Authority Monitoring Report 2012

Manchester City Council

Report to monitor the delivery of the local plan for the period April 2011-March 2012

Contents

1 Executive Summary

This Executive Summary provides an overview of the most important findings of the 2012 Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) which reviews progress in implementation of the City Council's Development Plan.

Monitoring is a key element of the current planning regime and a requirement under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (section 35). The Localism Act 2011 and the subsequent Local Planning Regulations 2012 remove the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State, whilst retaining the overall duty to monitor. This change came into effect on 15 January 2012 and renamed the document the Authority's Monitoring Report. The primary purpose of this document is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community, at least on an annual basis.

Local Development Scheme and Progress of Local Development Documents

- The Council has amended the Local Development Scheme (LDS) once since the last Annual Monitoring Report, in February 2012, to amend the milestones for all Local Development Documents to reflect progress since the most recent update to the Local Development Scheme in May 2011.
- Post-Examination consultation on the Core Strategy was carried out from January – March 2012, after which the Council received the Inspector's Report. The Core Strategy was adopted on 11th July 2012.
- The Examination of the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan began in February 2012, but reconvened in November 2012 following a consultation on main modifications to the plan in August and September 2012. The Inspector's Report is expected in January 2013.
- The Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan was adopted on 1st April 2012.
- The Council will update the Local Development Scheme accordingly once the details for future strategic planning documents have been confirmed.

Contextual Indicator Analysis

Social and Economic

- Following decades of decline, the number of people living in Manchester has been increasing since 2001currently standing at just over half a million (502,900). (ONS Mid Year Estimate). The 2011 Census identified Manchester as the fastest city in England outside London over the previous decade.
- In the latest Indices of Deprivation 2010, Manchester still ranked as the 4th most deprived district in England.

- The employment rate amongst people of working age in Manchester was 58.9% in 2011/12. Manchester still has a high rate of 'worklessness' (claimants of out-of-work benefits) compared to the national average (17.8% compared to 12.3% for England and Wales). The City has a relatively high level of unemployment, and large numbers of people claiming Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). Both contribute to the high worklessness rate.
- The health of Manchester's residents is still relatively poor; life expectancy, at 79.7 years for women and 74.5 years for men, still lags well behind the national average (by 3.2 years for women, and by 4.4 years for men).
- Despite the extent of deprivation, indicated by much of the social data, and the current recession, the relative strength of the City's economy is apparent in the Gross Value Added (GVA) data. The lowest available level ("NUTS 3") for data is Greater Manchester South, which includes Manchester, Salford, Trafford, Stockport and Tameside. The per capita figure for Greater Manchester South in 2008 (most recent data available at time of writing) was above the sub-regional, regional and national averages. However, business 'births' and 'deaths' in 2010 resulted in a net loss of 680 businesses in the City, following a fall of 395 in the previous year and indicating that the recent economic downturn has had an impact on the City's economy.
- Average earnings of Manchester residents in work (£352.10) are below the Greater Manchester, North West and national averages, whereas the average earnings of those who work in but don't necessarily reside in Manchester (£427.90) are significantly higher, and above the GM, NW and national averages.
- GCSE results have again improved over the past year, with 79.7% of those taking exams achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in Manchester in 2011; the rate is still below the national average, but the gap has narrowed further. The proportion of residents with higher qualification levels (NVQ4 or above) rose yet again, from 33.2% to 38.3% during 2011, and has more than doubled since 1999/2000; the figure is well above both the regional and national averages.
- The proportion of properties in Council Tax band A fell slightly between 2011 and 2012, to 59.4% of the City's housing stock, but this is compared to 25% nationally. The proportion of properties in bands D and above stayed the same at around 10%, which is low compared to about a third nationally. In the private sector, 6.7% of residential properties were vacant in March 2012, down from 7.1% the previous year.
- The number of domestic burglaries has continued to fall (by 10%) during 2011/12, as have the numbers for robberies (down by 10%), vehicle crimes (lower by 22%), and serious violent crime (fallen by 15%).

Environmental

- Of the City's total area of 11,565 hectares, there were 349 ha of vacant or derelict land and buildings in 2008; No more recent data is available as this data set is not currently being updated.
- Following a dramatic reduction in the number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings on the Heritage At Risk register in Manchester, to only 7 in 2008, this figure has remained the same since then, due to the challenging nature of the remaining few buildings 'at risk'. There are now 18 Grade II buildings at risk, 4 fewer than last year.

- Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live increased to 77% in 2011/12 from 75% in 2010/11.
- The proportion of trips made to the Regional Centre in the morning peak period made by means other than the private car went up to 71.7% in 2012. This figure has increased from 70.2% in 2011, and from 51% in 1998. The proportion of primary school children who travel to school by car continued to fall to 26.8% and remained lower than the Greater Manchester average, whereas for secondary school children, the figure went up this year, to 22.0%, and it is higher than the GM average.
- Air pollution reached moderate levels or higher on 8 days in 2011, the five-year rolling average for 2007-2011 was also 8 days per annum. The main contributor to air pollution within the City is particulates (PM_{10}) from transport. The UK average for urban sites was 16 days in 2011 (8 due to particulates, 8 due to ozone)
- Per capita CO_2 emissions in Manchester remained about the same in 2010, at 5.7 tonnes, lower than the regional and national averages.
- In 2012 the number of parks with a Green Flag award went up to 38, representing almost half (47.7%) of publicly available green leisure space in the City. The 4 main cemeteries have also now been awarded a Green Flag, representing 97% of public cemetery land.
- The number of Local Nature Reserves (LNR) remained at 8 in 2012, covering 392 ha in total.
- 18 of the City's 36 Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) are currently subject to active conservation management, one more than last year, accounting for 203.9 ha which represents just over two-thirds of the area within SBIs.
- The number of properties in the City within the Environment Agency's latest 1 in 100 year flood risk outline (Flood Zone 3) is 2,907, with 7,407 properties within the 1 in 1000 year outline (Flood Zone 2), giving a total of 10,314 properties within these identified zones.

Core Indicator Analysis

Business Development

Development consisting of only B1 uses accounted for 59% of new employment floorspace developed, the rest being mixed schemes with A1, A2 and B1 (often together with residential). 100% of all new employment floorspace developed in 2011/12 was on previously developed land; 38% was within designated centres.

Housing

The number of housing units completed each year had been increasing up to 2007/08, reaching a high of 5,196 units (net). Since then the global economic downturn has had a significant adverse effect on the house-building industry in the UK. The problems caused by a lack of development funding for builders and of mortgage funding for purchasers has led to a significant slowdown in completions over the last few years, with a gross completion rate for 2011/12 of 960 units. This is 5% lower than the year before but significantly lower than the figures seen in the middle of the last decade. With fewer demolitions than the previous year, the number of net completions for 2011/12 was 868 units, 57% up on the 2010/11 levels. Net completions for the nine year period 2003/04 to 2011/12 totaled 22,381 units, meaning that completion figures are currently some 29% below the average housing provision for Manchester indicated in the Regional Strategy (3,500 p/a). 89% of the completions in 2011/12 were on previously developed land. The number of new permissions in 2011/12 was 4,143; more than twice the number in the previous year (1,917).

Transport

100% of residential completions for 2010/101 fell within 30 minutes walking / public transport travel time of a secondary and primary school, a medical centre / GP, an employment area and a district centre. 88.5% of completions fell within 30 minutes walking / public transport time of a hospital. More recent figures are not yet available.

Local Services

65% of new office space in 2011/12 was built in a centre (Wythenshawe District Centre), along with 57% of A1 retail space and 50% of hotel floorspace.

Waste

No new waste facilities became operable in 2011/12. Recycling in Manchester has increased rapidly since 2001/02 when only 3.3% of the City's household waste was recycled; in the last year, the proportions recycled and composted went up further to account for over a third (34%) of household waste in Manchester, compared to 26% in 2010/11.

Flood Protection and Waste Quality

In 2010/11, yet again Manchester did not approve any developments contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water quality or flood risk grounds.

Biodiversity

The number of Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) went up by 1 to 36, covering a total area of 304 ha.

Renewable Energy

Developments with some renewable energy capacity completed in Manchester have not been reported since 2007/8.

Conclusion

The period covered in this AMR is April 2011 to March 2012, prior to the adoption of the Core Strategy in July 2012. This document provides the latest available update on the indicators established for monitoring the then current development plan, the Unitary Development Plan. The indicator set has evolved over time to reflect changes in relevance of and availability of data. The range of indicators will be reviewed for the next AMR, now that the Core Strategy has been adopted, to bring it in line where possible with the set of indicators identified within that document, and to include 'significant effects indicators' linked to the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

The AMR 2012 shows that the current global economic situation has impacted on Manchester in terms of the numbers of completed developments, the net loss of businesses, and relatively high rates of unemployment. The City however has a strong underlying economy and the capacity to accommodate greatly increased rates of development. It also shows that there have continued to be improvements in educational attainment, crime rates, the quality and management of open spaces and biodiversity, and recycling. The number of net residential completions has increased, as has the number of units given planning permission, and the amount of completed non-residential floorspace has also gone up in 2011/12.

2 Introduction

2.1 Monitoring is a key element of the current planning regime and a requirement under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (section 35). The Localism Act 2011 and the subsequent Local Planning Regulations 2012 remove the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State, whilst retaining the overall duty to monitor. This change came into effect on 15 January 2012, renaming the document the Authority's Monitoring Report, the primary purpose of which is now to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community, at least once every 12 months.

2.2 This AMR relates to the period **April 2011 to March 2012**. Where possible, data relates to this specific period, but where it does not this has been made clear. The report on the progress of the LDS and specific elements of Core Strategy preparation has been written to be as up-to-date as possible.

2.3 The Authority's Monitoring Report should monitor the performance of the current development plan. Since the Core Strategy was not adopted until July 2012, this AMR relates to the saved policies in the 1995 UDP for Manchester, with additional indicators which are relevant to both the UDP and the Core Strategy. In subsequent years the Authority's Monitoring Report will report on those indicators identified for each policy within the adopted Core Strategy, plus any additional indicators highlighted in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy.

