% |

Supporting indicators

As of 2014-16, female healthy life expectancy was **60.6**, 3.3 years below the national average



Male healthy life expectancy was **59.4**, 3.9 years below the national average



In 2016, **18.4%** of GM adult residents were smokers



2.9 percentage points above the England average

1.6 percentage points lower than 2015

The rate of hospital admissions with **alcohol-related conditions** was 679 per 100,000 of the population in 2016/17



6.8% higher than the England average

3.9% below 2015/16 levels

72.4% of adult social care locations in GM were rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' in March 2018



8.5 percentage points below the England average

Note: comparable trend data are not available

24.9% of adults in GM were **obese** (BMI >30) in 2016



0.5 percentage points above the England average

0.5 percentage points higher than 2015

In 2015, one year cancer survival rates in GM were **71.2%**



1.1 percentage points below the England average

0.9 percentage points higher than 2014

21.8% of GM residents reported high levels of anxiety in 2016/17



2.0 percentage points above the England average

1.8 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 position

Context and challenges

- GM Health and Social Care Partnership is entering Year 3 of delivery of the five-year strategic plan, *Taking Charge*. The Partnership has recently undertaken a major review of the entire health and social care transformation programme, in order to prioritise delivery activity from April 2018 onwards.
- We will continue delivery of major transformation programmes, including on Population Health, Mental Health, Cancer, Urgent and Emergency Care, Tobacco Control, Adult Social Care, Primary Care and Dementia – which will all impact on improving the performance of individual areas highlighted in this report.
- The major structural changes in respect of the advent of ten Local Care Organisations (LCOs) and Single Commissioning Functions will accelerate the pace of this change – and are being backed by investment from the Transformation Fund.
- A key part of our plans is to ensure financial sustainability across the GM health and social care system. We have performed strongly on this since the devolution settlement, but it will remain a significant challenge for the duration of *Taking Charge*.

Priority 10 – An age-friendly Greater Manchester

GMS indicators

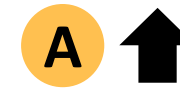
By 2020, 90% of people aged over 50 in GM will identify their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly, compared to 80% in 2017



By 2020, 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in employment, relative to a June 2016 baseline of 316,000



In 2015/16, there were 10,426 hospital admissions due to falls amongst GM residents aged over 65. By 2020, we will have reduced this to fewer than 9,700 falls pa



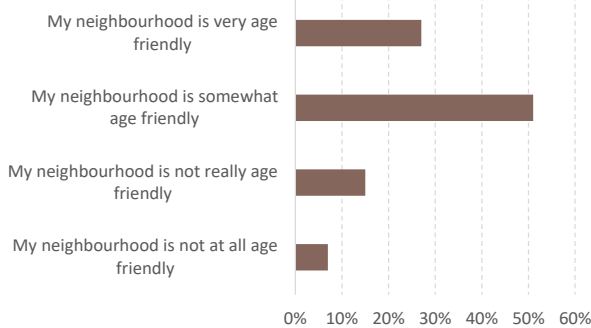
By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like



78% of people aged over 50

in eight GM localities identified their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly, as reported by the Ambition for Ageing programme in December 2017

4 percentage points behind the target trajectory, and slightly lower than in July 2017 (80%)



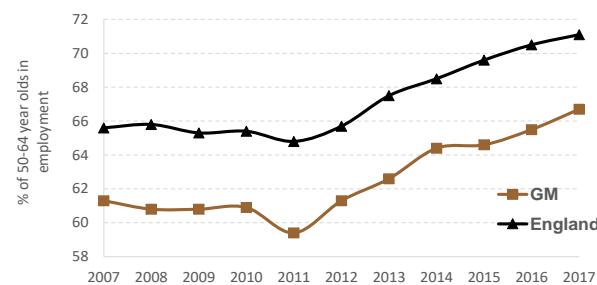
* All data are cumulative. Looking to modify this measure to capture data for all 10 localities through a potential new GM residents' survey

