

Overview & Scrutiny Committee Agenda

Title: Housing, Planning & Environment

Date: Thursday 15 February 2018

Time: 6.00 pm to 8.00 pm

Venue: GMCA, Churchgate House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU
([location map attached](#))

Item No	Title	Page No
1.	Apologies for absence	
2.	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 15 January 2018	Page 5
5.	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) Report of City Mayor Paul Dennett, Portfolio Lead for Housing, Planning and Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy, GMCA	Page 10
6.	The Air Quality Plan Report of Councillor Alex Ganotis, Portfolio Lead, Green City-Region and Simon Warburton, Transport Strategy Director, TfGM	Page 21
7.	Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) Performance Dashboard Report of John Holden, Assistant Director of Research & Strategy, GMCA	Page 38
8.	Work Programme Report of Susan Ford, Statutory Scrutiny Officer, GMCA	Page 64
9.	Date and Time of Next Meeting Tuesday 13 March 2018 at 10.30 am, Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Services Training Centre, Cassidy Close, Manchester M4 5HU	

- 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 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
	Vacancy	Conservative Member

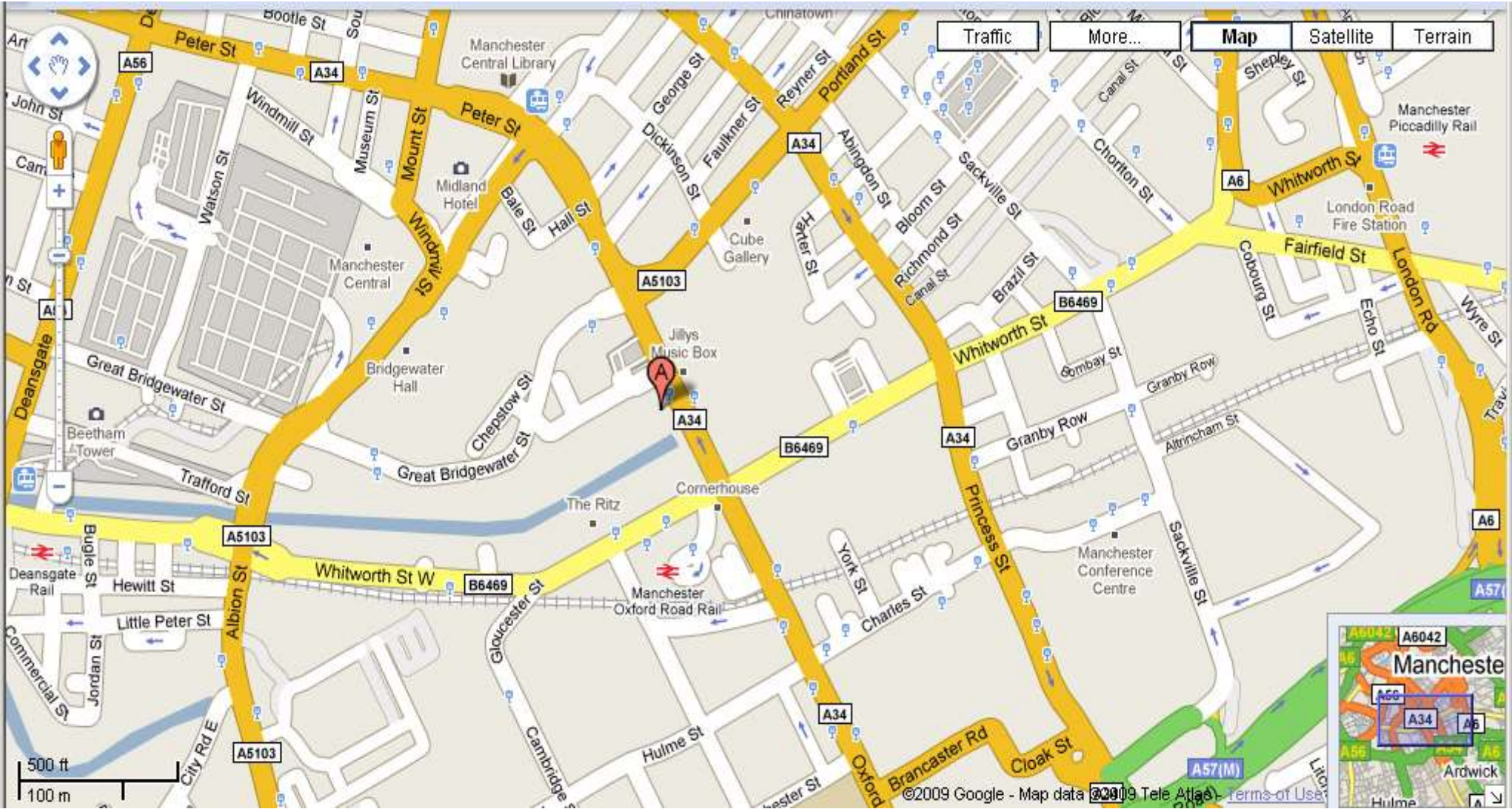
Substitutes: At the GMCA meeting on 29 September 2017, it was agreed that the following be appointed as substitutes to each of the three committees:

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

**GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA)
HOUSING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE, 15 JANUARY 2018 AT 10.30 AM, GMCA, CHURCHGATE
HOUSE, 56 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER M1 6EU**

Present: Councillor Lisa Smart (in the Chair)

Councillor Michelle Barnes (Salford)
Councillor Andrew Morgan (Bolton)
Councillor Adrian Pearce (Tameside) – Substitute
Councillor Gill Peet (Tameside)
Councillor Hannah Roberts (Oldham)
Councillor Linda Robinson (Rochdale)
Councillor Bernard Sharp (Trafford)
Councillor Elaine Sherrington (Bolton)
Councillor Fred Walker (Wigan)
Councillor Elise Wilson (Stockport)
Councillor James Wilson (Manchester)

In attendance: Eamonn Boylan (GMCA), Garreth Bruff (GMCA), Andy Burnham (Greater Manchester Mayor), David Dickinson (TfGM), Rod Fawcett (TfGM), Susan Ford (GMCA), Anne Morgan (GMCA) and Simon Nokes (GMCA)

Apologies: Councillors: Councillor Lynn Holland (Wigan) and Councillor Robert Sharpe (Salford)

M33/HPE URGENT BUSINESS, IF ANY, INTRODUCED BY THE CHAIR

There was no urgent business introduced by the Chair.

M34/HPE DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest received at the meeting.

**M35/HPE TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING DATED
13 DECEMBER 2017**

The minutes of the last meeting dated 13 December 2017 were submitted for approval.

RESOLVED: That the committee approved the minutes of the last meeting on 13 December 2017 as a correct record.

M36/HPE GREATER MANCHESTER SPATIAL FRAMEWORK (GMSF) UPDATE

Members considered the report of the GMCA Head of Planning Strategy, that provided a brief update on the progress of the GMSF as well as providing information on the proposed review of National Planning Policy Framework.

It was highlighted that work was taking place around the evidence base and land supply. All ten Districts had published their brownfield registers in December 2017

which are on District websites also available on the mapping GM website. The registers were part of the overall urban land supply and listed the place where development might happen in the next five years. At the end of the month the urban land supply for GM will be published.

The review of the National Planning Policy Framework was expected to commence in the next two months and the GMCA's response to this. A further report will be brought back to the Committee when the consultation begins.

In discussion, the main points raised were as follows:

- Concern about why the GMSF e-bulletin was only being distributed to 10,000 people. Officers explained that the 10,000 people were the respondents from the first consultation in October 2016 about the GMSF who gave their email address and was a starting point for further communication.
- The Member commented that the note on Neighbourhood Planning reminded her of the need to engage residents in planning matters at a neighbourhood level, and that a similar approach needed to be used with the GMSF.
- The Chair suggested that the first round of consultation on the GMSF was perceived as being 'done to communities' rather than 'by communities'. It was hoped that in the next round of consultation that lessons would have been learned and that there was a clear case made explaining how the proposals in the GMSF provided a better solution than the alternatives.

RESOLVED: That the Committee noted the report.

M37/HPE THE GM APPROACH TO TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: INCLUSIVE BY DESIGN

Members received a presentation from the Projects and Programme Manager, TfGM, which set out TfGM's approach to ensuring that the design of transport infrastructure in GM adopted best practice regarding accessibility and inclusion.

Following the presentation, Members asked a range of questions, which were noted as follows:

- As half of Greater Manchester Stations did not have disabled access would it be easier to deliver more accessible transport infrastructure if the GMCA were given control of GM rail stations. Officers advised that it would be easier but changes would still take several years and major construction works would be required.
- Why was there no moving walkway in Bolton Interchange over the bridge between the bus station and the rail station as this had been recommended by the scheme's disabled consultation group. Was this because of lack of funding and will this be reconsidered should funding become available? Officers advised there were site specific challenges which meant a walkway was not deliverable. It was also noted that the slopes on the ramped access exceeded both and best practice. A Member also advised that they had received very positive feedback about the Bolton Interchange.

- There was concern expressed about having to pay to use the toilet facilities at the Altrincham interchange and how this may impact on vulnerable groups. It was reported that any disabled or encumbered person did not have to pay. Whilst other users the fees paid supported the upkeep of facilities.
- Further clarification was sought on whether the percentage of users of public transport matched the 19% of Greater Manchester residents who had a disability or long term illness. There was interest in how TfGM used customer insight to inform their design decisions. It was reported that the percentage of disabled transport users was similar around 21%. This percent did not include users whose mobility was temporarily impaired. There was also an awareness that the numbers will change because of the ageing population.
- It was mentioned that the Bolton interchange had acted as a catalyst for regeneration across the whole area. However, it was important that a state of the art facility with excellent inclusive design was not let down by the accessibility of its surrounding environment.
- The complete separation of passenger and vehicular access was welcomed as being better for everyone, but especially for those with visual impairments.
- More information was requested on how reference groups were consulted and whether these reflected the needs of different types of user. I was asked how people could become involved with this work. Wider advertisement and training was needed. To ensure this happened, Officers acknowledged that developing an inclusive design had been a steep learning curve and that items had been missed but were able to be rectified immediately once identified.
- TfGM work with Henshaws (who work with people of all ages, both children and adults, living with sight loss and a range of other disabilities across Greater Manchester), the Royal National Institute of the Blind (RNIB) and the company React Technologies who make a system to provide real-time travel information at bus stops.
- A Member asked for further clarification about the app which could be used instead of the React system. It was also reported that the key fob for the toilets did not always work and asked what would happen to improve access. It was explained that the app was a hybrid system adopted from the RNIB. TfGM, React and the RNIB were working closely together and TfGM was being kept up to date about developments. The React fobs were still operational.
- A Member asked what consultation work to understand the challenges of people living with dementia. Salford University had recently opened a dementia unit which might be helpful to TfGM's Officers work in this area.

The Chair suggested and Members agreed, that the committee should send a letter to the Secretary of State for Transport asking for Greater Manchester to have control of rail stations to accelerate improvements to station accessibility and to enhance transport users' experience.

- RESOLVED:**
1. That the presentation be noted.
 2. That a letter be written to the Secretary of State for Transport asking for more powers for Greater Manchester in terms of control of rail stations.

M38/HPE WORK PROGRAMME

The Statutory Scrutiny officer, GMCA presented a report, which asked the committee to outline specific requests to be addressed by the report authors in preparing the reports coming forward to this committee. There were no further items suggested for the work programme suggested at the meeting.

In light of May elections it was agreed that the May 2018 meeting be cancelled.

RESOLVED: That the May 2018 meeting be cancelled.

M39/HPE THE TOWN CENTRE CHALLENGE

Members considered the report of the Greater Manchester Mayor that provided an update on the Town Centre Challenge, background to the initiative and the work currently underway.

The Mayor explained that the Town Centre Challenge was a new initiative launched in November 2017. Districts had been invited to nominate one of their towns for focussed attention to help accelerate regeneration. Six nominations had been received so far. The Mayor, working with each District, would convene key stakeholders in town centres (for example housing providers, public and private landowners, developers, and community groups) in a concerted effort to support Districts to unlock the potential in town centres. The focus would be on developing a viable housing market and supporting sustainable communities. This was integral to the work on the GM spatial framework as it could encourage the development of higher density, affordable housing, linked to existing transport infrastructure and local retail and leisure facilities, and could reduce the requirement on greenbelt land. Reference was made to the potential use of Mayoral development corporations, which could help accelerate the development of town centres and include the potential to use Mayoral compulsory purchase powers. The Mayor agreed to provide the Committee with a further update in June 2018 before the next iteration of the spatial framework was published for consultation.