3 Context

3.1 Manchester's Local Development Documents (formerly known as the Local Development Framework (LDF)) will be used to deliver the City Council's vision for Manchester. The following documents will be included in the planning framework:

- The Local Development Scheme which sets out the programme for document production. The Local Development Scheme was most recently amended in February 2012.
- The Statement of Community Involvement, adopted in January 2007, which sets out how the community and other stakeholders will be involved in preparing planning documents and consulted on planning applications in Manchester.
- The Core Strategy, adopted in July 2012, which is the key Local Plan document within the planning framework. The Core Strategy sets out planning policies for development across the City until 2027.
- A Site Specific Allocations Plan, which will be developed in the future.
- Supplementary Planning Documents which give more detail to policies in the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations document or any other future Local Plan document. The City Council adopted the 'Guide to Development Supplementary Planning Guidance & Planning Guidance' in April 2007 and the 'Providing for Housing Choice Supplementary Planning Document & Planning Guidance' in September 2008.
- Documents prepared at a Greater Manchester level, which include the Joint Waste Plan, adopted in April 2012; and the Joint Minerals Plan which is expected to be adopted in 2013.

3.2 The Core Strategy is accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan which identifies the infrastructure requirements to achieve the Core Strategy vision and explains how and when these will be delivered.

3.3 Since the publication of the last Monitoring Report in January 2012 the Council has adopted the Core Strategy and the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan.

3.4 The City's Local Development Documents have a vital role to play in delivering development which can underpin action to address issues which Manchester's Sustainable Community Strategy has identified as the core themes for Manchester: continuing to grow the City's economy; enabling more people and communities in the City to share in and benefit more directly from the City's success; and build neighbourhoods of choice to retain communities. This will include establishing principles for future development, including distribution of new economic and housing growth to promote the Council's regeneration aims, and standards for environmental enhancement and carbon reduction to ensure that the City remains a place where people choose to live now and in the future. Local Development Documents will also identify specific development proposals where these are necessary to deliver the Core Strategy's vision.

3.5 The delivery of the Local Development Documents is a key determinant of success across a broad range of Council programmes. Monitoring is therefore an important exercise to test the effectiveness of policies and instigate changes when required.

4 Local Development Scheme

Revisions since the last Annual Monitoring Report

4.1 The Council has amended the Local Development Scheme once since the last Annual Monitoring Report. The amendment, in February 2012, changed milestones for all of Manchester's Local Development Documents.

4.2 The milestone for adoption of the Core Strategy was amended from March 2012 to June 2012 as this was considered a more realistic date in light of the additional consultation which was required early in 2012. Following the Core Strategy Examination in November 2011, the Inspector suggested that amendments to Policy H11 (Houses in Multiple Occupation) were necessary. From 30th January – 12th March 2012 the Council consulted on an amended Policy H11 at the same time as other changes to the Core Strategy which had arisen as part of the Examination process: minor changes and changes needed to make the document sound. The Council received the Inspector's Report on 26th March 2012 and the Core Strategy was adopted on 11th July 2012.

4.3 Following the adoption of the Core Strategy and the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework, the Council is reviewing its approach to the development of a Site Specific Allocations Plan. The Local Development Scheme will be updated accordingly once the approach to the development of this document has been confirmed.

4.4 The milestone for submission of the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan was updated to reflect that the plan was submitted for formal Examination in November rather than December 2011. The Examination of the Minerals Plan started in February 2012, however the Inspector considered that issues arising during the hearing sessions would require further consultation as Main Modifications to the Minerals Plan. The consultation took place in August and September 2012 and Examination hearings continued in November 2012. The Inspector's Report is expected in January 2013. The milestone for adoption of the Minerals Plan remained as October 2012 in the February 2012 Local Development Scheme, however in reality the Plan is likely to be adopted in April/May 2013, due to the length of the Examination process.

4.5 The milestone for adoption of the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan was changed from January 2012 to April 2012. Following the Examination of the Waste Plan between June and September 2011 and following receipt of the Inspector's Report in November 2011, the plan was adopted on 1st April 2012.

4.6 The Core Strategy replaces significant elements of Manchester's Unitary Development Plan (UDP), and lists the superseded UDP policies. The Local Development Scheme contains a list of 'saved' UDP policies, however as a number of these have now been superseded it is the Council's intention to revise the Local Development Scheme in 2013 so that an up to date list of extant UDP policies is included. In the meantime a list of extant UDP policies can be viewed on the Council's website at:
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4975/extant_udp_policies. When the Local Development Scheme is revised, milestones for the Site Specific Allocations plan and the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan will be updated as described above.

Milestones

Table 4.1 Current Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations DPD, Greater Manchester Joint Mineral DPD and Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD milestones

	Core Strategy	**Site-Specific Allocations Development Plan Document**	**Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document**	**Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan**
Scope	City-Council wide	City-Council wide	Greater Manchester wide	Greater Manchester wide
Consultation on scope of Sustainability Appraisal	August 2005	tbc	November - December 2009	September to October 2006
Regulation 25 Consultation	November 2005 - September 2010	tbc	November 2009 - November 2010	September 2006 - March 2010
Publication	February 2011	tbc	July 2011	November 2010
Submission	July 2011	tbc	November 2011	February 2011
Adoption	July 2012	tbc	April 2013	April 2012

Sustainability Appraisal

4.7 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for the Core Strategy was prepared and consulted upon in 2005, and approved by the Council in February 2006. This SA framework was used to appraise the Core Strategy Issues and Options paper in August 2007 and again (to appraise a revised Issues and Options paper) in November 2007. The SA Scoping Report for the Core Strategy was reviewed in August 2009, which resulted in an updated set of objectives and indicators. This was then used to appraise the policies and proposals in the Core Strategy Proposed Option and the Core Strategy Pre-Publication Consultation. A separate Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Core Strategy Proposed Option was carried out by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, which has been reflected in subsequent stages of the SA. The SA Report for the Publication Core Strategy was produced in February 2011. Following the consultation in February/March 2011, a proposed Schedule of Changes was produced and submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Publication Core Strategy itself. Manchester City Council made a determination that these proposed amendments did not require a further Sustainability Appraisal or an Environmental Impact Assessment. The reasons for this determination are set out in the 'Determination Statement of the need for an Environmental

Assessment of the suggested changes to the Core Strategy for Submission.' The final Sustainabililty Report and Appendices are available online at https://cms.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4282/core_strategy_publication_sustainability_appraisal_and_appendices.

Evidence Base

4.8 A sound evidence base is required to justify and underpin the policies in the Core Strategy. At Submission stage the Council was required to submit a library of supporting documents, setting out the evidence base, alongside the Core Strategy. Further documents were added prior to and during the Core Strategy Examination. The full list of evidence base documents, divided into topic areas, is online at www.manchester.gov.uk/corestrategydocs.

Website

4.9 Documents relating to the planning framework for Manchester can be viewed on and downloaded from the Council's website at http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework. The Core Strategy and the interactive Proposals Map can be downloaded from www.manchester.gov.uk/corestrategy.

4.10 The Council uses dedicated software to enable people to make comments online, and has also set up a dedicated email address: planningstrategy@manchester.gov.uk . The software has been used by the Council to produce reports on representations made on Local Development Documents.

5 Monitoring Framework Principles

Selection of indicators for 2012

5.1 As outlined in the Introduction, the Localism Act 2011 and the subsequent Local Planning Regulations 2012 have removed the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State, whilst retaining the overall duty to monitor. The primary purpose of the AMR is now to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community, at least once every 12 months. Authorities can largely choose for themselves which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with the relevant UK and EU legislation. There are no longer a set of 'Core Output Indicators'. However, if relevant, they are required to report on:

- net additional affordable housing units;
- Community Infrastructure Levy receipts;
- the number of neighbourhood plans which have been adopted, neighbourhood development orders made or a neighbourhood development plans adopted; and.
- Action taken under the duty to co-operate (the new requirement to work with various public bodies on planning issues)

5.2 Only the last of these applies to Manchester for the 2011/12 period. Since the new requirements only took effect towards the end of this reporting period (15 January 2012), and the Core Strategy was adopted after the end in July 2012. This AMR, which relates to the period April 2011 to March 2012, will follow the format of the previous reports, reporting on the same indicators as previously, with the addition of 'Action taken under the duty to co-operate' as above in Chapter 10 (Appendix A). As a result of funding issues, the data for some indicators is no longer being collected at a local level, or updates for 2011/12 are not available at the present time. Where this is the case, this has been noted in the tables.

5.3 The Annual Monitoring Report should monitor the performance of the current development plan. Since the Core Strategy was not adopted until July 2012, this AMR relates to the saved policies in the 1995 UDP for Manchester, with additional indicators which are relevant to both the UDP and the Core Strategy. It will continue to monitor the Core Output Indicators (required by CLG until earlier this year), along with the current set of Contextual Indicators which are relevant to both the UDP and the Core Strategy. In subsequent years the Authority's Monitoring Report will report on those indicators identified for each policy within the adopted Core Strategy, plus any additional indicators highlighted in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy. This will provide a measure of the effectiveness of the policies in the Core Strategy, and will help to suggest and inform alterations that might be needed to the plan, thus helping to deliver a flexible planning system that is responsive to local circumstances and the needs of the area, as well as one that helps to achieve sustainable development.

5.4 Monitoring helps to address questions like:

- are policies achieving their objectives?
- have the predicted effects on sustainability objectives actually occurred?

- are policies delivering sustainable development?
- have policies had unintended consequences?
- are the assumptions behind policies still correct?
- are targets being achieved?

5.5 In addition to monitoring Core Output Indicators and Contextual Indicators, the preparation of the various Local Development Documents is monitored against milestones in the Local Development Scheme to chart progress, and to put forward any alterations with an explanation.

Core Output Indicators

5.6 Core Output Indicators were intended to monitor the performance of policies in the current plan. The Unitary Development Plan topic areas (i.e. chapter headings) are shown in the tables in Chapter 7 and are also cross referenced to the relevant Core Strategy indicators. Specific policy references are also given where they are particularly relevant to the indicator. These policies are relevant as they impact on the Core Indicators up to the point when the Core Strategy was adopted. Some of the UDP policies have not been superseded by the Core Strategy and are still relevant. For each Core Output indicator, the figures for Manchester are given, along with an indication of recent trends, if available and appropriate. Where these indicators link to local and/or national targets, reference has been made to these.