66.7%

of 50-64 year old GM residents (327,000) were in employment in September 2017

2.4% (8,000) ahead of the target trajectory at September 2017

Up from 65.5% (315,000) for the year to September 2016



September 2017

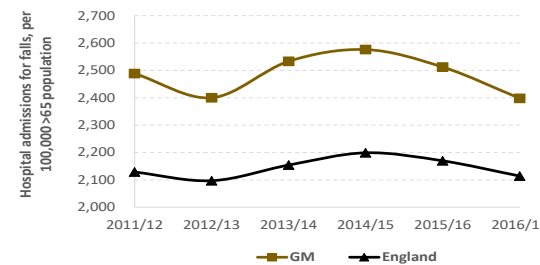
| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Bolton | 65.2 |
| Bury | 65.5 |
| Manchester | 59.0 |
| Oldham | 68.4 |
| Rochdale | 60.7 |
| Salford | 67.1 |
| Stockport | 75.5 |
| Tameside | 66.5 |
| Trafford | 71.2 |
| Wigan | 69.3 |
| GM | 66.7 |
| England | 71.1 |

2,398

hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 GM residents aged >65 in 2016/17 (10,096 in total)

3.1% behind the target trajectory

Down from 2,512 in 2015/16



Admissions per 10,000 >65 year olds, 2016/17

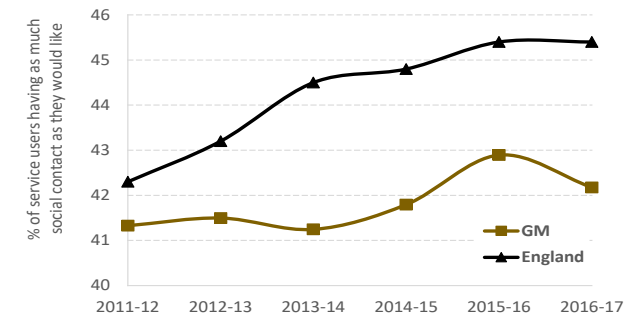
| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Bolton | 1,904 |
| Bury | 1,784 |
| Manchester | 2,540 |
| Oldham | 2,478 |
| Rochdale | 2,126 |
| Salford | 2,942 |
| Stockport | 2,546 |
| Tameside | 2,143 |
| Trafford | 2,421 |
| Wigan | 2,820 |
| GM | 2,398 |
| England | 2,114 |

42.2% of

adult social care service users had as much social contact as they would like in 2016/17*

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory

Down from 42.9% in 2015/16



* Looking to replace this with a measure that is representative of older people more broadly and the extent to which they feel socially isolated, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey

Supporting indicators

In 2016/17, there were **820** admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 GM residents aged >65, up from 735 in 2015/16, and significantly above the 2016/17 England average (611 per 100,000)



42.3% of deaths in GM during the year to September 2017 occurred at the person's usual place of residence, very slightly above the figure for the previous year (42.0%), and below the England average for the year to September 2017 (46.4%)



Note that quoted data are provisional



Context and challenges

- Current performance across the range of age-friendly indicators demonstrates significant challenges in a number of areas. Perceptions of the extent to which GM neighbourhoods are age-friendly lag our target expectations, and despite recent improvement, employment rates for 50-64 year olds are significantly below the national average.
- Health and social care outcomes are also relatively poor compared to the national position, with a higher proportion of older people being admitted to hospital due to falls, and a higher rate of admissions to residential and nursing care. Activities such as Working Well (Early Help) and health and social care transformation will go some way to addressing these trends.
- GM is seeking to address the challenges of an ageing population with a positive vision of ageing, embracing longer life and the opportunities it brings both socially and individually. A GM Age Friendly Strategy has been developed, which will deliver the strategic vision of GM becoming the first age-friendly city region in the UK. GM will be a global centre of excellence for ageing, pioneering new research, technology and solutions across the whole range of ageing issues, and increasing economic participation amongst the over-50s. A set of outcome measures will be developed in order to assess progress against Age Friendly Strategy ambitions, and the above indicators will then be reviewed to ensure alignment.