Members asked a number of questions:

- The Chair asked why Oldham had not nominated a town centre. It was reported that Oldham thought their plans were at an advanced stage and so did not currently need this targeted support.
- A Member asked why Stockport had been put forward as a town centre, when other Districts had nominated secondary town centres. It was explained that the choice of town centre was a decision for an individual district and Stockport felt that their primary centre would best benefit from the support of the Mayoral challenge. Further rounds of the Town Centre Challenge may be undertaken if the approach was successful where other town centres could be nominated.

- A discussion took place about the difficulty of using of compulsory purchase orders in districts. A Member asked what pressure could be put on government to streamline the legal process. It was noted that the Mayor's compulsory purchase powers were new and different to those of a district. They were more flexible. It was also important to note that it often was not the use of the powers but the threat of the user of the powers that could unlock a site.
- A Member raised a concern about the pressures that high density living could put on infrastructure such as parking, transport and green spaces. It was also asked how much time the Mayor would spend on one town centre before moving onto another. The Mayor acknowledged there were challenges about building in high densities including fire safety, parking and infrastructure, but these were issues for the local planning authority. Undertaking a masterplan for an area was often helpful way of understanding the challenges which needed to create sustainable places which addressed these challenges in a holistic way. Public transport and green space issues would be part of this process. It was envisaged that meetings in Districts would start next month. The first output was to ensure that housing growth in centres was optimised.
- Secondary town centres or district centres, nominated would present different challenges for this work. It was advised that a focus on these places was long overdue. This work hoped to breathe new life into town centres, potentially bringing, new homes which were both attractive and affordable to young people. This would encourage broader economic changes to bring about the transformation of a town's fortunes. The Mayor and the GMCA would provide benefits to help all places to regenerate, supporting the GM aspiration that no place, and no person was left behind.
- A Member agreed with the concept but was concerned it was a way of moving increasing housing numbers from greenbelt into town centres and not enough focus was made on the quality of the new housing stock. Assurance was given that the focus would be very much on developing high quality residential groups creating great places to live.

- RESOLVED:**
1. That the Committee noted the town centres which had been put forward as part of the challenge.
 2. It was agreed that a further report be considered by the Committee in June 2018.

M40/HPE DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

It was noted that the next meeting would take place on 15 January 2018 at 6.00 pm on Thursday 15 February 2018 at Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Services Training Centre, Cassidy Close, Manchester M4 5HU.

Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

Item 5

Planning, Housing & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee

15 February 2018

Overview

- Proposed approach to GMSF 2018
- Proposed structure
- Wider engagement
- Timetable to June
- Opportunities for district involvement

Key elements of revised plan

- Responds to the concerns and issues raised in the previous consultation and takes into account updated and new evidence
- Provide a compelling narrative and measurable outcomes to make it clear what the plan is seeking to achieve
- Be much clearer about the importance of urban area/brownfield land what we are doing to bring this forward – Housing Deal, Housing Investment Fund, Town Centre Challenge
- Increased focus on ‘places’ with particular emphasis on the role of town centres – not just the 8 ‘principal’ centres
- Increasing densities on sites which are/could be well connected to public transport
- Reducing the amount of Green Belt released
- Producing a sound plan

GMSF 2018 – structure

Introduction : purpose and scope, relationship with district Local Plans, process for producing the GMSF, how to get involved

Context and issues ; identify the existing situation in Greater Manchester, key challenges for the GMSF to address

Vision : linked to the vision from the Greater Manchester Strategy

Strategic objectives ; series of ‘SMART’ objectives covering the main issues that the GMSF will seek to address

Spatial strategy : narrative explaining what the GMSF will aim to achieve in order to deliver the vision and objectives

The sustainable development of Greater Manchester : sustainable development and climate change; Greater Manchester’s place in the world; policies on key locations within Greater Manchester

GMSF 2018 – structure

Economic development

Economic strategy; policies on key sectors for Greater Manchester (Business, financial and professional; Digital and creative; Manufacturing Logistics; Health and biosciences; Retail, leisure and tourism; Low carbon)

An inclusive Greater Manchester

Inclusive neighbourhoods; Design; Housing; Health; Education, skills and knowledge; Arts and culture; Digital infrastructure; Transport

Environmental sustainability

Environment strategy; Green infrastructure; Strategic green infrastructure; Green Belt; Nature conservation; Sport and recreation; Flood risk and water quality; Air quality; Carbon emissions; Resilience; Energy; Heritage;

Spatial distribution of development

- Brownfield preference
- Existing land supply
- Allocations if required

Implementation and Delivery

Wider engagement

- Concerns that the last plan landed without warning, was too technical and was inaccessible (content and method) to members of the public
- 3 main aims
 - Keep people informed on the process and the timetable for consultation
 - Make more information available before the consultation
 - Make the consultation more accessible – both in content and the methods we use to consult

(1) Keep people informed

- Media releases around releases of key information, for example land supply.
- Monthly Mayor's Question Time will give members of the public an opportunity to ask the Mayor directly about questions relating to any part of the plan that they care about.
- E-bulletin to people registered on the circulation list will be sent out in January with an update to any activity.
- Ongoing engagement with interest groups, recorded through a centrally stored datasheet to monitor ongoing leader engagement.
- Explore other opportunities for collaboration with partner agencies.

(2) Make more information available before the consultation

Evidence	Release date	Link
Publication of Consultation responses	Sept 2017	http://gmsf-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/2016consultation/gmsfoc t16?pointId=4204587
Economic Forecasts	Oct 2017	https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/info/20004/business_and_economy/73/great er_manchester_forecasting_model
OAHN	Nov 2017	https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/news/article/236/greater_manchester_works _together_to_meet_housing_need_challenge
Brownfield registers	Dec 2017	https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=brownfield_20 17_gm#os_maps_light/11/53.5069/-2.3201
Baseline land supply	Jan 2018	
Transport evidence	Mar 2018	

(3) Make the consultation more accessible

The GMSF itself:

- Stronger narrative, easier to understand
- More use of infographics/diagrams/pictures
- Production of executive summary and accompanying 'guide' to explain and sign post to the evidence base

How we consult:

- GMCA will provide districts with key messages aligned to the strategic vision of the GMSF, which districts can tailor to their needs and methods of communication.
- Working with communications colleagues to design the consultation portal to be more user friendly
- Encouraging more use of electronic systems – potentially offering training sessions to library staff, 'how to' sessions with community groups
- Co-ordinate the consultation events across Greater Manchester more effectively

Process and timetable

- Approval for consultation at at AGMA/GMCA 29 June
- Planning & Housing Overview and Scrutiny Committee - July 2018
- No public consultation on the draft plan or elements of it prior to the consultation launch in June
- Scrutiny sighted on key evidence documents – report in March/April
- Internal member briefings at district level

Opportunities for district involvement

- Planning & Housing Commission members responsible for disseminating information within their districts – offer already made to Scrutiny members to attend these meetings (and nominate representatives for the Housing Strategy working group)
- District officer leads across planning, housing transport, economic development leads will be involved/informed through established arrangements
- Continue to meet the requests of GM Scrutiny in terms of providing regular updates on GMSF
- Mayor and Portfolio Lead will be communicating directly with all elected members and MPs on the revised draft GMSF when we launch the consultation in June



Air Quality Update Greater Manchester



Transport for
Greater Manchester

Outdoor air pollution is linked to the deaths of at least 40,000 people across the UK annually



Roads (64.6%)

Combustion (15.8%)

Rail (7.9%)

Boilers (4.0%)

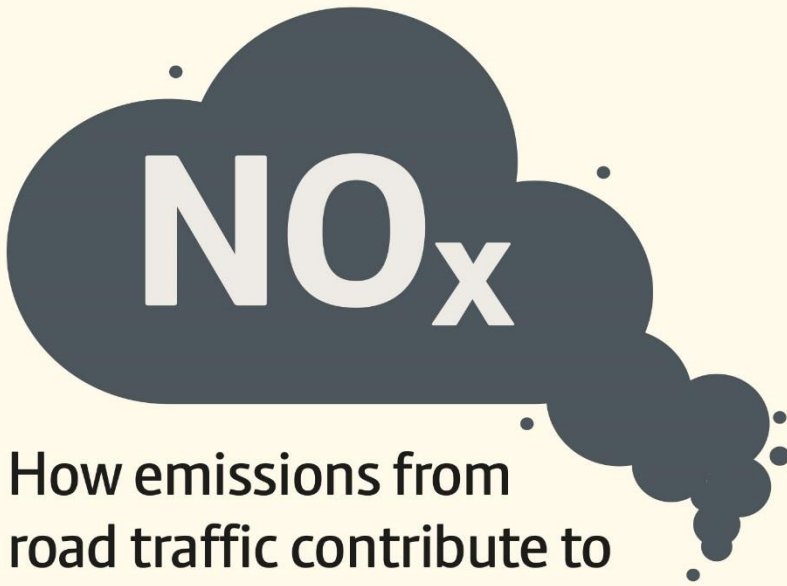
Air (3.0%)

Part As (2.8%)

Part Bs (1.3%)

Bus Stations (0.4%)

Other (0.3%)



How emissions from road traffic contribute to Greater Manchester's overall air quality.

Roads (79.3%)

Part Bs (8.3%)

Combustion (6.4%)

Rail (2.1%)

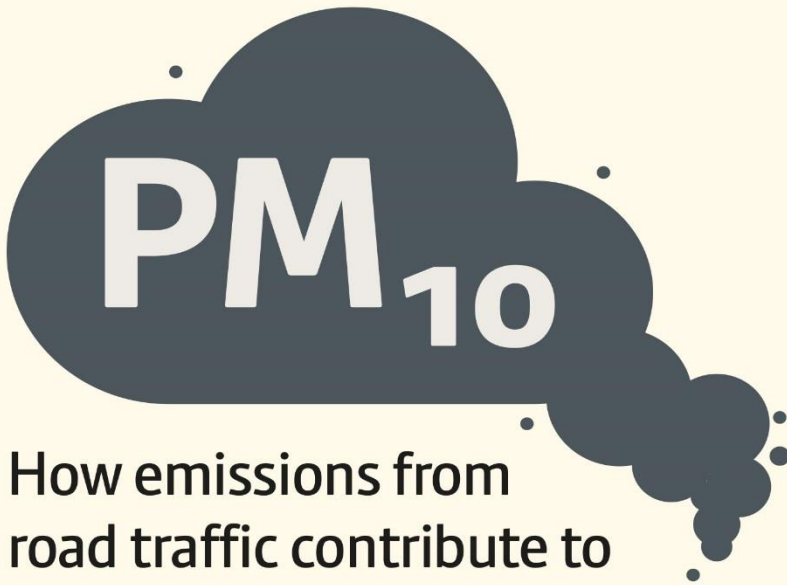
Other (1.6%)

Part As (1.0%)

Boilers (1.0%)