Contextual Indicators

5.7 A set of contextual Indicators has been identified to provide a broad socio-economic and environmental profile of Manchester, initially drawn mainly from the framework in the original Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy, which included indicators from a wide range of sources, both national and local. They are relevant to both the UDP and the Core Strategy. The set of Contextual Indicators has been revised as new datasets have been identified or become available and others have stopped being collected.

5.8 The table in Chapter 6 sets out the most recent data available for the current set of Contextual Indicators. Where appropriate and available, recent trends are indicated and Manchester's recent performance is compared to sub-regional, regional and national figures. The key findings of the contextual indicator monitoring are outlined in Chapter 8.

Significant Effect Indicators

5.9 'Significant Effect' indicators are those that were identified through the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of emerging Core Strategy policies; they will measure those aspects of the socio-economic and environmental context that are likely to be significantly affected by the policies in the Core Strategy, although they will in most cases also be influenced by factors other than planning, e.g. health, education and crime strategies. However, by attempting to measure the social, environmental and economic impact of plans in this way, monitoring will help to ensure that planning policies are as sustainable as possible. Such monitoring may also identify where other strategies need to be revised. Some of these 'Significant Effect' indicators have already been included as indicators within the Core Strategy, but any that have not will also be monitored in subsequent AMRs, to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and related Regulations (2004).

6 Contextual indicators

Table 6.1 Contextual Indicators

Indicator	Trends	Comparisons	Manchester		Local Target	National Target
			Latest Figure	Last updated		
Ranking in Index of Multiple Deprivation	Manchester was the 4th most deprived district in England in 2010	Manchester ranked 4th, the most deprived of the 8 Core Cities, closely followed by Liverpool which ranked 5th	Rank of average rank = 4	IMD 2010		
Population – Mid-Year Estimate	Increasing steadily since 2001, after decades of decline; Community Strategy target for 2015 already exceeded.	A count, so national comparison not helpful	502,900	Mid-2011	480,000 by 2015 (Manchester Community Strategy)	
Employment rate – working age (16-64)	Slightly higher than the revised rate for 2010/11 (58.7%)	Lower than the rate for the North West (68.2%) and GB (70.2%)	58.9%	2011/12	To narrow the gap between Manchester and the NW	
Worklessness (out-of-work benefits)[1]	The percentage has increased since last year (from 17.3%)	Higher than comparators: GM: 16.0% NW: 15.3% England&Wales: 12.3%	17.8%	Feb 2012	To narrow the gap between Manchester and the NW	
Unemployment – Job Seekers Allowance	The rate has increased from 5.0% in April 2011	Higher than comparators: GM: 5.0% NW: 4.6% England&Wales: 3.9%	5.6%	April 2012		
Female life expectancy	Increased by 0.6 years since 2008-10	Still lower than NW average (81.5 years) and	79.7 years	2009-2011	78.9 years by 2010	82.5 years by 2010

		England average (82.9 years)				
Male life expectancy	Increased by 0.4 years since 2008-10	Still lower than NW average (77.3 years) and England average (78.9 years)	74.5 years	2009-2011	73.5 years by 2010	78.6 years by 2010
GVA per capita		The Greater Manchester South[2] figure is higher than the sub-regional (GM: £18,497), regional (NW: £17,604) and national (UK: £21,103) averages	£22,920; Index = 111.6 (UK = 100	Dec 2008 (no update available in time for this report)		
Business 'births'[3]		GM: 10.9% NW: 9.9% England&Wales : 10.3%	1,960 (12.7% of stock)	2010 (update not available in time for this report)		
Business 'deaths'[3]		GM: 14.5% NW: 13.5% England&Wales : 13.1%.	2,640 (17.1% of stock)	2010 (update not available in time for this report)		
Earnings – residence based	The Manchester figure iwas 0.9% higher than the 2010 figure; the GM and NW figures has fallen by 2.3% and 1.7% respectively; national	GM: £373.80 NW: £373.70 England: £410.50	£352.10 (median gross weekly wage of all residents – full-time & part-time))	2011		

	average went down by 0.1%					
Earnings – workplace based	The Manchester figure was 1.25% higher than the 2010 figure; the GM and NW figures has fallen by 0.8% and 1.0% respectively; national average went up by 0.1%	GM: £382.90 NW: £373.70 England: £410.20	£427.90 (median gross weekly wage of all workers – full-time & part-time)	2011		
GCSE results (5 or more A*-C grades)	Increased from 72.4% in previous year	Still lower than the regional and national averages (NW: 82.2%; England: 80.7%) but the gap is narriowing	79.7% (all maintained schools and Academies	2011		
Working age population qualified to NVQ Level 4 (or equivalent) or above	Increased from 33.2% in previous year; more than doubled since 1999/2000 (when it was 19%)	This figure is higher than both the regional and national averages (NW: 28.9%; GB: 32.9%)	38.3%	Dec 2011	36.3% by 2010/11	
Council Tax band A	Slightly lower percentage than in 2011 (59.7%)	Much higher than comparators: GM: 46.7%; NW: 41.8%; England: 24.8%	59.4%	Oct 2012		
Council Tax bands D and higher	Slightly higher percentage than in 2011 (10.2%)	Much lower than comparators: GM: 17.0%; NW: 20.8%;	10.3%	Oct 2012		

		England: 33.8%				
Vacant dwellings in the private sector	The number has gone up slightly from 9,996 in 2011	Comparator data not yet available for 2012; in 2011, the vacancy rates were: Manchester: 7.1% GM: 4.8% NW: 4.8% England: 3.5%	10,454 (6.7%)	March 2012		
Burglaries from a dwelling	This represents 10.1% fewer than 2010/11, and a 27.9% drop since 2007/8		4,792	2011/12		
Robberies	10.1% fewer than 2010/11, and a 43.3% fall since 2007/8		1,837	2011/12		
Vehicle crimes	21.5% fewer than 2010/11, and a fall of 59.5% since 2007/8		5,014	2011/12		
Serious violent crime	15.4% fewer than 2010/11, and a 47.7% drop since 2007/8		622	2011/12		
Vacant & derelict land & buildings	*Not currently being monitored*		*349 ha*	*March 2008 (no update available)*		

Grade I and II* buildings at risk of decay	No change since last year; work is on-going to get these 7 remaining buildings off the 'at-risk' register	This represents approximately 7% of the City's Grade I and II* listed buildings (there are 15 Grade I, and 82 Grade II* in Manchester; also 794 Grade II – 2 more added this year)	7 on the Buildings at Risk Register – 2 Grade I and 5 Grade II* (excluding Grade I/II* places of worship – 3 of these); 18 Grade II buildings are also at risk	2012 Heritage at Risk Register ; MCC Urban Design & Conserv ation Team		
Residents' satisfaction with local area as a place to live	An increase from 75% in 2010/11	No comparison data available	77%	2011/12		
Trips made to Regional Centre in the morning peak by means other than private car	Increased from 70.2% last year; LTP3 target exceeded	No comparison data available	71.7%	2012	70.6% by 2012 (LTP3 target)	
Pupils travelling by car to LEA primary school	Continuing to fall; this figure has decreased from 29.1% last year	Lower than GM average of 33.5%	26.8%	2011/12		
Pupils travelling by car to LEA secondary school	This figure has fluctuated over recent years; it has increased from 19.4% in 2010/11	Higher than GM average of 19.3%	22.0%	2011/12		
Days on which air pollution reaches moderate or higher levels[4]	The single year figure has been fluctuating – in 2010 the figure was 2 days in Manchester. The UK average also	UK average for urban sites was 16 days (8 days for particulates, 8 days for ozone; Manchester figures do not	Five-year rolling average up to 2011 was 8 days; the single year figure was also 8 days,	2011		

	increased, from 8 days in 2010 (3 days for particulates, 1 for NO_2; 4 for ozone)	include ozone)	(8 days for particulates (PM_{10})			
Per capita CO_2 emissions in LA area	Slightly higher than the figure for 2009 of 5.6 tonnes; lower than the target level for 2010.	Lower than both the NW (6.3) and UK (6.6) averages	5.7 tonnes (Industry+Commercial 2.8; Domestic 1.9; Road transport 1.0 tonnes)	2010	6.55 tonnes in 2009/10; 6.26 tonnes in 2010/11; 4.3 tonnes in 2020	
Eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	A further increase, from 37 parks and 3 cemeteries in 2011	No comparison data available	42 in all: 38 parks and all 4 main cemeteries in Manchester (101 ha - 97% of publicly available cemetery land)	Dec 2012		
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	No new LNRs declared in 2012	No comparison data available	8 LNRs (392 ha)	Dec 2012	500 ha of LNRs (1 ha per 1000 population); 519 ha by 2015 (in line with population forecast)	
SBIs[5] in active conservation management	The number has increased by 1 per year over the past 4 years; target met in terms of number and area of SBIs.	No comparison data available	18 of the 36 SBIs (50%) covering 204 ha	Dec 2012	An increase of between 1 – 5% each year	
Number of properties in the 1 in 100	5,026 fewer than last year due mainly to	Total properties at risk of flooding =	2,907 properties in 1 in 100	Nov 2012		

years and 1 in 1000 years flood risk zones	recent changes to the flood risk boundary for the River Mersey and Chorlton Platt Gore	10,314	(Flood Zone 3; 7,407 properties in 1 in 1000 (Flood Zone 2)			

Notes

[1] Worklessness (out-of-work benefits) measures those in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Lone Parents claiming Income Support, and Others on Income Related Benefits. The figure is expressed as a percentage of the working age population - the definition of working age is aged 16-64 for both males and females.

[2] The Greater Manchester South NUTS3 area covers Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford; Manchester makes a significant contribution to the GVA in this area.

[3] Business 'births' and 'deaths' has replaced VAT registrations and de-registrations; the new measures aim to include more businesses.

[4] This measure of air quality includes carbon monoxide, particulates, nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide.

[5] Sites of Biological Importance (a sub-regional designation).

7 Core Indicators, Saved Policies and Unimplemented Policies

Saved Policies

7.1 Please note: data collection for those indicators relating to completed development is in the process of being updated. Consequently, the following figures may be subject to revision when the new system is in place.