Annex: data sources

| Priority | Indicator | Source |
|---|--|---|
| Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn | 1.1 Proportion of Children Achieving a "Good Level of Development" (EYFS Profile) | Early years foundation stage profile results: 2016 to 2017, ONS |
| | 1.2 Low Birth Weight (<2500g) Live Births at Term | PHE Fingertips, 2.01 |
| | 1.3 Early Years Settings Rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by OFSTED at most recent inspection | Childcare providers and inspections as at 31 August 2017, Table 7, DfE |
| | 1.0.1 Mothers Smoking at the Time of Delivery | Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery, England, NHS Digital |
| | 1.0.2 0-4 Year Old Dental Extractions with Decay as the Primary Diagnosis | PHE dental health, extractions data |
| Priority 2 - Young people equipped for life | 2.1 Looked after Children (number, and rate per 10,000 children <18) | Children looked after in England including adoption: 2016 to 2017 (SFR 50/2017) |
| | 2.2 Attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics | National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2017 (revised) (SFR69/2017) |
| | 2.3 Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4 | GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018) |
| | 2.4 16-17 year olds who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) | Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or whose activity is not known, end 2016 |
| | 2.5 Proportion of 16-19 year olds in employment | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 2.0.1 Bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards | Mental Health Five Year Forward View Dashboard Q4 2016/17 |
| | 2.0.2 Average Progress 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4 | GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018) |
| | 2.0.3 Proportion of 10-11 year old children who are overweight or obese | PHE Fingertips - Overview of Child Health |
| Priority 3 - Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop | 3.1 Median resident earnings, all employees | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, NOMIS |
| | 3.2 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 4 qualifications | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.3 Proportion of working-age residents with qualifications below Level 2 | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.4 Apprenticeship starts and achievement rate | SFA datacube (not publicly available) |
| | 3.0.1 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 3 qualifications | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.0.2 Proportion of the working-age population who are unemployed | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.0.3 Claimant rate, unemployment benefits | Claimant Count, NOMIS |

| Priority | Indicator | Source |
|---|--|---|
| Priority 4 - A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester | 4.1 GVA per job | GM Accelerated Growth Scenario (AGS) 2017 |
| | 4.2 Proportion of employee jobs earning above the Real Living Wage | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - ONS user-requested data |
| | 4.3 Proportion of working-age population in employment | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 4.4 Number of business start-ups per 10,000 working-age population | Business Demography 2016 (and NOMIS mid-year population estimates) |
| | 4.5 GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation | Data sourced directly from MIDAS |
| | 4.0.1 Proportion of working-age population from ethnic minority groups in employment | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 4.0.2 Proportion of working-age population with a disability in employment | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 4.0.3 Number of enterprises per 10,000 working-age population | Business Demography 2016 (and NOMIS mid-year population estimates) |
| Priority 5 - World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving | 5.1 Journeys to Work | Data sourced directly from Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM). |
| | 5.2 Journey Time Reliability | |
| | 5.3 Air Quality | |
| | 5.4 Digital Infrastructure | Local broadband information, Think Broadband |
| | 5.0.1 All Journeys by Non-Car Modes | Data sourced directly from Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM). |
| | 5.0.2 Public Transport Accessibility | |
| | 5.0.3 Short Journeys by Cycling or Walking | |
| | 5.0.4 Digital Inclusion | |
| Priority 6 - Safe, decent and affordable housing | 6.1 Net additional dwellings | Live tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings, Table 122, MHCLG |
| | 6.2 Street count and rough sleeping estimates | Rough sleeping in England, MHCLG |
| | 6.0.1a Lower quartile house prices to average incomes - Prices | Lower quartile price paid for administrative geographies - HPSSA Dataset 15, Table 1a & 4a, ONS |
| | 6.0.1b Lower quartile house prices to average incomes - Median Income | Annual Survey Hours & Earnings, NOMIS - Resident Median Earnings |
| | 6.0.2a Empty housing stock - Empty Dwellings | Live tables on dwelling stock, Table 615, MHCLG |
| | 6.0.2b Empty housing stock - All Stock | Live tables on dwelling stock, Table 100, MHCLG |
| | 6.0.3 Positive action to prevent or relieve homelessness | Live tables on homelessness, Table 792 & 792a, MHCLG |
| | 6.0.4 Housing benefit and universal credit housing component | Stat Xplore |
| | 6.0.5 Resident satisfaction with local community | Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study |