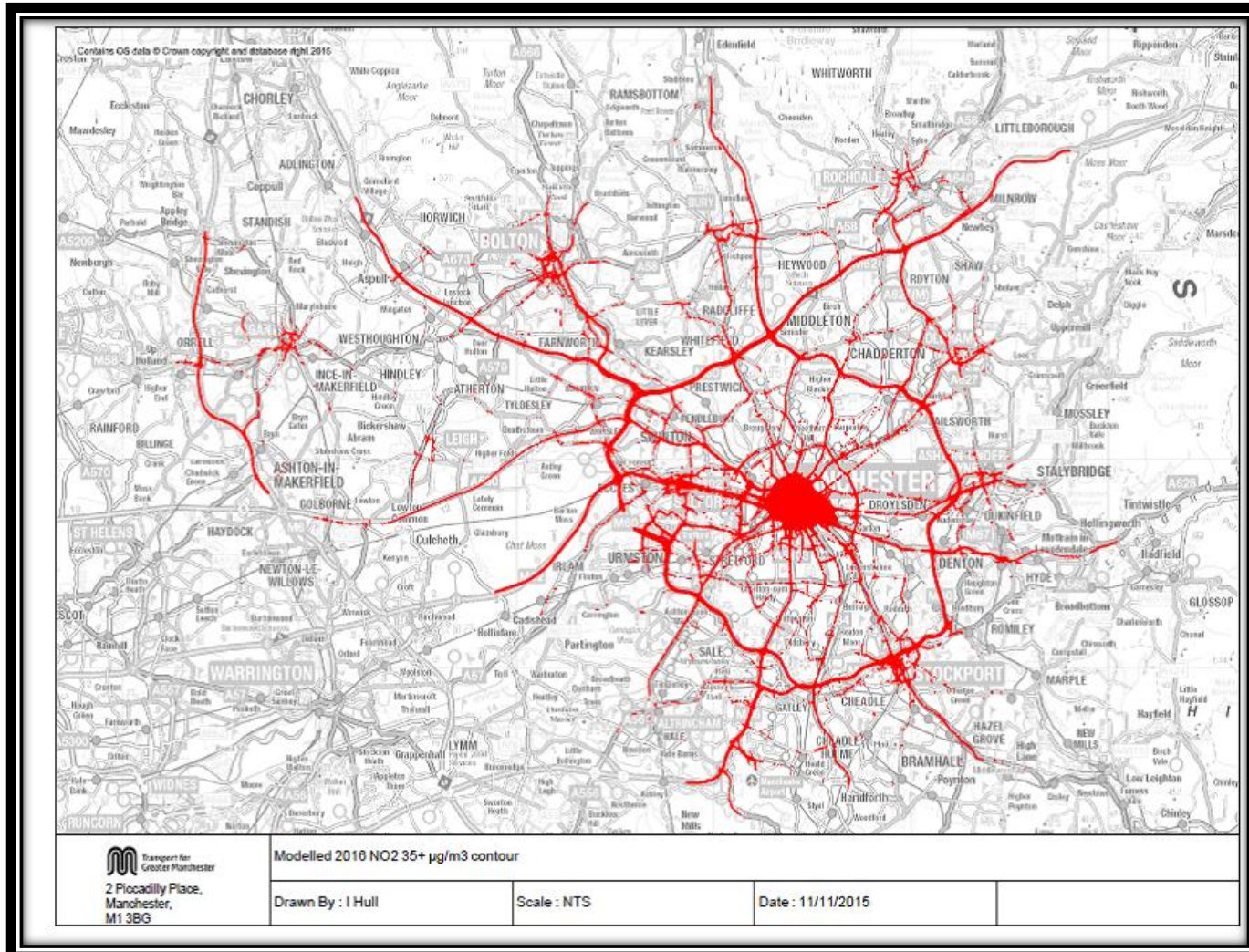
Air (0.3%)

Bus Stations (0.1%)



How emissions from road traffic contribute to Greater Manchester's overall air quality.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)



Tacking Air Pollution

- Low Emissions Strategy
- Air Quality Action Plan
 1. Development control and planning regulation
 2. Freight and heavy goods vehicles
 3. Cars
 4. Buses
 5. Cycling and walking
 6. Travel choices
 7. Information and resources



What we're already doing to improve air quality...



- Metrolink expansion
- Rail electrification and capacity increase
- Smart ticketing
- 300+ electric vehicle charging stations
- Cleaner bus fleet



What we're already doing to improve air quality...



- Bus Priority Packages – Leigh & Ellenbrook. Oxford Road Transformation.
- Walking & Cycling – More safer segregated routes.
- Improved network management
- Data and information



Clean Air Day Events

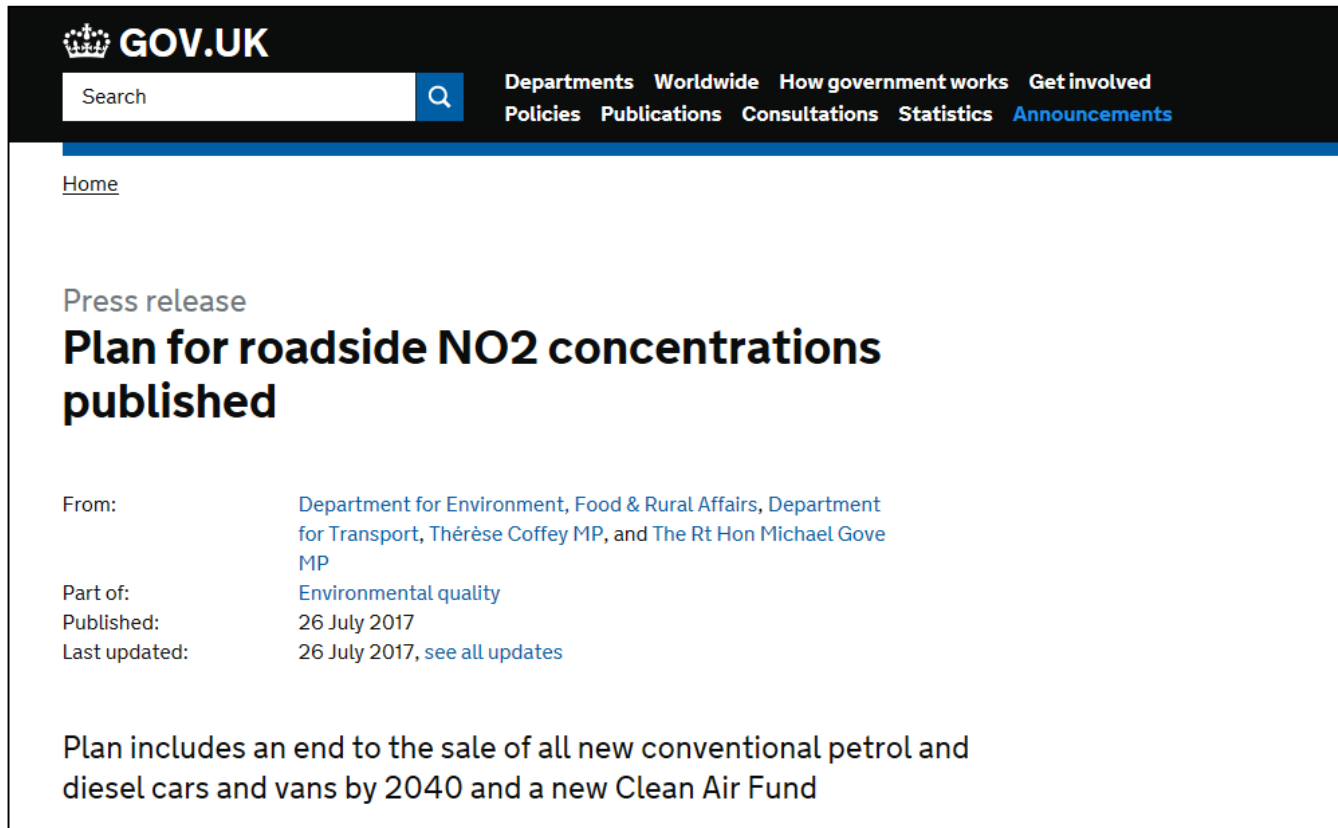


BREATHE LIFE

Clean Air. Healthy Future.



UK Plan – published 26 July



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Press release

Plan for roadside NO2 concentrations published

From: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Department for Transport, [Thérèse Coffey MP](#), and [The Rt Hon Michael Gove MP](#)

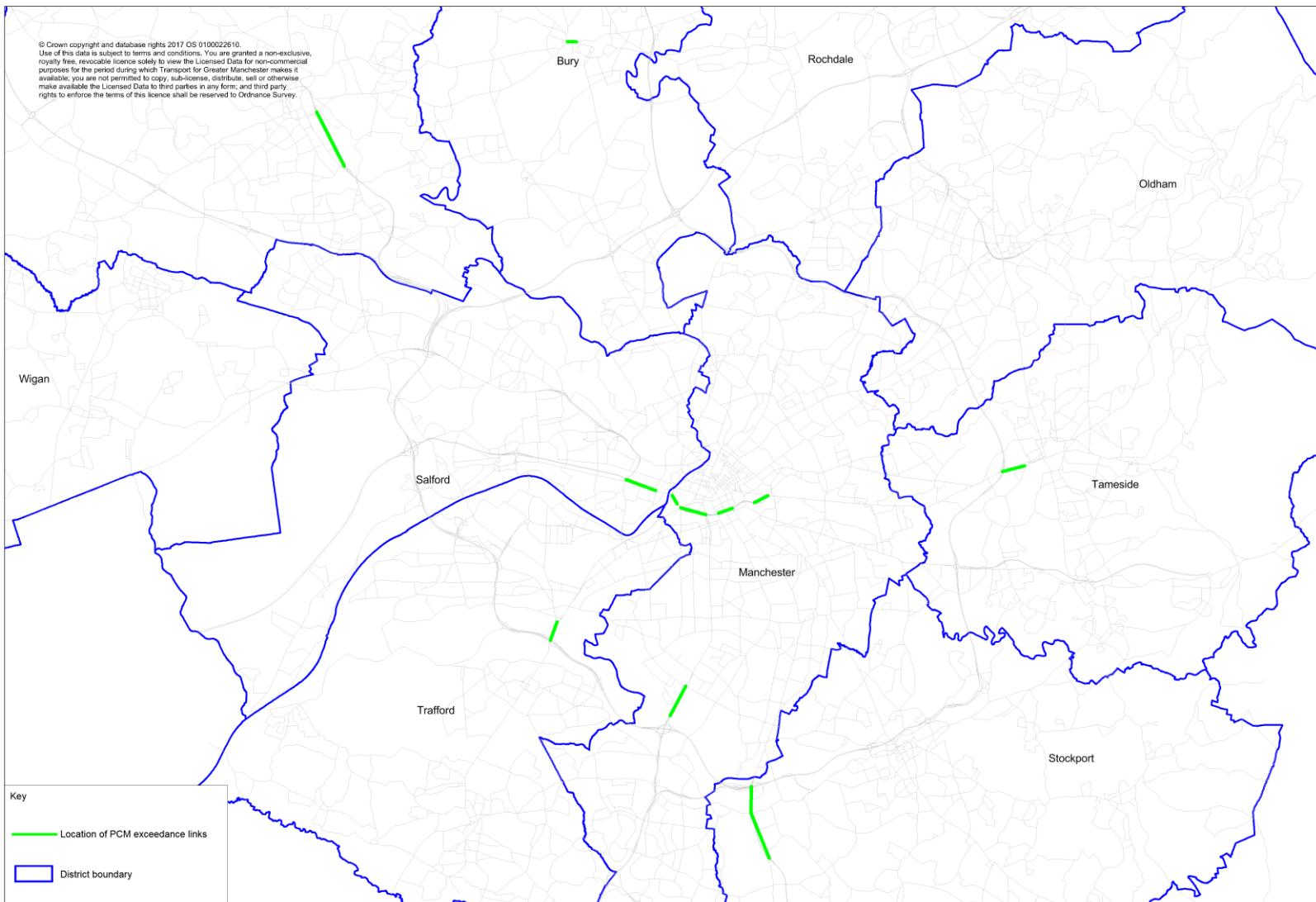
Part of: [Environmental quality](#)

Published: 26 July 2017

Last updated: 26 July 2017, [see all updates](#)

Plan includes an end to the sale of all new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040 and a new Clean Air Fund





<p>Transport for Greater Manchester 2 Piccadilly Place, Manchester, M1 3BG</p>	PCM exceedance links		
	Drawn By : I Hull	Scale : NTS	Date : 04/01/2018