Table 7.1 Business Development

UDP Part 1 Chapter	Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and Part 2	Core Strategy Indicators	Manchester	Trends
Employment and Economic Development	11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.10,11.11, CC16, HC1,HC10, HC11, EM1, EM5, EM10, EM16, EM17, HU9, HU10, , AB8, AB9, G06, RF6, RF7, LL7, LL8, LL9, DB12, DB13, WW2, EW8, EW9, EW11, EW12, RC9, RC20	BD1: Total amount of employment floorspace completed - by type	B1 – 9,560 sqm B2 - 0 sqm B8 - 0 sqm Mixed - 6,743 sqm	Varying. No trend available. Information on loss of floorspace is not available
	11.1, 11.2, 11.6, 11.7, E3.1, E3.2, CC1, CC10, HC1,HC10, HC11, EM1, EM2, EM5, EM10, EM16, EM17, HU9, HU10, AB8, AB9, G06, RF6, RF7, LL7, LL8, LL9, WB3, DB12, DB13, WW2, EW8, EW9, EW11, EW12, RC9, RC20	BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land - by type	B1 – 9,560 sqm (100%) B2 - 0 sqm (0%) B8 - 0 sqm (0%) Mixed - 6,743 sqm (100%)	All new business development was on previously developed land, as in 2010/11
	I1.5, I1.6	BD3: Employment land available - by type	Extant planning permissions: 21.12 Ha B1 1.71 Ha B2 1.21 Ha B8 1.42 Ha mixed Total with planning	No trend data available. Figure includes only allocations and planning permissions

			permission 25.46 Ha Additional extant UDP allocations which remain part of the development plan: 132.17 Ha Therefore total employment land available (25.46 + 132.17) = 157.63 Ha.	
		BD4: Total amount of employment floorspace developed within centres (sq m gross)	B1 – 6,206 sqm (64.9% of all B1) B2 – 0 sqm B8 – 0 sqm Mixed – 0 sqm (0% of total)	No trend data available, figures vary year on year

Table 7.2 Housing				
UDP Part 1 Chapter	**Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and Part 2**	**Core Strategy Indicators**	**Manchester**	**Trends**
Housing		H1: Plan period and housing targets	See under 'Housing' in Chapter 8	
	H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H2.5, H2.7, DC3.2, DC4.2, DC5.1	H2(a): net additional dwellings over the nine year period (2003/04 to 2011/12)	22,381	
	H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H2.5, H2.7, DC3.2, DC4.2, DC5.1	H2(b): Net additional dwellings 2011/12	868	More than in 2010/11 (554)
		H2(c): Projected net additional dwellings to 2027	57,184	
		2a (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement (based on current RSS)	3,500	
		2a (v) annual	4,399	Requirement is

		average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to performance since March 2003. (based on current RSS)		higher than for 2010/11 as a result of continuing low net completion rates
	E3.1, E3.2, BM8, CC1, CC6, HC1, HC4, HC9, EM2, EM6, EM7, EM8, EM9, EM10, EM13, EM14, EM15, EM16, HU1, HU12, MS1, AB3, GO5, GO8, RF5, RF6, LL7, LL10, LL11, WW7, EW15, RC3, RC20	H3: New and converted dwellings -on previously developed land (gross)	857 (89.3%)	% has decreased slightly from 92.6% last year.
		2c Percentage of new dwellings completed in schemes of more than 5 units at: 1. less than 30 dwellings per ha; 2. 30 - 50 dwellings per ha; 3. above 50 dwellings per ha	No update is available at the present time. In 2009/10 it was: 1. 1% 2. 15% 3. 84%	Slight variation year on year. Average density for all schemes was 96 units per ha in 2009/10
		H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	No change again in 2011/12	
	H1.2, HC1	H5: Gross affordable Housing Completions[iii]	738 units	The level of affordable housing completions has increased from 366 units in 2010/11

(iii) This figure relates to completions by the Council, Registered Providers, and the private sector, and through government-sponsored initiatives; it is the figure used by DCLG.

Table 7.3 Transport

UDP Part 1 Chapter	Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2	Core Strategy Indicators	Manchester	Trends
Transport		3a Number of new non-residential developments complying with Regional Transport Strategy Parking Standards(iv)	17 schemes out of a total of 18 (94%) for 2008/09. Data not collected since 2009/10	No trend information available, varies year on year
	T1.1, T1.2, T1.3, T1.4, T1.5, T1.7, T1.8, T3.6, T3.7, T3.9	3b Amount of new residential development(v) within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre		
		• a GP	100% in 10/11	100% for past 7 years
		• a hospital	88.5% in 10/11	98.4% past year
		• a primary school	100% in 10/11	100% for past 7 years
		• a secondary school	100% in 10/11	100% for past 7 years
		• an employment area	100% in 10/11	100% for past 7 years
		• a major retail centre	100% in 10/11	100% for past 7 years

(iv) Standards are based on Regional Spatial Strategy Standards
(v) Figures are for gross completions and conversions

Table 7.4 Local Services

UDP Part 1 Chapter	Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2	Core Strategy Indicators	Manchester	Trends
Shopping Employment and Economic development Leisure and Recreation	S2.1, S2.3, I1.1, I1.2, I1.6, L1.1, DC12.3, CC1, CC16, CC18, CC19, HC4, HC12, EM1, EM2, EM3, EM6, EM9, HU12, HU18, MS1, AB5, GO6, GO9, WR5, RF6, LL7, LL13, LL14, EW15, RC10, RC20	4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development. N.B. Figures for trading floorspace for retail developments are not available	Retail – 20,435 sq m Office – 9,560 sq m Leisure – 2,090 sqm Hotels – 18,102 sqm Mixed commercial (A1/A2/B1) – 6,743 sqm	No trend information available

	S1.2, S2.2, I1.1, I1.2, I1.4, I1.5, I1.6, I1.8, DC10.2, DC11.2, DC11.3, DC12.2, CC18, HC12, EM1, EM3, EM6, EM11, EM16, HU12, MS1, GO6, GO9, LL13, LL14, EW15, RC10, RC20	4b Amount and percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in centres. N.B. Figures for trading floorspace for retail developments are not available	Retail – 11,673 sq m (57.1%) Office – 6,206 sq m (64.9%) Leisure – 0 sqm (0%) Hotels – 9,000 sqm (49.7%) Mixed commercial – 0 sqm (0%)	No trend information available

Table 7.5 Minerals

UDP Part 1 Chapter	Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2	Core Strategy Indicators	Manchester	Trends
Minerals DC policies	DC28.1, DC28.2, DC28.3, DC28.12, DC.13, DC28.14, CB41	M1: Production of primary land won aggregates	No data available below Regional level – see Appendices	
	DC28.1, DC28.2, DC28.3, DC28.12, DC.13, DC28.14	M2: Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	No data available below Regional level – see Appendices	

Table 7.6 Waste

UDP Part 1 Chapter	Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2	Core Strategy Indicators	Manchester	Trends
Environmental Improvement and Protection	E1.2, DC27.2, DC27.3	W1: Capacity and throughput of new waste management facilities by type	No new facilities became operable in 2011/12 in Manchester	None last year either
	E1.2, DC27.4	W2: Amount of household waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents	172,073 tonnes total household waste arising: • Landfill = 66.0% • Recycled = 19.9% • Composted = 14.1% • Recycled/composted/ reused combined = 34.0%	Total amount of household waste has fallen by 7.4% since 2010/11. The proportion going to landfill has decreased; the proportions recycled and composted (the

		of the waste managed	GM Joint Waste DPD target: 50% recycled/ composted by 2020	latter in particular) have increased over the last year

Table 7.7 Flood Protection and Water Quality				
UDP Part 1 Chapter	**Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2**	**Core Strategy Indicators**	**Manchester**	**Trends**
Environmental Improvement and Protection	E1.3	E: Number of planning permissions grated contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	None in 2011/12	None in previous 7 years either

Table 7.8 Biodiversity				
UDP Part 1 Chapter	**Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2**	**Core Strategy Indicators**	**Manchester**	**Trends**
Environmental Improvement and Protection	E2.3, E2.4, E2.5, E2.6, BM2, BM3, BM5, CC2, HC5, EM1, EM4, EM12, CB2, CB3, CB23, CB24,CB25,CB26, CB27, CB50 CB56, DB23, DB25, WW3, EW3, EW33, EW34, EW36	E2: change in areas of biodiversity importance designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	Total current area of Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs): 304 ha (36 SBIs). This includes 1 SSSI (totalling 11.4 ha) in Woodhouse Park (near the airport)	1 more SBI added in 11/12, Bank Bridge Meadow (3 ha)

Table 7.9 Renewable Energy				
UDP Part 1 Chapter	**Specific Policies in UDP part 1 and part 2**	**Core Strategy Indicators**	**Manchester**	**Trends**
Environmental Improvement and Protection	*E1.5, E1.6, EM2*	*E3: Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type [* installed and operational]*	*Not updated since2007/08* *Data not currently being collected*	

8 Analysis

Contextual Indicators

8.1 The table in Chapter 6 sets out the most recent data for the Contextual Indicators. Where appropriate and available, recent trends are indicated and Manchester's recent performance is compared to sub-regional, regional and national figures where these are available. The key findings of this Contextual Indicator monitoring are outlined below.

Social and Economic

8.2 The contextual Social indicators tend to reflect the City's history - its housing development, changing economic structure and migration patterns.

8.3 Following decades of decline, the number of people living in Manchester has been increasing since 2001, currently standing at 502,900 (ONS Mid-Year Estimate 2011).

8.4 However, the legacy of the past, and of the City's geography, impact on the extent of deprivation in the City: in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010, Manchester ranked as the 4 most deprived district in England, with 45.6% of the City's neighbourhoods (Lower Super Output Areas) falling into the most deprived 10% in England. This was an improvement since the IMD 2007 when Manchester also ranked as the 4th most deprived district, but with 52.1% of Lower Super Output Areas in the worst 10%.

8.5 The employment rate stayed the same at 58.9% in 2011/12. Worklessness (measured by claimants of out-of-work benefits) has risen slightly this year to 17.8% of the working age population (all 16-64 year olds), and remains higher than the sub-regional, regional and national averages. This in part reflects the unemployment rate (5.6%) which is higher than last year in Manchester, and tends to be higher than the sub-regional, regional and national averages. Large numbers of people in Manchester claiming Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), also contribute to the high worklessness rate in the City.