| Priority | Indicator | Source |
|---|--|--|
| Priority 7 - A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all | 7.1 CO2 Emissions | UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2015 |
| | 7.2 Waste Recycled and Diverted | Data sourced from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA) |
| | 7.3 Residents Visiting Natural Environment | Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE), Natural England |
| | 7.4 Participation in Cultural Events | Data sourced from Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) |
| | 7.5 Visitor Economy | Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016 |
| | 7.0.1 Life Satisfaction | Personal well-being estimates, ONS |
| | 7.0.2 FTE Jobs Supported by the Tourism Industry | Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016 |
| | 7.0.3 Conference & Business Events | Conference Value & Volume 2016, Marketing Manchester |
| | 7.0.4 Anholt Brand Index | Anholt Brand Index |
| | 7.0.5 Energy Efficiency | Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Tables LA1 & DEC1, BEIS |
| | 7.0.6a Renewable Energy Generation - Electricity | Sub-regional Feed-in Tariffs statistics, BEIS |
| | 7.0.6b Renewable Energy Generation - Heat | Renewable Heat Incentive statistics |
| Priority 8 - Safer and stronger communities | 8.1 Household crime | Data sourced from the Crime Survey for England & Wales at force level |
| | 8.2 Personal crime | |
| | 8.0.1 Unsafe in a public location | Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study |
| | 8.0.2 Neighbourhood belonging | |
| | 8.0.3 People in this neighbourhood don't get along | |
| Priority 9 - Healthy lives, with quality care for those who need it | 9.1 Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease | PHE Fingertips - 4.04ii |
| | 9.2 Premature mortality due to cancer | PHE Fingertips - 4.05ii |
| | 9.3 Premature mortality due to respiratory disease | PHE Fingertips - 4.07ii |
| | 9.4 Access to evidence-based psychological therapies | Five year forward view dashboard, NHS England |
| | 9.5 Physical activity | Active Lives Survey, Sport England |
| | 9.0.1 Healthy life expectancy | PHE Fingertips - 0.1i & 01ii |
| | 9.0.2 Smoking prevalence | PHE Fingertips - Smoking prevalence in adults (APS) |
| | 9.0.3 Alcohol-related hospital admissions | PHE Fingertips - 10.01 |
| | 9.0.4 Adult social care locations rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by the CQC | Care Quality Commission, Care Directory |
| | 9.0.5 Levels of obesity (BMI >30) | Active Lives Survey, Sport England |
| | 9.0.6 One year cancer survival rates | Index of cancer survival for Clinical Commissioning Groups in England, ONS |
| | 9.0.7 High levels of anxiety | Personal well-being estimates, ONS |

| Priority | Indicator | Source |
|--|---|--|
| Priority 10 - An age-friendly Greater Manchester | 10.1 Proportion of people >50 identifying their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly | Ambition for Ageing programme data |
| | 10.2 Proportion of 50-64 year olds in employment | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 10.3 Number of falls per 10,000 residents >65 | PHE Fingertips - Public Health Profiles |
| | 10.4 Proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like | NHS Digital, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2016-17 |
| | 10.0.1 Number of admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 people >65 | NHS Digital, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2016-17 |
| | 10.0.2 Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence | Rolling Annual death registrations by place of occurrence, England, |

Planning, Housing & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Date: 17 April 2018

Subject: Consultation on Review of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Report of: Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update scrutiny Members on the recently published national planning policy framework

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the Committee:
- a) Note the report.
 - b) Highlight any issues which should be raised in the draft response.

3. CONTACT OFFICERS

- 3.1 Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy
(anne.morgan@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 This consultation seeks views on the draft text of the National Planning Policy Framework. The text has been revised to implement policy changes previously consulted on through:
- National Planning Policy: consultation on proposed changes (December 2015) available at: the housing White Paper (February 2017) available at:
 - Planning and Affordable Housing for Build to Rent – a consultation paper (February 2017) available at: Planning for the right homes in the right places: consultation proposals (September 2017) available at:
 - This consultation also seeks views on further changes to planning policy including those announced at Budget 2017.
- 4.2 The consultation was launched on 5 March and runs until 10 May. A copy of the consultation document and associated papers can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/draft-revised-national-planning-policy-framework>

5. INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 This is a wide ranging and frequently technical set of proposals which are likely to have important implications. These are all summarised below, but in short, the main messages are that:
- Plans would need to cover a minimum of 15 years from adoption.
 - Strategic plans should plan positively and seek, 'as a minimum to meet the objectively assessed needs for housing and other development'
 - There is a standardised methodology on calculating objectively assessed housing need. The figure for Greater Manchester is broadly similar to the figure consulted on in 2016 (first GMSF draft)
 - proposals would enable spatial development strategies to allocate sites if there is unanimous agreement across all local authorities engaged in the strategy (although only where the power to make allocations has been conferred).
- 5.2 The Government is concerned that the country does not have enough homes and that for decades the number of new homes has not kept pace with rising demand. The housing White Paper Fixing our broken housing market set out the Government strategy to tackle these failures.
- 5.3 Budget 2017 announced that 300,000 net additional homes a year was required. It included additional proposals to change planning policy and legislation to bring forward more land in the right places, invest in infrastructure (including investment from the Housing Infrastructure Fund as announced on 1 February) and a more active Homes England to diversify the market. This included the manifesto commitment to capture increases in land value and reinvest that in local infrastructure, essential services and further housing.
- 5.4 This draft new National Planning Policy Framework, (building on the first Framework published in 2012) is the next stage in responding to the housing White Paper. Alongside the draft NPPF proposals Government is also consulting on proposals for reforming developer contributions.
- 5.5 Subject to this consultation, the Government intends to publish a final Framework before the summer. In developing the draft Framework the Government has incorporated proposals from the previous consultations, changes to planning policy implemented through Written Ministerial Statements, the effect of case law on the interpretation of planning policy since 2012,
- 5.6 The consultation also includes a number of further changes to policy, beyond those consulted on previously, primarily in relation to helping to bringing land forward for development and that permissions are turned into homes as soon as possible.
- 5.7 The Government is also considering what further planning reforms could support this objective. These will be subject to the outcomes of Sir Oliver Letwin's review of build out and future consultation, and include a new

permitted development right for upwards extensions; and more effective ways of bringing agricultural land forward for housing.

6. THE CONSULTATION PROPOSALS

- 6.1 The review is wide ranging and has not simply affected the content of the NPPF but also its structure. The document is now set in 17 topic-based chapters which provide a clear overview of the planning framework and the relevance of different policies. Although much of the original document remains, this makes it difficult to compare directly with NPPF 2012.
- 6.2 As might be expected, many of the proposed changes relate to housing, particularly on ways for improving delivery to reach the 300,000 homes per year target, and how to increase affordable housing provision.
- 6.3 The consultation contains 43 questions on the detailed proposals. It is proposed that GMCA response will answer these where appropriate however it is also recommended that a more strategic response is submitted. This report highlights the key issues which impact upon our work at GM level and which it is considered should form the basis of the GM overarching response.

7. STRATEGIC PLAN MAKING

- 7.1 The consultation reinforces the importance of the plan making process and updates the NPPF in the light of the devolution of strategic planning powers to Combined Authorities. The main proposals have been subject to previous consultations.
- 7.2 Strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15 year period from adoption – the Local Housing Need Consultation provided a figure which spanned 10 years (2016-2026) so it is helpful that the NPPF clarifies that plans should look ahead a minimum of 15 years from adoption.
- 7.3 Strategic plans should plan positively and seek, ‘as a minimum to meet the objectively assessed needs for housing and other development’ unless there are strong reasons not to. This also includes meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities. This is not new but a restatement of the need to meet housing need.
- 7.4 Amendments to the tests of soundness to make clear that a sound plan should set out ‘an’ appropriate strategy rather than ‘the most appropriate strategy’. On the face of it this does not seem significant, however this is helpful as it means that plans only need to demonstrate that they are appropriate and meet strategic objectives, not that they are the best or most appropriate way of doing this. This will reduce the need consider alternative strategies or to respond to alternative strategies put forward by others.
- 7.5 Enabling spatial development strategies to allocate sites if there is unanimous agreement (although this is only where the power to make allocations has been conferred). This is significant for Greater Manchester and potentially the GMSF either at this stage or in the future. The devolution agreement confers the powers to prepare a Spatial Development Strategy

(SDS), but currently the regulations for SDS do not allow them to allocate land.

- 7.6 Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every 5 years.

8. PLANNING FOR HOUSING

Calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need

- 8.1 Government consulted on a standardised methodology for calculating housing need in September 2017. GMCA was largely supportive of the approach. The consultation confirms that strategic plans should be based upon a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method unless there are exceptional circumstances that justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. The details of the standardised methodology are set out in the revised Planning Practice Guidance. In establishing this figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account.

Mix, type and tenure

- 8.2 Policies regarding efficient use of land, design, increasing densities, making the most of town centres sites and small sites are spread across the document. Within this context, policies should identify the size, type and tenure of homes required for different groups in the community (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes).