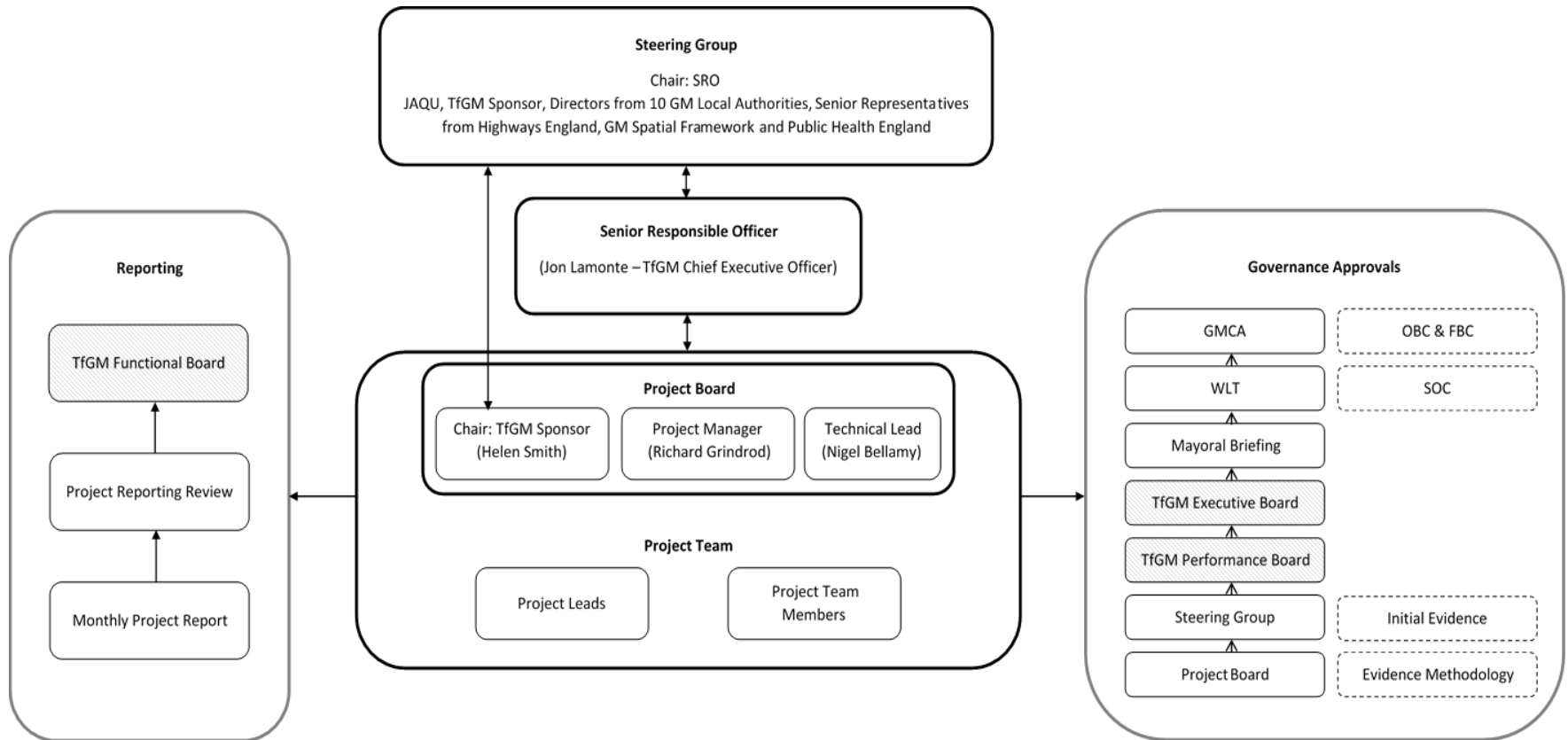
Reductions required

LA Area	Road	Reduction in NOx	Reduction in trips per day
Bolton	A666	13%	9,089
Bury	A58	16%	9,328
Manchester	A57(M)	19%	13,969
Manchester	A5103	14%	12,638
Salford	A57	19%	13,969
Stockport	A34	12%	8,292
Tameside	A635	23%	10,200
Trafford	A56	4%	2,890

Integration

- GMS – Health ambitions
- 2040 Strategy and Delivery Plan
- Congestion Plan (Feb 18)
- Cycling and Walking Commissioner Report (TBC)
- The Green City Summit (21st March 18)
- Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan
- Existing Air Quality Action Plan

Governance



Initial Programme

Milestone	Forecast Date
Submit Initial Evidence to JAQU	March 2018
Submit Strategic Outline Case (SOC) to JAQU	March 2018
Submit Outline Business Case (OBC) to JAQU	10 August 2018
Commence Consultation (if required)	1 October 2018
Submit Full Business Case (FBC) to JAQU (assuming 3 months for consultation activities)	29 March 2019

Shortlist of Measures (not the Plan)

Measures	Measure
CAZ – Class B or C; different geographical boundaries	Retrofit or upgrade of public transport fleet; stringent emissions standards
CAZ – Class D; different geographical boundaries	Bus/HGV/LGV – switch to GtL
Differential parking charges	LGV EV incentivisation
	Retrofit/upgrade LA fleet
	Congestion plan – increase capacity
	Congestion plan – encourage alternatives
	Congestion plan – network mngt
	Incentivise hackney carriages/PHV EV uptake and expand charging network
	Retrofit hackney carriages
	Communication/awareness campaigns
	Travel choices programmes (businesses & individuals)
	Active travel – infrastructure & engagement

Planning, Housing & Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee



Date: 15 February 2018

Subject: Greater Manchester Strategy Performance Dashboard

Report of: John Holden, Assistant Director Research & Strategy, GMCA

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

As requested by members, this report provides an update on the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) Performance Dashboard.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are invited to:

- provide any comments on the attached GMS Performance Dashboard, including feedback on specific indicators under each of the priorities;
- comment on the reporting approach, and the intention to work with the University of Manchester's Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit (IGAU) to explore the distributional impact of the GMS;
- note that the first full performance update will return to GMCA scrutiny committees in April alongside the refreshed GMS Implementation Plan for 2018-20.

3 CONTACT OFFICERS

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Francis.Markus@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The 2017 Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) sets out a commitment to report regularly on progress against a range of high level performance indicators and targets to help us, and our stakeholders, determine whether the approach we are taking is delivering our shared vision for Greater Manchester (GM) and our objectives for residents in all parts of our city-region.
- 1.2. This paper sets out the approach that has been taken to developing the GMS Performance Management Dashboard and provides a draft for comment.

2. Developing the Performance Management Framework

- 2.1. The GM Outcomes Framework (see Annex 1) sits at the heart of the 2017 GMS and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of the 10 priorities. Performance against these measures will indicate whether GM's overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions, but the measures do not necessarily provide the evidence needed on an ongoing and regular basis to inform our commissioning and delivery priorities (for instance some indicators report infrequently, with a significant time lag before data are released). Furthermore, many of the measures do not enable an understanding of the different distributional impacts in performance (for instance, by geography or socio-economic group).
- 2.2. To provide a better understanding of performance in the round, a performance dashboard has been developed for GM. A list of indicators under each of the GMS priorities is given in Annex 2 for comment, and the draft dashboard in Annex 3. 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.
- 2.3. The indicators have been selected based on the extent to which they meet the following criteria:
 - outcome, rather than output, based;
 - linked to GM's core outcomes and priorities (i.e. not too niche);
 - providing meaningful intelligence to inform strategy, commissioning and delivery;
 - simple to understand and define;
 - capable of being influenced by our activity, within a reasonable timescale;
 - replicable, with data available on an ongoing, regular and timely basis (i.e. produced within a reasonable timescale);
 - enabling comparison and benchmarking, and providing understanding of variance ...

- by place – availability at district and (ideally) finer-grained geographical level;
 - by population group – e.g. age, gender, ethnicity;
 - not introducing perverse incentives that distort activity and priorities;
 - cost effective to populate, balancing the resource implications of collecting the data with the benefits of doing so; and
 - where possible, drawing on pre-existing measures for which partners are already collating data.
- 2.4. Clearly, not all indicators meet all of these criteria and therefore a best-fit approach has been taken. The selection of indicators has been developed and tested with a range of GM and district research and policy officers. 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.

3. Reporting and inclusive growth

- 3.1. The PowerPoint slide pack attached at Annex 3 represents our central reporting mechanism for the Performance Dashboard. This will be produced at six monthly intervals, with the next update due in April 2018 to align with development of the refreshed GMS Implementation Plan for 2018-20. This update will include narrative in the 'Context and challenges' section on each slide, which will contextualise the data, and comment on the various causal factors at play and the relative role played by GM and wider macro-economic forces in exacting change. In particular, this section will seek to draw links between reported performance and activity outlined in the GMS Implementation Plan, to understand the extent to which the impact of this activity suggests we are on target to achieve the ambitions outlined in the GMS. This will inform decisions over the commissioning and delivery of activity under each of the GMS priorities.
- 3.2. The narrative will also explore connections between indicators and outcomes reported under different GMS priorities, and consider the extent to which cross-cutting activity, early intervention and prevention is contributing (or might contribute in the future) to improved performance against linked measures.
- 3.3. Where the data allow, the narrative will consider variation of performance across GM geographies and population groups, including a focus on finer-grained (sub-district) geographic levels and specific groups (e.g. gender, age, ethnic group, disability, socio-economic status). We are setting up a joint working group with the University of Manchester's Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit (IGAU), to jointly

test and refine the dashboard so that it represents best practice in measuring inclusive growth. This will involve considering an inclusive growth theory of change, which will inform assessment of the headline and supporting indicators from an inclusive growth perspective.

- 3.4. Whilst elements of the inclusive growth analysis will be reported in the PowerPoint slide pack, we plan to discuss this in more detail in a new 'State of GM' report, planned for publication in autumn 2018. This will provide the opportunity to explore the full range of distributional considerations, expand on the 'Context and challenges' narrative, and link to the range of strategic activity in place or planned across GM. We intend to work collaboratively with the IGAU to produce the 'State of GM' report to get their expert input, so that it also reflects best practice in the analysis of inclusive economic growth.
- 3.5. We will also explore options for a web-based public interface, potentially following a similar approach to the Greater London Authority's (GLA) London Datastore (<https://data.london.gov.uk>).

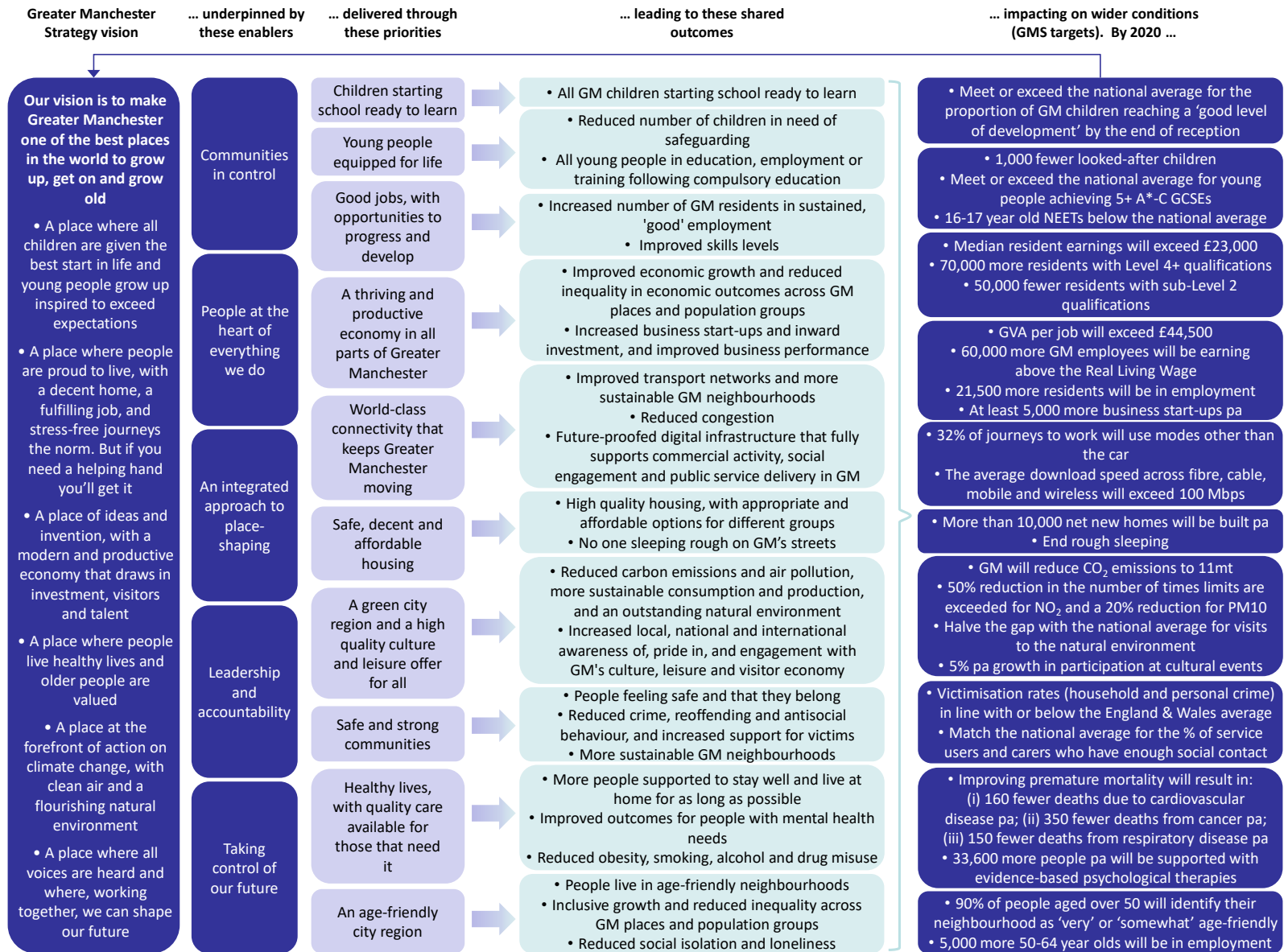
4. Next steps

- 4.1. Once feedback from all three GMCA Overview and Scrutiny Committees has been received, the current iteration of the performance dashboard will be finalised. The next update will be produced in April, representing the first full report on GMS performance. This will be brought to scrutiny alongside the GMS Implementation Plan for 2018-20.
- 4.2. It is then intended that the performance dashboard will be updated every six months and published alongside updates on the GMS Implementation Plan. When published, these documents will provide a comprehensive understanding of delivery against our ambitions. The documents will be contextualised with an over-arching commentary, which will identify issues of note including areas where performance exceeds or falls behind expectations. It will also provide information on what actions are being taken to address under performance where applicable.
- 4.3. The dashboard is intended as a flexible tool that will be further developed over time, in the event that new indicators and data become available, which are better placed to capture meaningful intelligence on GMS performance.