8.6 The health of Manchester's residents is still relatively poor; life expectancy is gradually increasing, but still lags well behind the rest of the country. For women life expectancy went up to 79.7 years in 2009-11; the gap between this and the national average has narrowed to 3.2 years less than the national average. For men life expectancy has gone up slightly to 74.5, and the gap has narrowed to 4.4 years.

8.7 Despite the extent of deprivation, indicated by much of the social data, the relative strength of the City's economy is apparent in the Gross Added Value data, the best measure of economic performance. There is no data for Manchester itself, the lowest available level ("NUTS 3") being Greater Manchester South, which also includes Salford, Trafford, Stockport and Tameside; however, Manchester makes a significant contribution to the GVA in Greater Manchester South. The rate for this wider area in 2008 (£22,920 per capita) was above both the regional and national averages; the growth rate of 2.8% during 2008, was similar to the regional and national growth rates. No update since 2008 was available at the time of writing.

8.8 Business 'births' and 'deaths' indicate the number of new businesses set up, and closed down, in the City, and are therefore another indicator of the health of the economy (locally, but it will also reflect national trends). In 2010, both occurred at a higher rate than in GM, the NW or GB as a whole, resulting in a net loss of 680 businesses; this followed a net loss of 395 businesses in the previous year, indicating that the current economic situation is having an impact on the City's economy. No update since 2008 was available at the time of writing.

8.9 The figures for average earnings in 2011 of those in work that live in the City was £352.10 (median gross weekly wage of all residents – full-time and part-time). This figure is significantly lower than the average of those who work (but don't necessarily reside) in the City of £427.90, and lower than the GM, NW and national averages. On the other hand the earnings of those who work but don't necessarily live in the City are still significantly above the Greater Manchester and North West averages, and also higher than the national average. This would suggest that many of the more highly paid jobs in the City are not occupied by Manchester residents. This highlights the need to improve the skills and qualifications of Manchester residents, and also to retain and attract more highly qualified and skilled people to live as well as work within the City.

8.10 GCSE results, an indicator of educational attainment, improved further between 2010 and 2011, with 79.7% of pupils in LEA maintained schools and Academies achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in Manchester, compared with 72.4% a year earlier. It is still below the regional (82.2%) and England averages (80.7%), but the gap is narrowing. The proportion of residents with higher qualification levels (NVQ level 4 or equivalent, or above) rose again in 2011 to 38.3% (from 33.2% in 2009/10); this is higher than both the regional average (NW: 28.9%) and the national average (GB: 32.9%).

8.11 The percentage of the City's housing stock that falls into Council Tax band A fell slightly in 2012 to 59.4%, but remains very high compared to 24.8% nationally.

The proportion of the City's stock in the higher bands (D and above) went up slightly to 10.3% during the same period, whilst nationally the proportion remained at around one third. In the private sector, 6.7% of residential properties were vacant in March 2012, a little lower than a year earlier. In 2011, when the rate was 7.1% in Manchester, it was much higher than the average vacancy rates in Greater Manchester (4.8%), the North West (4.8%) and England (3.5%).

8.12 Serious acquisitive crimes have continued to fall: the burglary rate has fallen again during 2011/12, by 10.1%. The robbery rate has continued to fall, also by 10.1%; vehicle crimes (theft from or of a vehicle) fell again, by 21.5%. Serious violent crime incidents also continued to drop, by 15.4%.

Environmental

8.13 Of the City's total area of 11,565 hectares, there were 349 ha of vacant or derelict land and buildings in March 2008; however this is not currently being monitored so there is no update.

8.14 The number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings in Manchester on the Heritage at Risk register has remained at 7 during 2012; work is on-going to improve the situation of these long-standing and challenging cases. These 7 represent approximately 7% of the 97 Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings in Manchester. Manchester has 794 Grade II building (2 more added since last year), of which 18 are considered ‘at risk’ (compared to 22 at risk last year).

8.15 Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live went up to 77% in 2011/12 from 75% in 2010/11.

8.16 The relatively dense urban form of the City and the relative strength of its public transport network is reflected positively in the proportion of trips (71.7%) made to the Regional Centre during the morning peak period (7.30am to 9.30am Monday to Friday) by means other than the private car. This has increased slightly from 70.2% in 2011, and from 51% in 1998; it exceeds the LTP3 target of 70.6 by 2012. The proportion of primary school children travelling by car to school in Manchester has fallen again to 26.8%, lower than the GM average (33.5%); however, the proportion of secondary school children travelling to school by car went up to 22.0% in 2011/12; the GM average also increased, to 19.3%.

8.17 Air pollution, measured by the Government's "headline indicator" (days on which air pollution - one or more of carbon monoxide, PM10 (particulates), nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide - reaches moderate or higher levels), has fluctuated (with no clear trend) over the last few years in Manchester. During 2011, the rolling 5-year average remained at 8 days; the actual figure for the single year was also 8 days, an increase from 2 days in 2010. Since the decline of manufacturing industry the main contributor to air pollution within Manchester has been transport; since 2002, the main pollutant exceeding the limits has been particulates (PM_{10}). The national average for urban areas has risen from 8 days in 2010 (3 days for particulates, 4 for ozone, 1 for NO_2), to 16 days in 2011 (8 days for particulates, 8 for ozone).

8.18 The latest figures for per capita CO_2 emissions in Manchester showed that they remained about the same in 2010 at 5.7 tonnes; CO_2 emissions continue to be below the regional and national average (6.3 and 6.6 tonnes per capita respectively).

8.19 In 2012 the number of parks with a Green Flag award went up to 38, but this represented a smaller total area: 596 ha, almost half (47.7%) of publicly available green leisure space (not including river valleys) in the City, compared to 683 ha in 2011. In addition, the 4 main cemeteries in Manchester (Blackley, Gorton, Philips Park, and Southern Cemetery) now all have a Green Flag award, representing 101 ha (97% of public cemetery land).

8.20 One new Local Nature Reserve (LNR) was declared at the end of 2011, at Wythenshawe Park, taking the total number in the City to 8, covering 392 ha in total. The situation has not changed during 2012. The target is for 1 ha per 1000 population.

8.21 18 of the 36 Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) in Manchester are currently in active conservation management, accounting for 203.9 ha which represents just over two-thirds of the total area covered by SBIs (304 ha). This is one more SBI than last year; the number has increased by one per year over the past 4 years.

8.22 The number of properties at risk of flooding in Manchester, according to the Environment Agency's latest flood risk outlines, is 2,907 in the 1 in 100 year flood risk outline (Flood Zone 3), plus 7,407 in the 1 in 1000 year flood risk outline (Flood Zone 2), giving a total of 10,314. The change from last year's figures (5,026 fewer properties this year) is mainly due to recent changes to the flood risk boundaries for the River Mersey and Chorlton Platt Gore.

Core Indicators

8.23 The table in Chapter 7 sets out the most recent data for the Core Indicators, for 2011/12 unless stated otherwise. The key findings of this Core Indicator monitoring are outlined below. Data collection relating to completed development is being revised and streamlined, but in the meantime the availability of figures has been restricted and the data may be subject to revision when the new system is in place.

Business Development

8.24 Development consisting of only B1 uses accounted for 59% of new employment floorspace developed in 2011/12; this included a large office development in Wythenshawe District Centre and R&D/office development at the Siemens site on Princess Road. Other business development consisted of mixed schemes with A1, A2 and B1 (together with residential in some cases), the largest of which was Lime Square adjacent to Openshaw District Centre. 100% of all new business floorspace was on previously developed land; 38% was within centres (the Wythenshawe office scheme). Sites with planning permission for B1 / B2 / B8 uses currently equate to 25.46 hectares. In addition saved Unitary Development Plan allocations for economic development, which remain part of the development plan, allocate a further 132.17 hectares. In total the sites with planning permission and additional allocated sites provide for 157.63 hectares in total.

Housing

8.25 The number of housing units completed each year increased during the period to 2008, reaching a high of 5,196 units (net) in 2007/08. Since then the global economic downturn has had a significant adverse effect on the house-building industry in the UK. The problems caused by a lack of development funding for builders and of mortgage funding for purchasers has led to a significant slowdown in completions, with a gross completion rate for 2011/12 of 960 units, 35 residential dwellings were demolished during this period and 57 residential dwellings were lost from change of use to non-residential. This results in a net residential completions figure of 868 for 2011/12. This is a higher figure than 2010/11 when 554 net completions took place, however it is still substantially lower than 2,540 units p.a. set out in the Core Strategy for each year from 2011-16.

8.26 The housing provision for Manchester in the Regional Strategy (RS) is 63,000 units net of clearance between 2003-21, which equates to 3,500 per annum. Net completions for the nine year period from 2003 to 2011/12 were 22,381, meaning that completions figures fall short of the RS target by 9,119 units, or 29%.

8.27 The percentage of residential development completed on previously developed land fell slightly to 89.3 %, down from 92.6% in the previous year.

8.28 Although figures vary slightly each year, the majority of new residential development in Manchester is usually high density. In 2009/10, 84% of new- build housing was completed above 50 dwellings per hectare. Average densities for that year were 96 units per hectare, with 76% of completions being flats, the same as for 2008/09. No update on the mix of property types completed in 2011/12 is currently available.

8.29 The number of new residential permissions rose from 1,917 units in 2010/11 to 4,143 units in 2011/12. The most recent estimate is that there are around 10,500 units in Manchester with extant planning permission (including those in schemes under construction). The data supporting these estimates is currently being reviewed and updated, and therefore these figures may be subject to some revision.

Housing Land Supply

8.30 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to “identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements” and to “identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15”. These sites are set out in Manchester City Council’s Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). To take account of the changes in the land supply situation and the local housing market, the Council will be updating the SHLAA in 2013. This review will include an exercise to identify the number of units that are considered deliverable in the next five years.

8.31 Whilst the SHLAA identifies sufficient sites to deliver the level of development planned for in the Core Strategy (with a reasonable allowance for windfalls), there is some disparity between sites which are deliverable in the current economic climate and those which might be expected to be deliverable in a climate of financial certainty and stability.