Affordable housing

- 8.3 The Framework states that the provision of affordable housing should not be sought for developments that are not on major sites (10+), other than in designated rural areas. To support the re-use of brownfield land, where vacant buildings are being reused or redeveloped, any affordable housing contribution due should be reduced by a proportionate amount, equivalent to the gross floorspace of the existing buildings.
- 8.4 The Framework proposes that where major housing development is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for *affordable home ownership*, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups. The previous priority given to starter homes is not continued in this consultation but the focus on home ownership rather than all forms of affordable housing is taken forward.

Housing Delivery Test

- 8.5 The Housing Delivery Test (HDT) is the annual measurement of housing delivery performance in a plan making area. The HDT is a percentage measurement of the net homes delivered against the number of homes required in a plan making area.

- 8.6 The Framework proposes that from 2020 and where housing delivery falls below 75% over the previous three years and where the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites (with the appropriate buffer), that planning permission should be granted .
- 8.7 The ‘homes required’ figure is calculated as either the latest adopted housing requirement figure or the local housing need figure. The proposed threshold of 75% was announced at Budget 2017. The local government finance settlement technical consultation in September 2017 on New Homes Bonus revision, set out that the Government intends to go further in 2019-20. This could include linking payment of the New Homes Bonus to the housing delivery test or the standard approach to local housing need. There will be further consultation on any further proposed changes to the bonus before proposed implementation in 2019-20.
- 8.8 The proposed operation of the HDT, particularly the linking to potential financial penalties, could have a significant impact on the individual local authorities and also potentially the willingness of Greater Manchester authorities to ‘accept’ higher figures than their local housing need, and therefore the ability of GMSF to redistribute figures across the conurbation.
- 5 year supply**
- 8.9 Many of the changes appear small, but sometimes these could have significant impacts. The way in which districts calculate the 5 year supply of housing and what can be considered is proposed to change. Existing NPPF states that sites with planning consent (full & outline) and development plan allocations are considered deliverable unless there is clear evidence to exclude them. Other sites (that do not have consent or are not allocations) can also be considered deliverable if there is clear evidence to include them. The consultation NPPF provides a definition (in the glossary) which means that only sites with full/detailed consent and small sites are deliverable unless there is clear evidence to exclude them – whereas sites with outline p/p, sites allocated in the development plan & brown-field register sites can only be considered deliverable if there is clear evidence to include them.
- 8.10 This appears to be a higher bar and could make the job of demonstrating 5 year supply during and after development plan preparation much harder.

9. VIABILITY ASSESSMENTS

- 9.1 The Framework consultation is accompanied by a consultation on proposals for reforming developer contributions, to be delivered through regulations
- 9.2 Plans should set out the contributions expected in association with particular sites and types of development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not make development unviable, and should be supported by evidence to demonstrate this.

- 9.3 The Framework makes clear that where a proposed development accords with all relevant policies in the plan there is no need for a viability assessment to accompany the planning application. The policy also expects all viability assessments to reflect the Government's recommended approach which is set out in draft revised national planning guidance published alongside the Framework and to be publically available.
- 9.4 The guidance says plans can set out when and how review mechanisms may be used to amend developer contributions to help account for significant changes in costs and values and provide certainty through economic cycles. Plans can set out how review mechanisms will be used to identify any significant increase in the overall value that occurs over the lifetime of a large or multi-phased development, and how that increase in value will be apportioned between the local authority and the developer to provide more certainty for delivering supporting infrastructure.

10. GREENBELT

- 10.1 The Framework maintains the strong protections of the Green Belt and retains a high bar before Green Belt land may be released. The Framework implements the housing White Paper proposals that certain criteria should be satisfied before 'exceptional circumstances' are used to change Green Belt boundaries, and that where Green Belt is released first consideration should be given to land which has been previously-developed or which is well-served by public transport. The Framework expects policies to set out how the impact of removing land from the Green Belt can be offset.
- 10.2 The Framework is also consulting on the proposal to allow brownfield land in the Green Belt to be used for affordable housing, where there is no substantial harm to openness. The proposal broadens the previous proposal to allow brownfield land in the Green Belt to be used for Starter Homes so that, subject to Green Belt protections, all residential developments that contribute to meeting an identified local affordable housing need can use brownfield land, allowing local planning authorities to use this land more flexibly in response to local circumstances.