5. Recommendations

- 5.1. Recommendations appear at the front of this report.

Annex 1: GM Outcomes Framework



Annex 2: Performance dashboard indicators

Note: in the right-hand column, GMS 'headline' indicators are in normal type, with supporting indicators in italics.

GMS priority	GMS outcomes	GMS performance indicators
1. Children starting school ready to learn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children starting school ready to learn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of children reaching a 'good level of development' by the end of reception The number of live births at term that are low birth weight (<2500g) The proportion of early years settings rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by OFSTED <i>The proportion of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery</i> <i>The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis per 10,000 0-4 year olds</i>
2. Young people equipped for life ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in number of children in need of safeguarding All young people in education, employment or training following compulsory education Improved skills levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of looked after children per 10,000 children <18 The average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4 The proportion of 16-17 year olds who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) or whose activity is not known The proportion of 16-19 year olds who are unemployed <i>The number of bed days for children and young people aged <18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards</i> <i>The proportion of Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected level of attainment</i> <i>The proportion of 10-11 year old children who are overweight or obese</i> <i>The number of incidents of youth anti-social behaviour per annum</i>
3. Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of GM residents in sustained, 'good' employment Improved skills levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median resident earnings, all employees The proportion of working-age residents with a Level 4+ qualification The proportion of working-age residents with qualifications below Level 2 The number of residents starting an apprenticeship per annum, and the achievement rate for apprenticeship programmes <i>The proportion of working-age residents with a Level 3 qualification</i>

¹ Note: A GM approach to measuring 'life readiness' is currently being developed through the GM Reform Board. Once this indicator (or suite of indicators) is agreed the GMS performance indicators will be updated accordingly.

GMS priority	GMS outcomes	GMS performance indicators
<p>4. A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved economic growth and reduced inequality in economic outcomes across GM places and population groups ▪ Increased business start-ups and inward investment, and improved business performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GVA per job ▪ The proportion of employees earning above the Real Living Wage ▪ The proportion of working age residents in employment ▪ The business start-up rate per 10,000 working-age population ▪ GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation ▪ <i>The proportion of working-age residents who are unemployed</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of residents claiming unemployment benefits</i> ▪ <i>The number of enterprises per 10,000 working-age population</i>
<p>5. World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved transport networks and more sustainable Greater Manchester neighbourhoods ▪ Reduced congestion ▪ Future-proofed digital infrastructure that fully supports commercial activity, social engagement and public service delivery in Greater Manchester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proportion of journeys to work using modes other than the car ▪ The proportion of journeys by road during the morning peak period completed within the typical journey time ▪ The number of times that levels of NO2 exceeded 200 mg per m3 per annum ▪ The number of times that levels of PM10 exceeded 50 mg per m3 per annum ▪ Average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless ▪ <i>The proportion of journeys made by walking or cycling</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of residents who have Level 4 or above accessibility to the public transport network at peak times</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of short journeys (under 2km) completed by walking or cycling</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of residents who have all five basic digital skills</i>
<p>6. Safe, decent and affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High quality housing, with appropriate and affordable options for different groups ▪ No one sleeping rough on Greater Manchester's streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of net additional dwellings built per annum ▪ The number of rough sleepers (and the rate per 1,000 households) ▪ <i>The ratio of lower quartile house prices to median incomes</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of housing stock that has been empty for over 6 months</i> ▪ <i>The number of cases in which positive action is successful in preventing or relieving homelessness (and the rate per 1,000 households)</i> ▪ <i>The number of people in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of Universal Credit (and the rate per 1,000 of the population)</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of residents stating that they 'like the neighbourhood' they live in</i>

GMS priority	GMS outcomes	GMS performance indicators
7. A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced carbon emissions and air pollution, increased resilience, more sustainable consumption and production, and an outstanding natural environment ▪ Increased local, national and international awareness of, pride in, and engagement with Greater Manchester's culture, leisure and visitor economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Levels of CO2 emissions ▪ The proportion of waste recycled ▪ The proportion of waste diverted from landfill ▪ The proportion of residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days ▪ The number of engagements by residents with cultural organisations supported by AGMA ▪ The value of the GM visitor economy ▪ <i>The proportion of residents who reported that they had high or very high life satisfaction</i> ▪ <i>The number of FTE jobs supported by the tourism industry</i> ▪ <i>The value generated by the conference and business events sector</i> ▪ <i>GM's ranking on the Anholt Brand Index</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of lodgements with an energy efficiency rating of D or above</i> ▪ <i>The number of renewable electricity generation installations and their combined capacity</i> ▪ <i>The number of accredited renewable heat incentives and their combined capacity</i>
8. Safer and stronger communities ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People feeling safe and that they belong ▪ Reduced crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour, and increased support for victims ▪ More sustainable GM neighbourhoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proportion of households who said they had experienced household crime in the past 12 months ▪ The proportion of residents who said they had experienced personal crime in the past 12 months ▪ The proportion of people who reported feeling 'unsafe' in a public location sometime in the past 12 months ▪ The proportion of people who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that 'I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood' ▪ The proportion of people who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that 'people in this neighbourhood don't get along with each other'

² Indicators under the 'Safer and stronger communities' priority are subject to further development to align with the GM Police and Crime Plan (PCP) outcomes framework. The headline indicators currently listed under this priority will be reviewed as part of the process to develop the PCP outcomes framework, in order to ensure that the final suite of metrics is balanced and reflective of the breadth of the 'Safer and Stronger' business area. The three final measures are currently sourced from Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey – they are indicative of potential indicators which might be derived from a recurring, pan-GM residents' survey. Supporting indicators have not yet been identified, and will also be finalised to align with the PCP outcomes framework.

GMS priority	GMS outcomes	GMS performance indicators
<p>9. Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More people supported to stay well and live at home for as long as possible ▪ Improved outcomes for people with mental health needs ▪ Reduced obesity, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of deaths considered preventable per annum from cardiovascular disease (and the number per 100,000 population) ▪ The number of deaths considered preventable per annum from cancer (and the number per 100,000 population) ▪ The number of deaths considered preventable per annum from respiratory disease (and the number per 100,000 population) ▪ The proportion of people with depression and/or anxiety disorders who enter treatment for IAPT ▪ The proportion of people completing IAPT treatment who move to recovery ▪ The proportion of residents who are active or fairly active ▪ <i>Male healthy life expectancy at birth</i> ▪ <i>Female healthy life expectancy at birth</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of adult residents who are smokers</i> ▪ <i>The rate of hospital admissions with alcohol-related conditions per 100,000 of the population</i> ▪ <i>The rate of deaths from drug misuse per 100,000 of the population</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of adults who are obese</i> ▪ <i>One year cancer survival rates (proportion of people with cancer)</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of residents reporting high levels of anxiety</i>
<p>10. An age-friendly Greater Manchester</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People live in age-friendly neighbourhoods ▪ Inclusive growth and reduced inequality across GM places and population groups ▪ Reduced social isolation and loneliness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proportion of people who identify their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly ▪ The proportion of 50-64 year olds in employment ▪ The number of hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 residents aged >65 ▪ The proportion of adult social care service users who have as much social contact as they would like ▪ <i>The number of admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 residents aged >65</i> ▪ <i>The proportion of 42.3% of deaths that occurred at the person's usual place of residence</i>

Annex 3: GMS Performance Dashboard

See attached PowerPoint presentation

GM outcomes framework and performance dashboard

January 2017: Draft for consultation

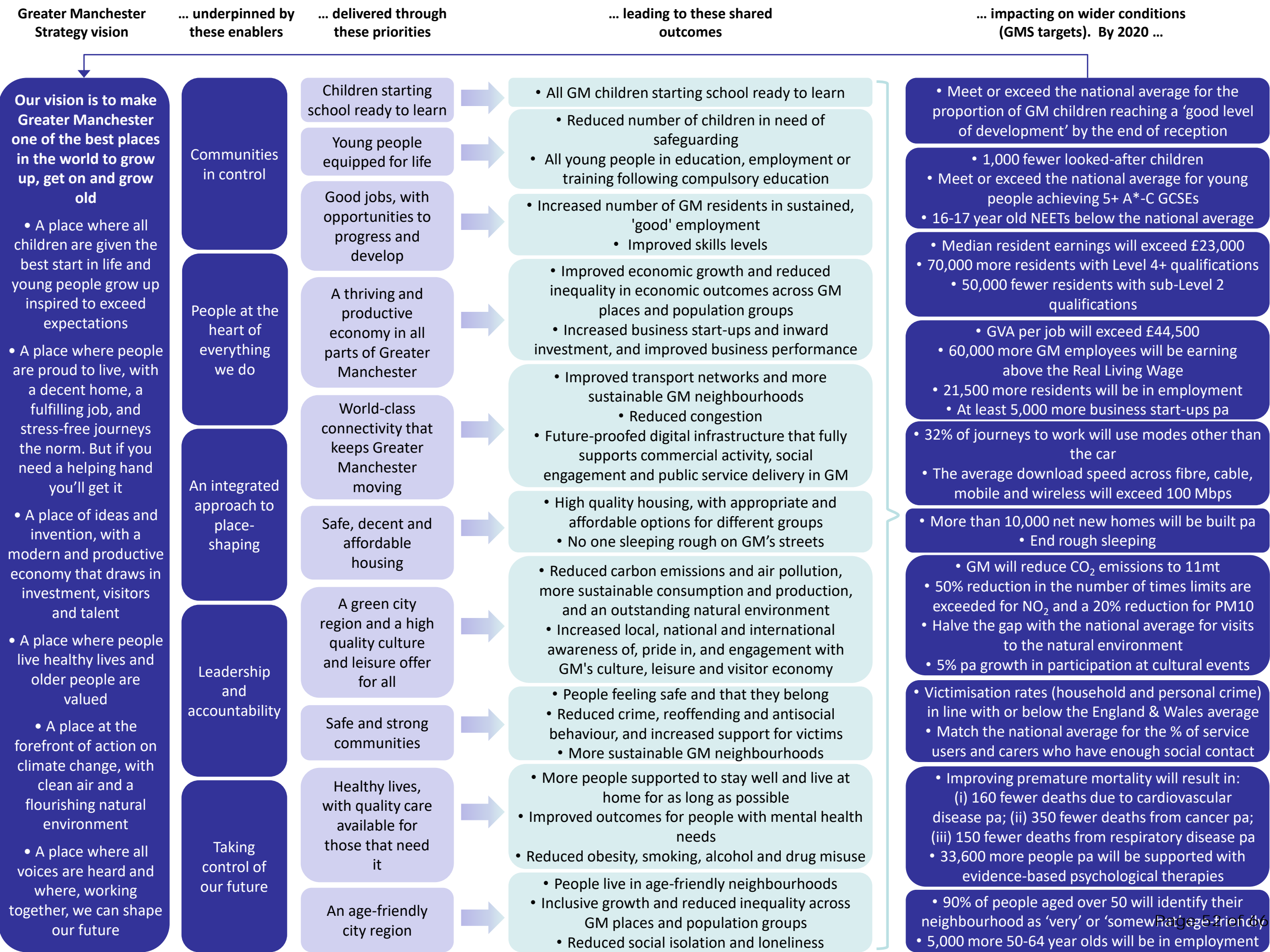
The Greater Manchester Strategy, outcomes framework and performance dashboard

- GM outcomes framework – providing a set of headline indicators to track progress against the vision and objectives set out in the new Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS)
 - logic map tracing the flow from the GMS vision, enablers and priorities through to the core outcomes associated with these, and the indicators through which progress against them will be assessed
 - 2020 targets for the headline indicators
- Underpinned by a performance dashboard with a wider set of secondary indicators – structured by GMS priority, giving baseline data and performance ‘RAG’ ratings. The dashboard will monitor performance of the GMS Implementation Plan and the effectiveness of activity under each of the priorities
- Sits alongside wider outcome and performance frameworks across GM organisations, thematic areas and specific programmes – linked outcomes, and shared ownership of these outcomes across GM (public, private and voluntary sectors; residents)
- Aim to draw out insight and intelligence to inform commissioning, strategic and operational decision-making across the system

Updated version

- The following changes have been made in the updated performance dashboard, compared to the previous version
 - placeholders for a number of indicators have been populated (notably digital measures under Priority 5 and a number of measures under Priority 8, ‘Safer and Stronger Communities’)
 - where new data have been released, the metrics have been updated to give the latest position
- Next steps
 - finalise the small number of draft indicators that remain, undertake a RAG assessment of each indicator, and populate the ‘Context and challenges’ narrative
 - work with the University of Manchester’s Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit to consider options for distributional analysis, in order to report the relative position and variance for sub-geographies and specific population groups
 - consider options to develop an online, public-facing version that will provide ‘live’ intelligence on GM performance
 - 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

January 2018: draft for consultation

Note: RAG assessment will be undertaken once indicators are finalised and will be brought back to members in April.