8.32 The Core Strategy provides for 60,000 new dwellings in Manchester between March 2009 and March 2027. Delivery of residential development is likely to vary across the plan period. To date, there is an undersupply of 1,846 dwellings (554 units completed in 2010/11, compared to the Core Strategy’s estimate of 728; and 868 completed in 2011/12 compared to the Core Strategy figure of 2,540).

Transport

8.33 Manchester City Council has used the Greater Manchester Transport Unit's 'Accession' mapping software to provide the figures for indicator 3b. 100% of residential completions for 2010/11 fell within 30 minutes walking / public transport travel time of a secondary and primary school, a medical centre / GP, an employment area and a district centre; these figures have been 100% for the past 7 years. 88.5% of residential completions in 2010/11 fell within 30 minutes walking / public transport time of a hospital, compared to 98.4% the year before. No update for 2011/12 was available at the time of writing.

8.34 For travel times to primary and secondary schools and areas of employment the results are based on peak travel times; for GPs / health centres, hospitals and district centres results are based on off peak travel times.

8.35 The Accession mapping software gives travel times to local services as points, so for district centres the travel times given are to the nearest point of the district centre; for areas of employment which are defined in the ODPM Core Indicators Paper as "those super output areas that have 500+ jobs within them" the travel time is based on travelling to a point in the middle of that super output area.

Local Services

8.36 65% of new office space in 2011/12 was built in town centres (a large scheme in Wythenshawe District Centre) along with 57% of retail development (in Wythenshawe, Baguley and Openshaw district centres), and 50% of new hotel floorspace (in the City Centre). A large development in Openshaw, ‘Lime Square’ consisting of office, food and non-food retail and 2090 sqm of leisure space, overlapped with the boundary of Openshaw District Centre, the majority of the scheme falling immediately adjacent to the centre..

Minerals

8.37 Data at a local authority area is not available for this indicator. The Greater Manchester Minerals & Waste Planning Unit (MWPU) has provided a summary of the position in Greater Manchester and the North West and this is included as Appendix B in Chapter 11 of this AMR.

Waste

8.38 No new waste facilities became operable during 2011/12 within Manchester. The Greater Manchester Minerals & Waste Planning Unit (MWPU) has provided a summary of the position on national, regional, sub-regional and local policy, and this is included as Appendix C in Chapter 12.

8.39 Recycling in Manchester has increased substantially since 2001/02, when

3.3% of the City's household waste was recycled. Over the last year (2011/12) the proportion recycled rose from 17.0% to 19.9%; the proportion composted increased from 8.7% to 14.1%. The combined figure for waste recycled/composted/reused was therefore 34.0%, substantially higher than last year (25.8%); there is still some way to go to reach the GM Joint Waste DPD target of 50% of household waste to be recycled/composted by 2020. The total amount of waste collected fell again in 2011/12 to 172,073 tonnes, despite Manchester's growing population. A large scale improvement in recycling services in Greater Manchester is in the pipeline and this is expected to lead to a large increase in the percentage of waste recycled. This year Manchester tipped 23,341 tonnes (compared to 14,862 tonnes last year) at the new IVC (in-vessel composting) treatment areas for garden and food waste in Bredbury in Stockport and Waithlands in Rochdale.

Flood Protection and Waste Quality

8.40 In 2011/12, Manchester did not approve any developments contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water quality or flood risk grounds.

Biodiversity

8.41 The number and area of Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) increased by 1 to 36 in 2012, now covering a total area of 304 ha. This number includes one SSSI near the airport, Cotteril Clough (11.4 ha), 68% of which is in a ‘favourable condition’.

Renewable Energy

8.42 Developments with some renewable energy capacity completed in Manchester have not been monitored since 2007/8.

9 Conclusion

9.1 This 2012 Annual Monitoring Report provides the latest update on the indicators established for monitoring the development plan. The period covered in this AMR is April 2011 to March 2012, and pre – dates the adoption of the Core Strategy in July 2012. This Annual Monitoring Report provides the latest available update on the indicators established for monitoring the then current development plan, the Unitary Development Plan. The indicator set has evolved over time to reflect changes in relevance of and availability of data. The range of indicators will be reviewed for the next AMR, now that the Core Strategy has been adopted, to bring it in line, where possible, with the set of indicators identified within that document, and to include 'significant effects indicators' linked to the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). At this stage it will be possible to consider progress towards the broader objectives of both the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal framework, which will give an indication of whether the plan is delivering the spatial vision for the City.

9.2 The AMR 2012 shows that the current global economic downturn has impacted on Manchester in terms of the numbers of completed developments, the net loss of businesses, and relatively high rates of unemployment. The City however has a strong underlying economy and the capacity to accommodate greatly increased rates of development. The AMR also shows that there have continued to be improvements in educational attainment, crime rates, the quality and management of open spaces and biodiversity, and recycling. The number of net residential completions has increased, as has the number of units given planning permission, and the amount of completed non-residential floorspace has also gone up in 2011/12.

Appendix A: Action taken under the Duty to Cooperate on Strategic Matters

Co-Operation on Strategic Matters

The Localism Act 2011 introduced the Duty to Co-operate, which applies to specified bodies when they are preparing strategic planning policies, defined as policies which address issues affecting more than one planning area. The duty applies to the preparation of policies in the fullest sense, including work undertaken to support the policy, such as background evidence.

The most significant piece of work that the Council has undertaken during the monitoring period was the final stage of the Core Strategy, including its examination and adoption. However, because the Core Strategy was submitted before the Localism Act came into effect, the Core Strategy was not formally covered by the duty to co-operate.

While the introduction of the Duty to Cooperate post – dates the period during which the Core Strategy was prepared, the table below summarises the action that has been taken by the Council that could be considered to meet the duty to co-operate since the introduction of the Localism Act. It includes co-operation initiated by other bodies whose strategic planning affects the Manchester area.

Strategic Issues Considered	**With whom the issue was discussed (i.e. those covered by the duty) and how (email, letter, meeting)**	**Date Discussions Took Place**	**Outcome of Discussion**	**Geographical Scale of the Issue**
Salford Core Strategy Publication Draft Approach to managing economic growth	Salford City Council Consultation on Core Strategy	SCC consultation – 13-2-2012 to 2/4/2012	New policy text agreed by both councils	Greater Manchester Regional Centre

within the Regional Centre	Publication Draft, response from MCC by letter, meeting between the Councils	MCC response – 2/4/2012 Meeting – 25/6/2012 Amendment agreed – 24/7/2012		
Bury Core Strategy Cross Boundary and Strategic Issues, including those relating to the: ▪ Economy ▪ Community ▪ Environment ▪ Transport	Blackburn with Darwen Council Rossendale Borough Council Rochdale Council Manchester City Council Salford City Council Bolton Council Environment Agency Homes and Communities Agency Transport for Greater Manchester Highways Agency Meeting	23rd July 2012	The discussion identified a range of actions for further co-operation.	North Manchester including wider City Region Bury Rochdale Manchester Salford Bolton Blackburn & Darwen Rossendale Borough

Rochdale Core Strategy Cross Boundary and Strategic Issues including: - Economy - Community - Environment - Transport - Delivery	Calderdale MBC Lancashire County Council GM Planning and Housing Highways Agency Transport for Greater Manchester Rossendale BC Manchester City Council Bury Council Pennine Prospects Oldham Council	21st August 2012	The discussion clarified the position of Rochdale on the key strategic issues. Reference to this meeting can be found on Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council's Website within the "Statement of Consultation Draft Core Strategy August 2012"	North Manchester including wider City Region Bury Rochdale Oldham Manchester Blackburn & Darwen Rossendale Calderdale Lancashire
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) Strategic surface water flood map, investigation of identified 'hotspot' areas, context and approach for future working	GM districts, EA, UU Meetings, Workshops, Emails, Reports	Monthly meetings, programme of workshops, regular correspondence January – December 2012	Production of SWMP including surface water flooding hotspot reports	Greater Manchester
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) Format / Content	GM districts, EA, UU meetings and emails	Programme of meetings and associated emails January 2012 –	Ongoing, to agree common text and approach to LFRMSs	Greater Manchester

Strategic Environmental Assessment	Salford CC, Trafford MBC meetings and associated emails Environment Agency / English Heritage / Natural England emails	December 2012 Programme of meetings and associated emails August 2012 – December 2012	SEA cooperation with Salford and Trafford, engagement with the required statutory bodies	Manchester Salford and Trafford
Joint Minerals Development Plan Document (JMDPD) Preparation of the JMDPD including Examination in Public (EIP), Main Modifications consultation and eventual adoption	GM Districts, JMDPD stakeholders	Programme of meetings and associated emails, January – December 2012; EIP hearings on 22nd/23rd February and 21st November 2012	Production of JMDPD	Greater Manchester

Appendix B: MWPU note on core indicators for minerals

GREATER MANCHESTER MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING UNIT (MWPU)

STRATEGIC PLANNING INFORMATION GROUP

October 2011

Briefing Note prepared by the Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (MWPU) on Annual Monitoring Report information

CORE INDICATORS

Information required to assist in completing Core Indicators M1 and M2 for minerals.

The most up-to-date figures available for primary aggregate production are for 2009. The information is set out in North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) *Annual Monitoring Report 2010* (AM2009). Figures for secondary / recycled aggregate production and re-use can also be found in this document, as well as in the ODPM *Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction and Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England 2005*, and the most recent data (from 2008) in Capita Symonds and Alfatek Redox (UK) *Construction, demolition and excavation waste streams in the North West region of England.*

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY – MINERALS

Construction, demolition and excavation waste streams in the North West region of England 2008

In 2005 estimates were generated for certain key components of mainly-inert CDEW in England. WRAP, Capita Symonds and Alfatek Redox (UK) sought to update these estimates with the 2008 study named above. The headline figure was 83.24 million tonnes of CDEW generated in 2008, which is down by 7% on the 2005 figure of 89.63

million tonnes. Of this waste, 19.53 million tonnes was deposited at permitted landfill sites in 2008; which is down by 30% from the 2005 figure of 27.75 million tonnes.

NWRAWP (AM2009)

Production of primary land-won aggregates – The RAWP Annual Monitoring Report 2010 provides an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside for the year 2009. Data for the year 2010 is currently being collated; however, the final report for 2010 figures is not due to be published until 2012. Aggregate sales during 2009 was 0.30 million tonnes for crushed rock and 0.37 million tonnes for sand and gravel, giving a total production figure of 0.67 million tonnes. Figures cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for reasons of confidentiality.