11. PROPOSED RESPONSE

- 11.1 The deadline for responses is 23.45 on May 10. It is proposed that a final response based on the content of this report is reported to the GMCA at the end of April.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 Recommendations are found at the front of the report.

WORK PROGRAMME HOUSING, PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

The table below sets out the Scrutiny’s work programme for Members to develop, review, and agree. This is a ‘live’ document and will be updated where necessary at each meeting to ensure that the Committee’s work programme remains current.

The Committee is asked to outline specific requests to be addressed by the report authors in preparing the reports coming forward to this Committee.

At the Committee’s first meeting the following standing agenda items were agreed:

- brief update on the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (if no substantive item is on the agenda)
- work programme

In addition the Committee will be circulated with the GMCA’s register of key decisions and the GMCA’s monthly decision notice.

GMWDA to provide a training session on Business Plan & Performance at a future meeting.

Reorganisation of 14 June 2018 Meeting

- Would suggest this meeting is rescheduled to take place on 5 June 2018 at 10.30 am.

| MEETING DATE | TOPIC | CONTACT OFFICER | REASON FOR SUBMISSION TO SCRUTINY COMMITTEE |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| May | Meeting cancelled | | |
| 14 June 2018 6pm (TBA) | Update work on Town Centres | Simon Nokes, Executive Director, Policy and Strategy | Potential date change to 5 June 2018 at 10.30 am Agreed at the last meeting. |
| | Waste Strategy Presentation | John Bland, Treasurer & Deputy Clerk, GMWDA | Rescheduled from March 2018 in light of government’s announcement on the 25 environment strategy. |
| Items that have been previously considered | | | |
| 18 th Oct 2017 6pm | GM Strategy Implementation Plan | Simon Nokes, Executive Director, Policy and Strategy (John Holden) GMCA | Provides an update on the development of the Greater Manchester Strategy Implementation Plan. This will provide the Committee with information as to the key policy areas of the GMCA which could shape their work programme and an opportunity to |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | comment on the plan before it is submitted to the GMCA. |
| | Bus Services in Greater Manchester | Rod Fawcett, TfGM | Further detail on how bus services were currently provided and the options that the Bus Services Act 2017 may provide. |
| 16 th Nov 2017 10.30 | Transport Strategy Update | Simon Warburton, TfGM | An overview of GM's transport strategy to assist the committee's understanding of this area and identify where they can add value to this work. |
| | Greater Manchester Housing Affordability | Paul Beardmore, GMCA Housing Lead | The committee highlighted this as an area of interest. |
| 13 th Dec 2017 6pm | GM as a carbon neutral city region. | Mark Atherton, GMCA Green City Region Lead Officer | The committee highlighted this as an area of interest. |
| | Congestion | | The committee highlighted this as an area of interest. |
| | National infrastructure | Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy | Consultation draft response |
| 15 th Jan 2018 10.30 | Update on work on town centres | Simon Nokes, Executive Director, Policy and Strategy | The committee wished to explore the background to the recent mayoral announcements concerning GM's town centres work. |
| | Inclusive design of GM's Transport Infrastructure | TfGM | Accessibility to ensure that GM's transport infrastructure is designed and maintained in an inclusive way |
| 15 th Feb 2018 6pm | Timetable for preparation of the revised GMSF | Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy, GMCA | To ensure that the committee remain fully briefed on the production of the revised strategy. |
| | The Air Quality Plan | Rod Fawcett/Amy Harhoff, TfGM | |
| | Performance Management Framework for GMS | John Holden, Assistant Director of Research & Strategy | |
| 13 th Mar 2018 10.30pm | GMSF Land Supply | Chris Findley, Planning Lead, GMCA | Regular item on GMSF. |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Homelessness | Mike Wright, Strategic Lead Homelessness GMCA | Agreed at the last meeting to scrutinise the issue differently. |
| 17 th Apr 2018 6pm | Progress with GM's work on bus services in GM | Rod Fawcett, TfGM | To keep the Committee updated on the development of options for the provision of bus services in GM. |
| | Green Summit | Mark Atherton, GMCA Green City Region Lead Officer | To report back to the Committee on the outcomes of the Mayor's Green Summit. |
| | Updated GMS Implementation Plan | John Holden, Assistant Director of Research & Strategy | To include the first full performance update (as agreed at Committee on 15.2.18 M38/HPE refers) |
| | Draft response to National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF) | Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy | Requested timescales |