Key	
Performance	Direction of Travel
G Matching or exceeding ambition	↑ Improving
A Below ambition (within 10%)	↓ Declining
R 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 

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 

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

67.5%

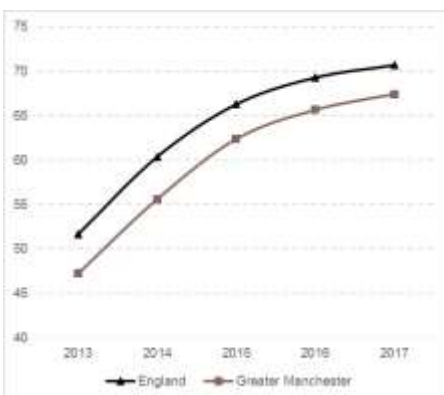
Proportion of children who are school ready at aged 5 (2015/16) and percentage point change on the previous year

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	3.0
Trafford	73	-0.8
Wigan	69.3	2.3

of children in GM had reached a "good level of development" by the end of reception, as of 2017

2.1 percentage points below the target position

1.8 percentage points higher than 2016



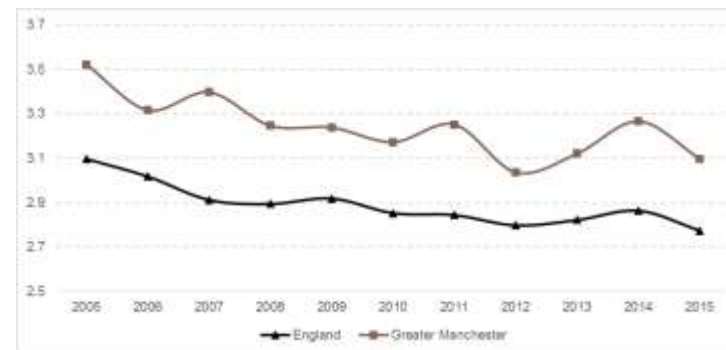
3.1%

of live births at term were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2015

0.1 percentage points below the target position

0.2 percentage points lower than 2014

Bolton	3.2
Bury	2.5
Manchester	3.3
Oldham	3.5
Rochdale	2.9
Salford	2.9
Stockport	2.2
Tameside	4.1
Trafford	2.9
Wigan	3.1



92%

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


5 percentage points higher than August 2016

0.1 percentage points above the expected target position

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

Bolton	96%	2.1
Bury	93%	7.2
Manchester	85%	3.3
Oldham	91%	9.4
Rochdale	92%	2.0
Salford	91%	4.8
Stockport	97%	4.4
Tameside	93%	8.3
Trafford	96%	6.0
Wigan	91%	3.2

Supporting indicators

As of Q2 2017/18, **13%** of GM mothers were known to be smokers at the time of delivery, up **0.8 percentage points** compared to the same quarter in the previous year 

2 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

[This section of each slide will contextualise the data reported above, including the comparison with target trajectory, the national average and previously reported local data, and comment on the various causal factors at play and the relative role played by GM and wider macro-economic forces in exacting change. The aim is to draw out insight and intelligence to inform commissioning, strategic and operational decision-making across GM, by:

- demonstrating links between reported performance and activity outlined in the GMS Implementation Plan, to understand the extent to which the impact of this activity suggests we are on target to achieve the ambitions outlined in the GMS. This will inform decisions over the commissioning and delivery of activity under each of the GMS priorities;
- exploring the connections between indicators and outcomes reported under different GMS priorities, and how cross-cutting activity, early intervention and prevention is contributing (or might contribute in the future) to improved performance against linked measures;
- highlighting, where the data allow, variation of performance across GM geographies and population groups, including a focus on finer-grained (sub-district) geographic levels and specific groups (e.g. gender, age, ethnic group, disability, socio-economic status).]

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



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

[N.B. This indicator replaces the previous 5+ A-C GCSEs measure, which is no longer reported. Due to methodological changes, 2016/17 Attainment 8 data cannot be compared to 2015/16, so no trend arrow is given]*

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



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



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

8.5% above the target position

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%

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

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

* Note: revised data, not yet finalised

	Attainment 8 score	Progress 8 score
Bolton	43.7	-0.25
Bury	46.0	-0.15
Manchester	43.4	-0.05
Oldham	43.6	-0.20
Rochdale	42.5	-0.17
Salford	41.7	-0.33
Stockport	48.2	0.07
Tameside	44.8	-0.13
Trafford	55.6	0.16
Wigan	46.2	-0.15
GM	45.5	-0.11
England (state schools)	46.4	-0.03

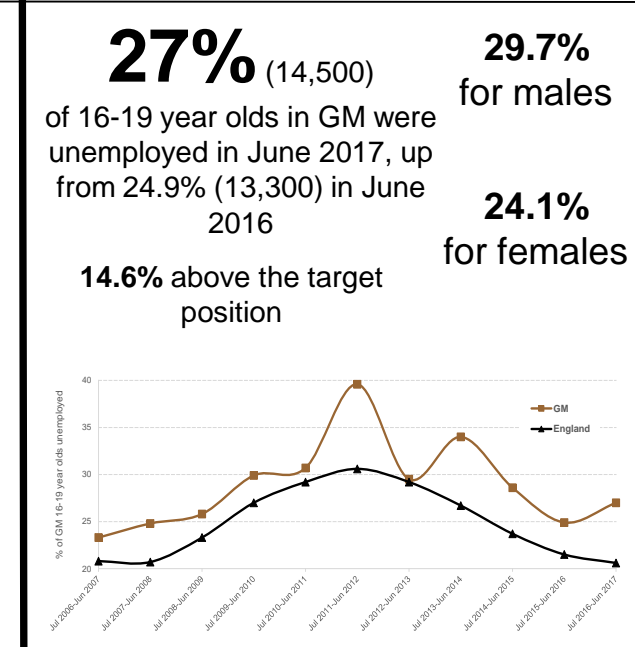
3.3% of 16-17 year olds in GM were NEET (not in education, employment or training) as of December 2016

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%



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 257 per 10,000 children <18, below the England average of 340

Note: comparable 2015/16 data are not available

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

Equal to the England average

35.8% of 10-11 year old children in GM were overweight or obese as of 2015/16, above the England average of 34.2%

An increase of **1.1 percentage points** since the previous year

9,775 incidents of youth anti-social behaviour in the year to December 2017

A reduction of **35%** (5,264 incidents) on the previous year

Note: national comparator data are not available

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]

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



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%



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%



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%



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

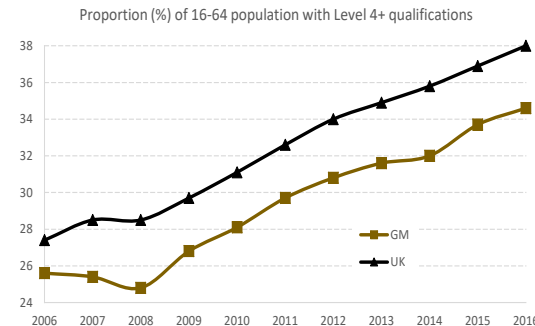
0.5% above the target position
£1,713 below the England median of £23,743
£445 higher than in 2016 (at current prices)

	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%

34.6% of GM working-age residents had a Level 4+ qualification in 2016

0.9 percentage points above 2015
3.4 percentage points below the UK average of 38.0%

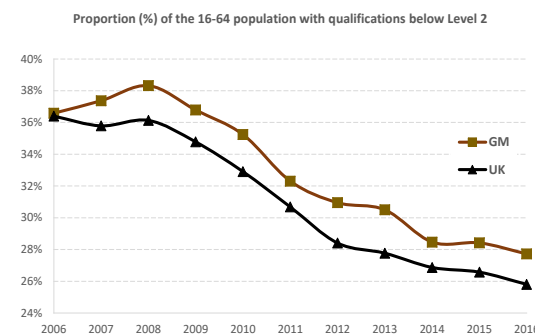
Local Authority	Percentage
Bolton	33.6
Bury	39.1
Manchester	39.0
Oldham	25.8
Rochdale	25.7
Salford	30.3
Stockport	41.1
Tameside	26.7
Trafford	51.9
Wigan	27.1



27.7% of GM working-age residents had qualifications below Level 2 in 2016

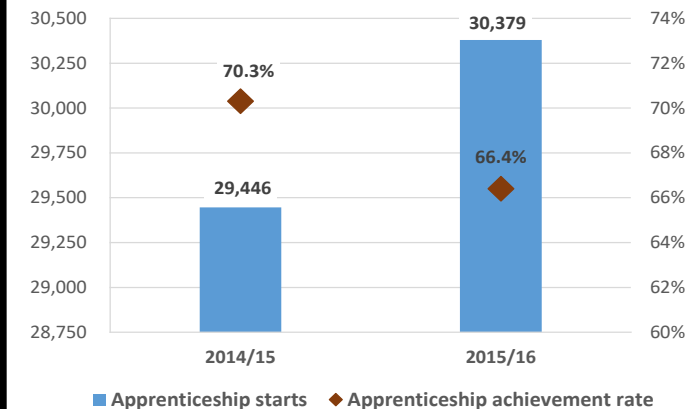
A decrease of **0.7 percentage points** since 2015
1.9 percentage points below the UK average of 25.0%

Local Authority	Percentage
Bolton	27.7
Bury	24.3
Manchester	26.2
Oldham	35.7
Rochdale	35.5
Salford	28.5
Stockport	22.3
Tameside	30.6
Trafford	16.7
Wigan	32.0



There were **30,379** apprenticeship starts in 2015/16 up from **29,446** in 2014/15.