Production of secondary / recycled aggregates – In 2005 Capita Symonds was commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government to produce a report on the arisings and use of alternatives in England. In 2007 their report 'Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005' was published. Table 1 illustrates the findings of the report for the North West and England.

Table 1: Alternative Arisings in North West in 2005 (million tonnes)

Material	North West	England
Pulverised Fuel Ash	0.42mt	5.0mt
Furnace Bottom Ash	0.08mt	1.0mt
Slate Waste	0.20mt	0.5mt
Spent Railway Track Ballast	0.38mt	1.4mt
Waste (Container) Glass	0.27mt	2.0mt

During the AM2009 Annual Monitoring Survey, no data was submitted by quarries in Greater Manchester for the arisings of secondary aggregate during the period 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009. Therefore the figures below are the most up-to-date and were collected as part of the AM2008 Annual Monitoring Survey for the period 01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008 in the North West. Table 2 illustrates the findings of this survey.

Table 2: Alternatives Arisings in North West 2008 (million tonnes)

Material	**Cheshire**	**Cumbria**	**Lancashire**	**G'Manchester, Halton, Merseyside & Warrington**	**Total North West England**
Pulverised Fuel Ash	-	-	-	0.13mt	0.13mt
Furnace Bottom Ash	-	-	-	0.01mt	0.01mt
Slate Waste	-	0.29mt	-	-	0.29mt
Total Alternatives	-	0.29mt	-	0.14mt	0.43mt

The total arisings of Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) has fallen by 31% since 2005, from 0.42mt to 0.13mt in 2008. Total arisings of Furnace Bottom Ash has also fallen dramatically since 2005 by 87.5%, from 0.08mt to 0.01mt in 2008. The arisings of slate waste has increased by 31%, from 0.20mt in 2005 to 0.29mt in 2008.

Revised apportionments were agreed upon during the AM2009 monitoring period in light of the release of the 'National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England 2005-2020'. Further details can be found within Chapter 12 of the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2010, the link to which is as follows:

http://cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/planning_and_building_control/spatial_planning/minerals_and_waste/nwrawp.aspx

The table below identifies the North West Sub-regional apportionments 2005 – 2020 (mt).

Sub-region	Sand and gravel apportionment 2005-2020	Total requirement 2005-2020	Crushed rock apportionment 2005-2020	Total requirement 2005-2020
Cheshire	1.51	24.18	0.04	0.66
Cumbria	0.88	14.1	4.02	64.4
Greater Manchester/ Merseyside/Warrington	0.43	7.04	1.32	21.12
Lancashire	0.44	6.86	4.24	67.9
North West Total	**3.26mt**	**52.18mt**	**9.62mt**	**154.08mt**

Study to fill the evidence gaps for construction, demolition and excavation waste streams in the North West region of England

The North West Regional Technical Advisory Body (NWRTAB) for Waste and the North West RAWP (which has membership of officers from the Environment Agency, all of the North West Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities and the North West Regional Assembly) commissioned a waste survey for the North West region of England. This was funded from the BREW fund, the North West Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities (Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumbria, 10 GM Authorities, Merseyside and Warrington), the Environment Agency and the North West Regional Assembly.

The study, published in July 2007, was undertaken by Smiths Gore and represents the most up-to-date information available for this waste stream. However, the results have not been broken down below regional estimates due to the low return rate of surveys.

The CDEW arisings generated, processed or handled and disposed of in 2006 are shown in Table 2 below. The survey estimated that some 11,345,222 tonnes of waste was generated in 2006, compared to the national survey result of 10,792,823 tonnes for 2005.

Table 2: Regional estimates of CDEW generated, processed or handled and disposed of in 2006

Operators that generate arisings	Regional estimate[1]	Operators that process / handle / transport arisings	Regional estimate[1]	Operators that dispose of arisings	Regional estimate[1]
Demolition contractors	No data	Crushers and screens	5,168,157	Landfill sites	4,113,878
House builders	183,245	Composters	44,500	Registered Exempt Sites[3]	3,438,940
Highways works	27,500	MRFs and WTSs	3,357,349	Quarries	1,499,436
Land regeneration firms	No data	Registered Exempt Sites[3]	3,438,940		
Land remediation firms	No data	Rail ballast recyclers	436,000		
Ports and harbours	<25,000	Skip hire operators	No data		
Power stations[2]	>5,000,000	Quarries	1,499,436		
Pre-cast concrete manufacture	3,957,360				
Quarries	1,499,436				

All figures are in tonnes
No data means that due to the low response rate received from this operator group, data is not presented for them
Some opertaors (e.g., quarries) generate, process and dispose of CDEW and so appear in all three sections
1 Regional estimate is the mean regional estimate of CDEW arisings or waste handled for all types of waste
2 Only one power station reported producing and handling relevant waste, so data is not presented
3 Data presented for all types of RES surveyed. There was 1,510,788 tonnes of waste received at Paragraph 9 and 19 RESs

The total arisings for the region when compared to the national survey were similar, although the source of waste differed.

Greater Manchester Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)

The 2008 Environment Agency waste interrogator data provides a figure of 1,299,421 tonnes of CDEW for the Greater Manchester sub-region.

Development of a Joint Minerals Development Plan Document

The 10 Greater Manchester Authorities also have a requirement to include minerals policies and identify sites for aggregate extraction, processing and safeguarding within each of their LDFs. In August 2009, agreement was reached across the Greater Manchester sub-region by Bolton Council, Bury Council, Manchester City Council, Oldham Council, Rochdale Council, Salford City Council, Stockport Council, Tameside Council, Trafford Council and Wigan Council to prepare a joint Development Plan Document, the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document (JMDPD). The JMDPD is Greater Manchester's preferred approach to implementing the minerals-related aspects of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The production of the JMDPD commenced in November 2009, the date of adoption is currently estimated at April-May 2013. The Minerals Plan was submitted to the

Secretary of State in November 2011 and the Independent Examination took place in Feb-Nov 2012.

Context

The level of minerals produced within the area of Greater Manchester has been fairly steady over recent years. The area of Greater Manchester has the largest population within the Northwest, and has seen an increase in the activity of the construction industry over recent years through residential and retail/commercial and industrial development. This means the area is placing a high demand on the supply of raw materials. However, Greater Manchester is not self sufficient in the production of the primary minerals required to sustain this activity. Consequently the area has relied upon imports of materials from neighbouring areas.

Coinciding with the increase in construction activity is that of demolition, indicating an increase in the level of construction and demolition waste produced. This material can be processed for use as recycled aggregate, thereby reducing the need for primary aggregates.

The framework for minerals planning in England is set out within the NPPF. It sets out the requirements of national policy and how this needs to be planned for locally through the development of Local Plans.

Greater Manchester has a requirement to contribute to the supply of aggregates as apportioned by the Aggregate Working Party (AWP, formerly known as RAWP). The agreed regional apportionment of land-won aggregates to 2020 in the North West is 52 million tonnes of sand and gravel, and 154 million tonnes of crushed rock. This is broken down to produce a sub-regional apportionment for Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton and Warrington of 6.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel, and 21.1 million tonnes of crushed rock from 2005 – 2020.

Current Minerals Policies and Status

The Minerals policies which apply to the area of Greater Manchester are to be found within each of the 10 Greater Manchester authority's Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) or Adopted Core Strategy. The JMDPD will eventually replace the Minerals policies contained within the UDPs and will provide the basis for the provision for a steady and sustainable supply of minerals to meet the regions needs.

Profile of the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document ("the JMDPD")

Overview

Role & Subject	The JMDPD will: • Set out the strategic aims and objectives relating to minerals for the Greater Manchester area; • Develop the main policies and broad framework for implementation and monitoring; • Detail how the Planning Authorities will meet their contribution to delivering the identified needs of the region for all minerals, within acceptable social, economic and environmental parameters. • Set out how minerals will be considered alongside other spatial concerns, recognising the importance of the prudent use of minerals in preserving natural resources; • Safeguard existing rail head, wharfage, and other storage and handling facilities and identify future sites to accommodate such facilities; • Safeguard rail and water-served sites for concrete batching, coated materials, and the reprocessing of recycled and secondary materials into aggregate, and, where appropriate, identify future sites for these uses; • Indicate areas where future working might be sustainable; • Identify Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) • Include a key diagram detailing sites identified within the plan area, and a set of 10 inset maps, one for each district, to be included within their individual proposals maps; and • Set out detailed criteria based and site specific policies for the plan area.
Coverage	Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, Manchester City Council, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Salford City Council, Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council.
Status	Joint Development Plan Document

Conformity	The JMDPD will be written to conform to National Planning Guidance and each of the District's Local Plans.

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	November – December 2009
Regulation 25 Consultation[1]	November 2009 – November 2010
Publication of the JMDPD[2]	July- September 2011
Date for Submission to SoS	November 2011
Pre-Examination Meeting	December 2011
Examination	February – November 2012
Receipt of Binding Report	January 2013
Estimated Date for Adoption	April-May 2013

Arrangements for Production

[1] Regulation 25 consultation will include the opportunity in Febraury/March 2010 to comment on a series of Topic Papers, covering areas such as safeguarding mineral resources, meeting the need for mineral extraction and Development Management. Following this, in September/October 2010, there will be an opportunity to comment on the preferred approach towards planning for minerals.

[2] This includes a statutory 6 week consultation in line with Regulation 28

Organisational Lead	Work on the JMDPD will be co-ordinated and managed by the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (MWPU) on behalf of each District.
Political Management	A Joint Committee will be established to act as an Executive, with responsibility for approval of the document except at publication and adoption, at which point the JMDPD must be agreed by each District's Full Council, with delegated approval to the Joint Committee at submission. The Joint Committee will be supported by a Steering Group consisting of officers from each of the Districts.
Resources	MWPU will have responsibility for co-ordinating and managing the JMDPD preparation, also drawing on contributions from each of the ten Greater Manchester Councils and the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) Policy Unit.
Stakeholder Involvement	Consultation on the JMDPD will be carried out in accordance with each of the District's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). To ensure conformity with the SCIs, the existing Consultation Strategy for the JWDPD will be updated in light of revisions to the District SCIs.

Additional Information for the Production of the JMDPD

Evidence Base

The following documents represent the main existing evidence base for minerals:

- RAWP Annual Monitoring Report 2010
- AMRI Survey
- NW Regional Study in to arisings of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
- AGMA Report: Investigation in to Minerals Resources in Greater Manchester
- ODPM Survey on Arisings of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (2005) (Symonds Report)

Monitoring

In respect of the JMDPD, annual monitoring will be carried out by MWPU as they are the most appropriate body to undertake this work. A report will be produced and this will be incorporated in to each districts Annual Monitoring Report. The document will contain details on the progress of the JMDPD, and make any necessary amendments to the LDS timetable. Monitoring of the JMDPD will be carried in accordance with each of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities and the Regulations.

Risk Assessment

Every effort will be made to ensure that the programme set out for the JMDPD will be fulfilled, but clearly there are various risks to different aspects of it. The following table identifies these possible risks, the problems that could ensue and the mitigation measures that might be taken to alleviate them.

Risk	**Problem**	**Mitigation Measure**
Staff absence/ Turnover	May leave the JMDPD under resourced and delay production	Staff will be drawn from the planning team within MWPU. The Plan will be produced by a team of people who will share knowledge on production issues and will be able to provide cover. Further, as part of Urban Vision, staff with significant policy making experience can be called on, in necessary.
Political Delay/ programme slippage	Due to the unique nature of the production arrangement of this JMDPD, it is required to gain approval at key stages through the 10 authorities. Therefore there is the risk that key dates may not be met due to timings of Full Council meetings.	The Joint Committee and the JMDPD Steering Group have been established to ensure that political commitment from each authority is gained from the outset and to raise the importance of meeting key dates for council approval.

One or more Authorities withdraws from the Joint Working arrangements	An authority may choose to withdraw from the arrangements to produce the JMDPD as a result of change of circumstances or as a result of disagreements occurring regarding plan production	Every effort will be made to maintain good working relations throughout plan production. However where an authority chooses to withdraw from joint working arrangements, the established Local Agreement allows the remaining authorities to reserve the right to continue to work together to develop a JMDPD for the remaining sub-region area.
General Election and local elections	Risk of delay due to restrictions on consultations and approval of plans in approach to elections.	For local elections, ensure approvals process and consultations are arranged outside of this period. Influence of general election may depend on date and could delay the timetable.

Appendix C MWPU note on core indicators for waste

GREATER MANCHESTER MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING UNIT (MWPU)

STRATEGIC PLANNING INFORMATION GROUP

October 2011

Briefing Note prepared by the Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (MWPU) on Annual Monitoring Report information

CORE INDICATORS

Information required to assist in completing Core Indicators W1 and W2 for waste.

In July 2008 the Government issued revised Core Indicators for waste, amongst other areas.

In relation to W1 – capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities by type - the accompanying spreadsheet has been prepared which includes details of all waste planning applications that have been approved between April 2010 and March 2011. It is important to note that in order to keep this spreadsheet up to date it is absolutely essential that Districts forward any waste related planning applications, or existing waste sites to be redeveloped, to MWPU for comment.

Information required for core indicator W2- details of Municipal waste arisings and management by type- cannot be provided by MWPU. Therefore you will need to contact your waste collection authorities directly to obtain this information.

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY – WASTE

National Policy

The Government announced in June 2010 that is to carry out a full review of waste policy in England, looking at the most effective ways of reducing waste, maximising the money to be made from waste and recycling, and how waste policies affect local communities and individual households. The review publication can be found here:

http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf

Regional Spatial Strategy

The regional planning function of Regional LA Leaders' Boards – the previous Regional Assemblies – is being wound up and their central government funding has ended. The planning data and research they currently hold will still be available to local authorities for the preparation of their local plans whilst they put their own alternative arrangements in place for the collection and analysis of evidence. Notwithstanding, the new Government regards the Regional Leaders' Boards as an unnecessary tier of bureaucracy.

National Studies

Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) arisings, use and disposal for England 2008.

In 2005 estimates were generated for certain key components of mainly-inert CDEW in England. WRAP, Capita Symonds and Alfatek Redox (UK) sought to update these estimates with the 2008 study named above. The headline figure was 83.24 million tonnes of CDEW generated in 2008, which is down by 7% on the 2005 figure of 89.63 million tonnes. Of this waste, 19.53 million tonnes was deposited at permitted landfill sites in 2008; which is down by 30% from the 2005 figure of 27.75 million tonnes.

Regional Studies

Study to fill the evidence gaps for Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste streams in the North West region of England

The North West Regional Technical Advisory Body (NWRTAB) for Waste and the North West RAWP (which has membership of officers from the Environment Agency, all of the North West Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities and the North West Regional Assembly) commissioned a waste survey for the North West region of England. This was funded from the BREW fund, the North West Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities (Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumbria, 10 GM Authorities, Merseyside and Warrington), the Environment Agency and the North West Regional Assembly.

The study, published in July 2007, was undertaken by Smiths Gore and represents the most up-to-date information available for this waste stream. However, the results have not been broken down below regional estimates due to the low return rate of surveys. The survey estimated that some 11,345,222 tonnes of waste was generated in 2006, compared to the national survey result of 10,792,823 tonnes for 2005.

Greater Manchester Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)

The 2008 Environment Agency waste interrogator data provides a figure of 1,299,421 tonnes of CDEW for the Greater Manchester sub-region.

North West England Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings Survey 2009

The Local Authorities of the North West Region, plus 4NW, have commissioned a survey of the waste produced by Commercial and Industrial (C and I) companies throughout the region, to update the regional assessment of total waste arisings. The survey details that the total North West regional arisings for 2009 totals 7,631,158 tonnes, which is down 6% on the 2006 survey. Of the total arisings, 20.2% was landfilled and 59.8% was recycled.

Development of a Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD)

In February 2011, the Waste Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. During the examination hearing sessions, which were held at the end of June with an additional session in September, a number of proposed minor changes to the Submitted Waste Plan were proposed. The Inspectors report is due to be published in November and if found sound, the Waste Plan is scheduled to be adopted in January 2012.

As part of the evidence base for the JWDPD, the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit commissioned a Needs Assessment in 2007; it was then updated in 2010. The Needs Assessment models future waste arisings alongside current/planned waste capacity data to identify future waste treatment and disposal requirements. The headline figures for waste arisings in Greater Manchester for 2009 are as follows:

- 2,517,010 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste per annum.
- 1,299,421 tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste per annum which is under management.
- 275,000 tonnes of Solid Derived Fuel, created from the municipal solid waste management methods of the PFI sites.
- 300,000 tonnes of agricultural waste.

Municipal Waste Management Strategies (MWMS)

There are two waste disposal authorities in Greater Manchester; they are Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council (WMBC) which manages waste produced within Wigan MBC and Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA) which manages the waste of the other 9 authorities in Greater Manchester. Each WDA is responsible for producing a Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS).

Wigan

The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Wigan was adopted in December 2009 and provides a framework for managing Local Authority collected waste arisings until 2030. The aim of this document includes reducing Local Authority collected waste growth to 1% by 2010 and 0% by 2020 and increasing recycling at Household Waste Recycling Centres to 70% by 2013.

Table 1 below indicates the forecast Local Authority collected waste arisings within Wigan at five year intervals throughout the Plan period, illustrating the predicted arrest in growth in waste arisings in line with the targets.

Table 1

Wigan Waste Disposal Authority: Local Authority collected waste Arisings (tonnes per annum) 2009-2027				
Waste Arisings 2009 Taken from the Needs Assessment 2010	Forecast Waste Arisings 2012	Forecast Waste Arisings 2017	Forecast Waste arisings 2022	Forecast Waste Arisings 2027
160,000	163,000	166,000	167,000	167,000

Greater Manchester

The Greater Manchester Municipal Waste Management Strategy, was adopted in 2004 and updated in 2007. It covers the other nine of the ten Greater Manchester districts and sets out a framework for managing Local Authority collected waste arisings up to 2030. The headline targets of the Strategy include:

1. arresting the increases in Local Authority collected waste arisings to:
    - no more than 1% per annum by 2010
    - zero by 2020 and
    - no growth through to 2030
2. achieving levels of recycling and composting of household waste:
    - 33% by 2010
    - a minimum of 50% by 2020 and through to 2030

The table 2 below indicates the forecast Local Authority collected waste arisings within the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority area, at five year intervals throughout the Plan period, illustrating the predicted arrest in growth in waste arisings in line with the targets above.

Table 2

Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority: Local Authority collected waste arisings (tonnes per annum) 2009-2027.				
Waste Arisings 2009.Taken from the Needs Assessment 2010.	Forecast Waste Arisings 2012	Forecast Waste Arisings 2017	Forecast Waste Arisings 2022	Forecast Waste Arisings 2027
1,111, 271	1,115,480	1,114,077	1,114,077	1,114,077

To assist in delivering the strategy, the GMWDA has signed a 25 year Private Finance Initiative waste and recycling contract with Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Limited. The contract has started a £640 million construction programme which will create a network of state-of-the-art recycling facilities over the next 5 years. The introduction of the facilities will divert more than 75% of Greater Manchester's waste away from landfill which will be the greatest amount of diversion of all local authorities across the UK.

Translation

اگر انگریزی آپ کی مادری زبان نہیں اور آپکوان معلومات کا ترجمہ چاہیے یا یہ معلومات بڑے حروف، بریل (نابینا افراد کی تحریر)، بذریعہ ای میل یا آڈیو ٹیپ پر چاہییں تو براہ مہربانی
0161 234 4579 پر فون کریں یا ای میل: planning@manchester.gov.uk کے ذریعے ہمارے ساتھ رابطہ کریں۔

اذا كانت الانجليزية ليست لغتك الأم، وأنت في حاجة الى نسخة مترجمة، أو بحروف كبيرة أو بالبرايل أوعلى شريط، الرجاء الاتصال
برقم الهاتف: 0161 234 4579 أو اتصل بنا عن طريق الايمايل ب: planning@manchester.gov.uk

આપની પ્રથમ ભાષા અંગ્રેજી ન હોય અને આપને મોટાં છાપેલાં અક્ષરોમાં, અંધલિપિમાં, ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કે ઓડિયો ટેઇપ પર આ અનુવાદની જરૂર હોય તો કૃપા કરી,
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