The apprenticeship achievement rate in 2015/16 was **66.4%** Down **3.9 percentage points** compared to the 2014/15 rate



Supporting indicators


18.0% of working age residents in GM had a Level 3 qualification as their highest level of qualification in December 2016, slightly above the UK average of 17.1%





Context and challenges


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

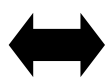
GMS targets

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

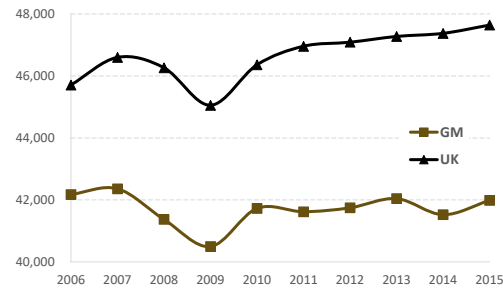
By 2020, 60,000 more GM employees will be **earning above the Real Living Wage**, an increase from 75.6% of employee jobs in 2016 to 80% 

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

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 

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

GVA per job was **£41,984** in 2015 (GMFM-2017)



Up from **£41,524** in 2014

But more than **£5,000 per job below** the 2015 UK average of £47,639

78.2%

of employee jobs (>18) working in GM were earning above the Real Living Wage* in 2017

5.7% above the target position

Up from 75.6% 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%

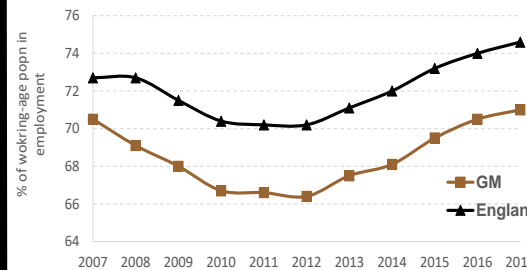
* As calculated by the Resolution Foundation. Note that quoted data are provisional

71.0%

of GM working age residents were in employment in June 2017

0.5 percentage points higher than in June 2016

3.6 percentage points below the England average



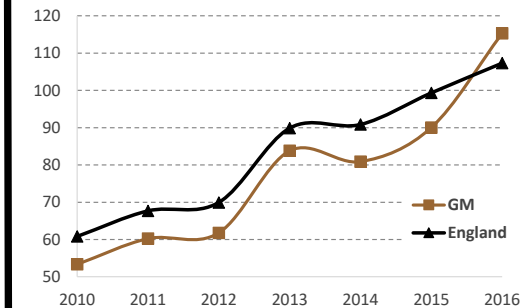
Bolton	70.9
Bury	72.1
Manchester	64.9
Oldham	68.1
Rochdale	64.4
Salford	73.0
Stockport	77.3
Tameside	71.0
Trafford	78.4
Wigan	75.7
GM	71.0
England	74.6

The business start-up rate was

115 per 10,000 WAP in 2016

16.5% above the target position

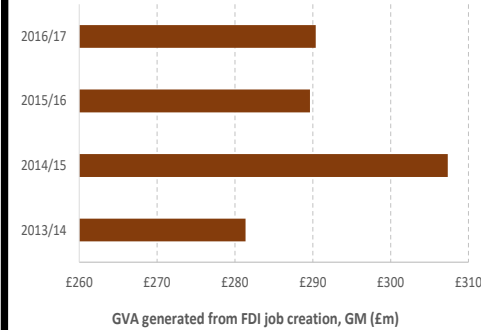
An increase from 90 in 2015




£290m


in GVA was generated from FDI job creation in GM in 2016/17

Largely unchanged from GVA generated in 2015/16




Supporting indicators

5.6% of GM working-age residents were unemployed in June 2017, **above the England average of 4.7%**, down from **6.6%** in December 2015 

2.6% of GM residents were claiming unemployment benefits* in November 2017, **above the England average of 1.9%**, and slightly above the November 2016 rate of 2.5% 

* Job Seekers Allowance and unemployed Universal Credit claimants

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 

Context and challenges

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

GMS targets

By 2020, the proportion of journeys to work by **modes other than the car** will have reached 32%, up from 29% in 2015



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



In 2016, **levels of NO₂** exceeded 200mg per m³ 92 times, **and levels of PM10** exceeded 50mg per m³ 42 times. By 2020, we will have achieved a 50% reduction in the number of times exceeded for NO₂, and a 20% reduction for PM10 at all sites



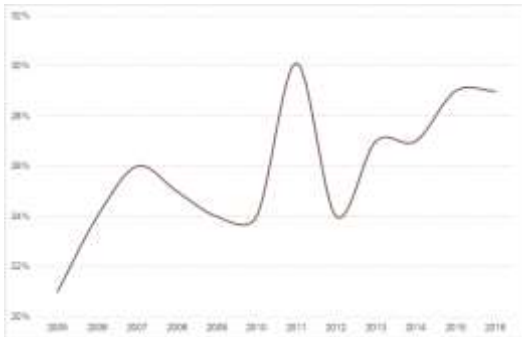
By 2020, the **average download speed** across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 100 Mbps, compared to a Q4 2017 baseline of 32 Mbps



29%

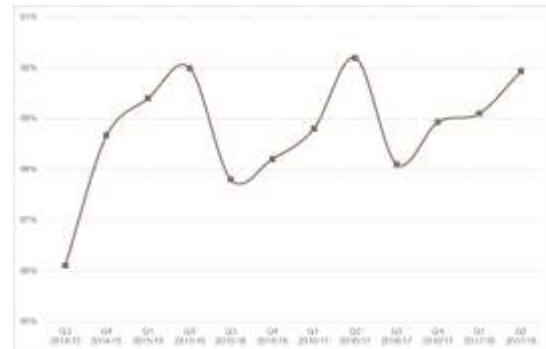
of people used modes of transport other than the **car to travel to work** in 2016

The same proportion as in 2015



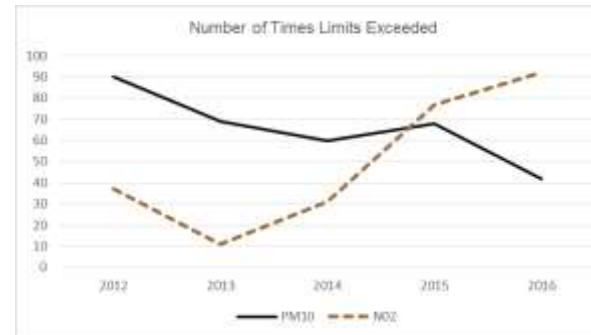
89.9% of GM highway network **journeys** were completed within the "typical journey time" in Q2 2017/18

A decrease of **0.3 percentage points** on the same quarter in the previous year



Levels of NO₂ in GM were exceeded (>200mg per m3)

92 times in 2016
up from **77** in 2015



Levels of PM10 in GM were exceeded (>50mg per m3)

42 times in 2016
down from **68** in 2015

32 Mbps **2.5 Mbps above** the England average
average download speed as of Q4 2017 **4.5 Mbps higher** than in Q4 2016

Average download speed by local authority (Mbps) as of Q4 2017

and Mbps change from Q4 2016

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

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

Supporting indicators

39% of all GM journeys were made by walking, cycling or public transport between 2014-16

1.3 percentage points higher than 2013-15



84.7% of GM residents had Level 4 or above accessibility to the public transport network at peak times, as of February 2017

An increase of 1.3 percentage points on the previous year



56.3% of **short journeys (under 2km)** in GM were completed by walking or by cycling in 2014-16

An increase of **0.1 percentage points** since 2013-15



78% of GM residents had all five basic digital skills in November 2016
An increase of **2 percentage points** since November 2014

1 percentage point below the UK average



Context and challenges

Priority 6 – Safe, decent and affordable housing

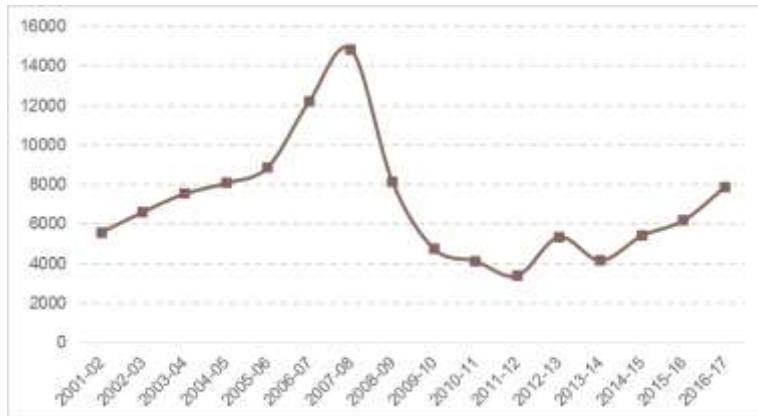
GMS targets

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

A further 1,706 **new dwellings** 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

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

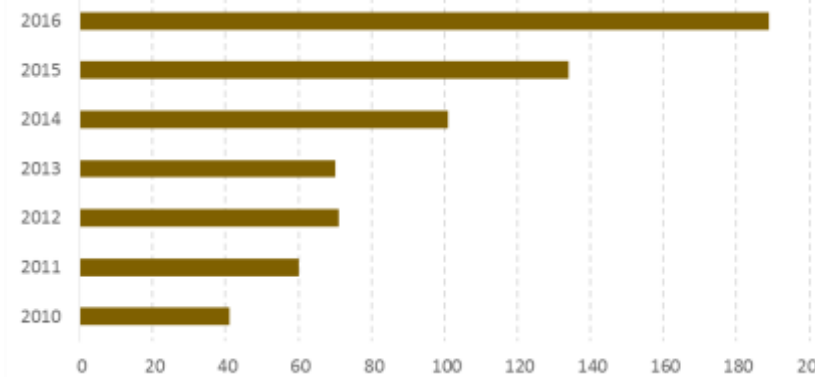


An estimated **189** rough sleepers in GM in 2016, or 0.16 per 1,000 households

Rate per 1,000 households

Below the England average of **0.18** per 1,000 households, but individual districts (particularly Manchester and Salford) significantly above

Up from **134** in 2015



Bolton	0.07
Bury	0.04
Manchester	0.35
Oldham	0.03
Rochdale	0.13
Salford	0.23
Stockport	0.08
Tameside	0.19
Trafford	0.02
Wigan	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 had 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 **3.94** per 1,000 households, compared to **2.22** for England as a whole

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



In June 2017, there were **243,000** people in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of Universal Credit, a rate of **79.5 per 1000** of the population, compared to **68.8** nationally.

The gap between GM & the national average has closed by 10% when compared to June 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 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

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 

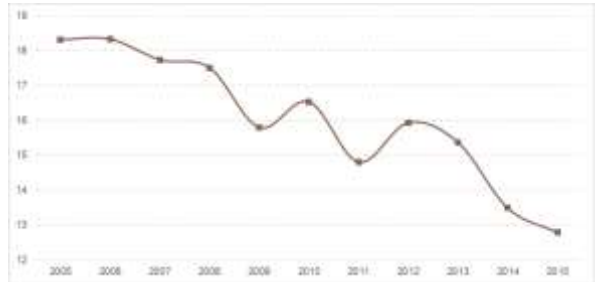
By 2020, 50% of waste in GM will be recycled and 90% diverted, up from 46.7% and 88% respectively in 2016/17 

12.8mt

of CO₂ emissions in 2015, or 4.64t per capita

A reduction of **0.7mt** since 2014

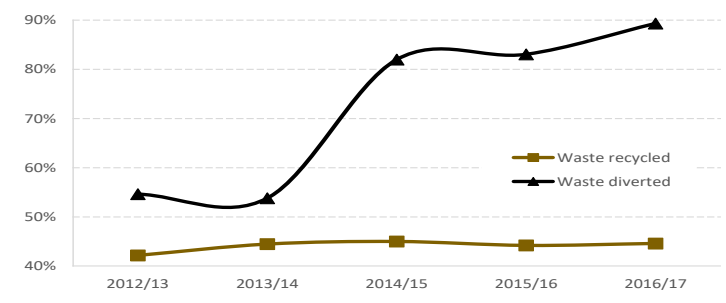
0.4mt below the target position of 13.2mt



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

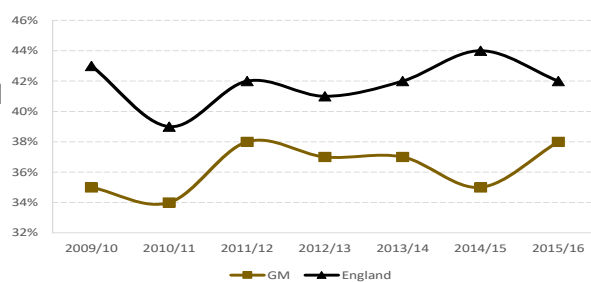
By 2020, we will have halved the gap with the national average for the proportion of GM residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days 

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

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

38%

of GM residents reported that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2015-16



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

3.1m

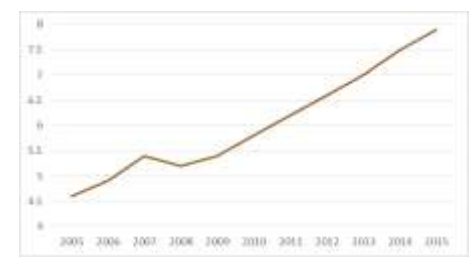
engagements by GM residents with cultural organisations supported by AGMA in 2016/17

6.6% increase on 2015/16 levels


£7.9bn

generated by the visitor economy in 2015


An increase of **£0.4bn since 2014**




Supporting indicators


79% of GM residents reported that they had high or very high life satisfaction as of March 2017 
3 percentage points below the England average, **1 percentage point** above the GM 2016 position


93,900 FTE jobs supported by Greater Manchester's tourism industry in 2015 
1,700 more FTEs than in 2014

£810m generated by the conference and business events sector in 2015 
9% growth since 2013

GM was ranked **27th** in the Anholt Brand Index in 2015 
up from 32nd in 2013

86% of GM lodgements had an energy efficiency rating of D or above (EPC/DEC) in Q3 2017 
4 percentage point above the England average **10 percentage points** higher than Q3 2016

29,789 renewable electricity generation installations in GM in September 2017, with a combined capacity of 125,295 kW. 
20,442 kW higher than in June 2017, **47% lower** per household than the England average.

889 accredited renewable heat incentives in September 2017 with a combined capacity (non-domestic only) of 51.3 MW. 
 Largely unchanged from June 2017, **55% lower** per household than the England average

Context and challenges

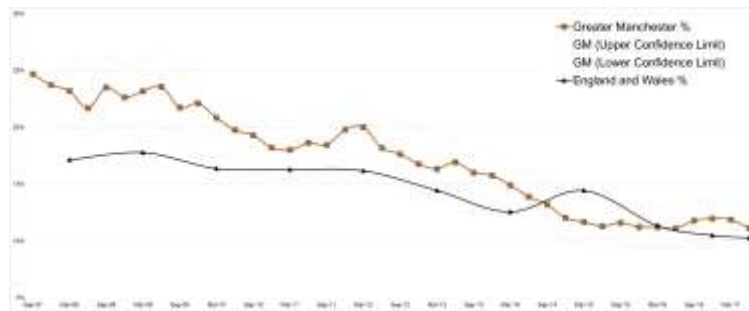
Priority 8 – Safer and Stronger Communities

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 past 12 months as of June 2017, **0.8 percentage points** higher than the most recent national figure

Largely unchanged from June 2016

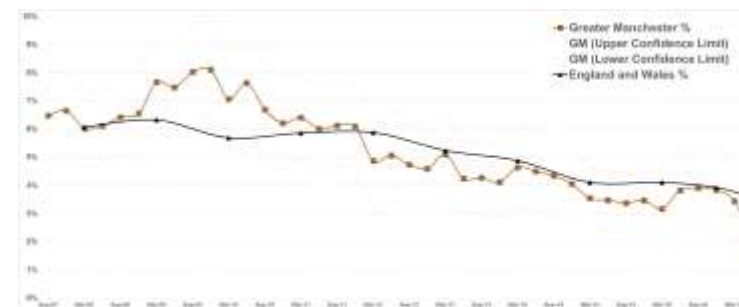


Household

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 past 12 months as of June 2017, **1.5 percentage points** lower than the most recent national figure

1.7 percentage points lower than June 2016

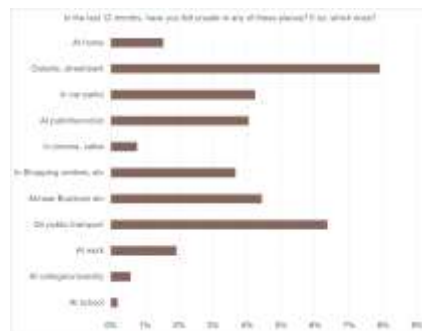


Personal

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.

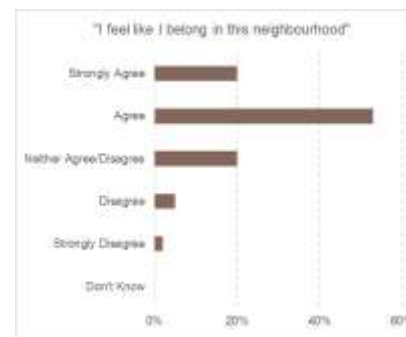
19% of GM respondents reported feeling "unsafe" in a public location sometime in the past 12 months as of 2015-16

4 percentage points lower than the national average



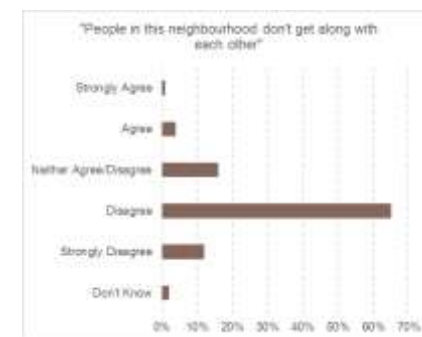
73% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood" in 2014-15

3 percentage points higher than 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 lower than 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

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

GMS targets

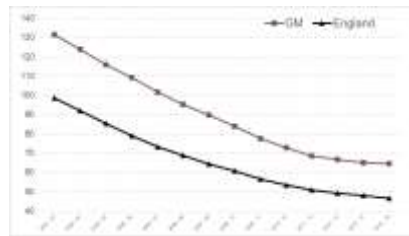
By 2020, improving premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease will result in 160 fewer deaths per annum



65 per 100,000 in 2014-16

18 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

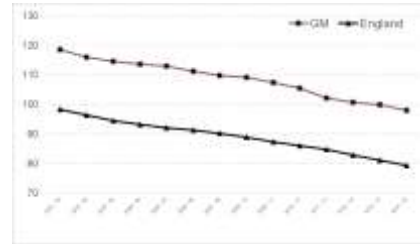
By 2020, improving premature mortality from cancer will result in 350 fewer deaths per annum



98 per 100,000 in 2014-16

19 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

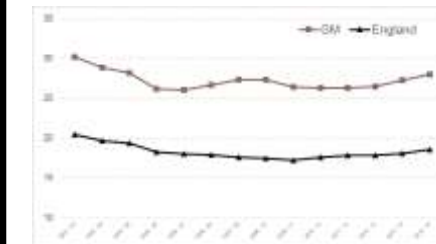
By 2020, improving premature mortality from respiratory disease will result in 150 fewer deaths per annum



28 per 100,000 in 2014-16

9 per 100,000 above England average

0.75 per 100,000 more than in 2013-15

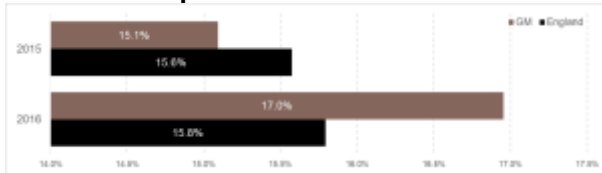


Bolton	26.7
Bury	21.6
Manchester	46.7
Oldham	26.7
Rochdale	30.1
Salford	37.4
Stockport	18.6
Tameside	27.7
Trafford	21.0
Wigan	23.3

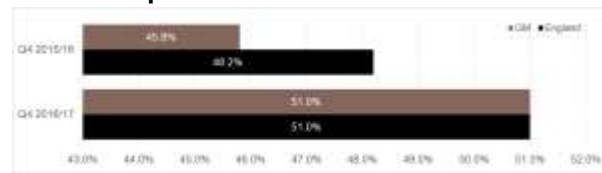
By 2020, access to evidence-based psychological therapies will reach 25% of the population in need, helping a further 33,600 people each year compared to current levels of provision



17% of people in GM who had depression and/or anxiety disorders entered treatment for IAPT in 2016/17, **above the England average of 15.8%**, and **up from 15.1% in 2015/16**



51% of people in GM completing IAPT treatment moved to recovery in Q4 2016/17, **the same as the England average of**, and **up from 46.5% in Q4 2015/16**



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

72.4% of GM adults (16+) were 'fairly active' or 'active' as of May 2016/17

2 percentage points below 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	56.0%	14.0%	30.1%
Bury	56.1%	15.3%	28.6%
Manchester	60.5%	12.2%	27.3%
Oldham	60.1%	13.2%	26.7%
Rochdale	60.2%	9.8%	30.1%
Salford	60.5%	13.2%	26.3%
Stockport	63.2%	16.6%	20.2%
Tameside	58.1%	12.0%	29.9%
Trafford	63.5%	12.2%	24.3%
Wigan	56.6%	10.9%	32.5%

Supporting indicators

As of 2013-15, **female healthy life expectancy** was **60.4**, **4 yrs** below the national average



Male healthy life expectancy was **59.9**, **3.5 yrs** 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 707 per 100,000 of the population in 2015/16

9% higher than the England average

4.4% below 2014/15 levels



The rate of deaths from **drug misuse** was 6.0 per 100,000 of the population as of 2014-16

43% higher than the England average

7% higher than 2013-15



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



22% of GM residents reported high levels of **anxiety** in 2016/17

2 percentage points above the England average

2 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 position



Context and challenges

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 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



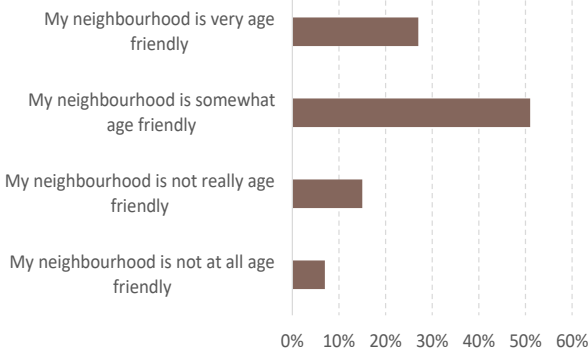
By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like



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 below the target position, and slightly lower than in July 2017 (80%)



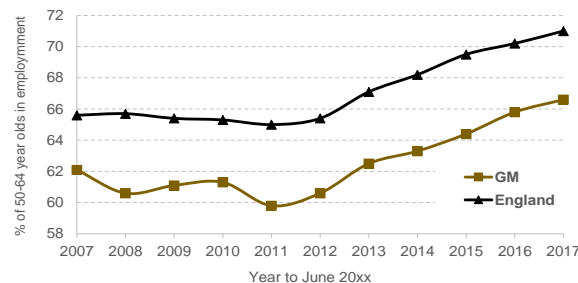
* All reported data are cumulative

66.6%

of 50-64 year old GM residents were in employment in the year to June 2017

Up from 65.8% for the year to June 2016

4.4 percentage points below the England average of 71.0% for the year to June 2017



Year to June 2017

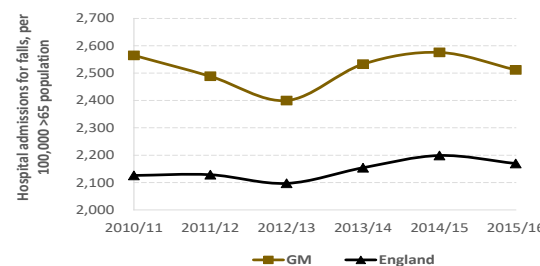
Bolton	66.6
Bury	63.9
Manchester	59.1
Oldham	68.2
Rochdale	59.6
Salford	62.6
Stockport	75.0
Tameside	67.7
Trafford	70.8
Wigan	71.5
GM	66.6

2,512

hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 GM residents aged >65 in 2015/16

16% higher than the 2015/16 England average (2,169 per 10,000)

Down from 2,576 in 2014/15



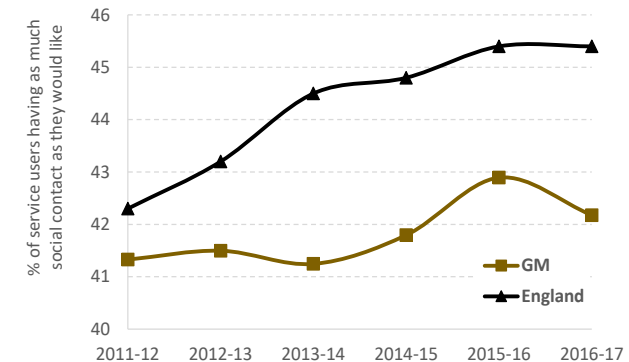
Bolton	1,978
Bury	2,014
Manchester	2,624
Oldham	2,422
Rochdale	2,421
Salford	3,301
Stockport	2,735
Tameside	2,318
Trafford	2,336
Wigan	2,796
GM	2,512

42.2% of

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

4.0 percentage points below the target position

Down from 42.9% in 2015/16



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 year to September 2016 (42.0%). It was below the England average for the year to September 2017 (46.4%)

Note that quoted data are provisional



Context and challenges

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.

The Committee may also choose to establish a task and finish group to investigate a particular topic in more detail.

MEETING DATE	TOPIC	CONTACT OFFICER	REASON FOR SUBMISSION TO SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
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	Business Plan & Performance	John Bland, Treasurer & Deputy Clerk, GMWDA	This is an item on the waste business plan, which will set the context for consideration of the Waste Strategy in June 2018.
17 th Apr 2018 6pm	Progress with GM’s work on bus services in GM	Rod Fawcett, TfGM	
	Green Summit	Mark Atherton, GMCA Green City Region Lead Officer	

	Updated GMS Implementation Plan	John Holden, Assistant Director of Research & Strategy	
15 th May 2018 10.30am	CANCELLED		
June 2018 6pm (TBA)	Update work on Town Centres	Simon Nokes, Executive Director, Policy and Strategy	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