Authority Monitoring Report 2013

Manchester City Council

Report to monitor the delivery of the Local Plan for the period April 2012-March 2013

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1 Introduction

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is prepared under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, Section 35 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the subsequent Local Planning Regulations 2012, to inform the public about the implementation of the Authority's local development scheme (LDS) and local development policies. In addition, it is a requirement of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans such as the local development plan are monitored.

Manchester's local development policies are contained within its Core Strategy DPD together with a set of saved UDP policies. The Core Strategy is accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal Report which identifies the significant environmental, social and economic effects of the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy was adopted in July 2012. It was decided that following the document's adoption it was timely to review the AMR, to incorporate the indicators identified within it, together with additional significant effect indicators from the Sustainability Appraisal. The review also took into account the availability of data and the practicality of collating it, to arrive at an effective yet achievable set of indicators.

The Authority is required to produce an AMR at least once every 12 months. Following on from last year's report which covered the period April 2011 to March 2012, this AMR 2013 relates mainly to the period **April 2012 to March 2013**, except where data was not available for this exact time period, or it made sense to provide more recent data. 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 Context

Manchester's Local Development Documents (formerly known as the Local Development Framework (LDF)) play an important role in delivering the City Council's vision for Manchester. The following documents are 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 further considered in the future.
- Supplementary Planning Documents which provide more detail to policies in the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations document or any other future Local Plan document. Such documents include 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 was adopted in April 2013.

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.

Since the publication of the last Monitoring Report in January 2013 the Council has adopted the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (April 2013).

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 is 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.

The implementation of policies contained within 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 these policies and can lead to the instigation changes when required.

3 Local Development Scheme

Revisions since the last Authority Monitoring Report

The Council has not amended the Local Development Scheme since the last Authority Monitoring Report.

Future Revisions to the Local Development Scheme

The 2012 Local Development Scheme lists four Development Plan Documents, all of which were due to be adopted by December 2013. As reported in last year's Authority Monitoring Report, the Core Strategy and the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document were adopted in 2012. The Joint Minerals Development Plan Document was adopted in April 2013, so the only Development Plan Document (DPD) listed in the Local Development Scheme where adoption is outstanding is the Site-Specific Allocations DPD. Work on this DPD has not yet started, as the scope of the document is still being determined. The timescale for preparation of this DPD will be drawn up once the content has been confirmed, and the Local Development Scheme will be updated accordingly. At the same time the other DPDs will be taken out of the sections on Proposed Local Development Documents in the Local Development Scheme as they are now adopted.

The Core Strategy has replaced significant elements of Manchester's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and contains a list of the superseded UDP policies. The Local Development Scheme contains a list of saved UDP policies, which pre-date the adoption of the Core Strategy. A number of the saved UDP policies listed in the Local Development Scheme have now been superseded, so this list will be updated when the Local Development Scheme is updated. In the meantime extant UDP policies can be downloaded from the Council's website at http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4975/extant_udp_policies.

Sustainability Appraisal

The final Sustainability Appraisal Report, to accompany the Publication Core Strategy, was produced in February 2011. Further proposed amendments to the Core Strategy were determined not to require further Sustainability Appraisal. The SA Report and Appendices are available online at:
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4282/core_strategy_publication_sustainability_appraisal_and_appendices.

Website

Documents relating to the planning framework for Manchester, including the Core Strategy and the interactive Proposals Map, can be viewed on and downloaded from the Council's website at:
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500002/council_policies_and_strategies/3301/core_strategy.

4 Monitoring Framework Principles

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 Authority Monitoring Reports is now to share with the public the performance and achievements of the planning service, in terms of the implementation of the local development scheme (LDS) and local development policies. In addition, at least once every 12 months. it is desirable to combine this with the SEA Directive requirement to monitor the significant environmental effects of the development plan, into a single monitoring report. 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. However, if relevant, they are required by the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the subsequent Local Planning Regulations 2012, to report on:

- net additional dwellings
- net additional affordable housing units
- details of neighbourhood development orders made or neighbourhood development plans adopted
- Community Infrastructure Levy receipts
- action taken under the duty to co-operate (the new requirement to work with various public bodies on planning issues)

Manchester has not adopted a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, but the other requirements are relevant, and are reported on in subsequent chapters or appendices.

Following the adoption of the Core Strategy in July 2012, it was decided that the AMR should be reviewed for 2013, to incorporate (in addition to the above) the indicators identified for each policy. It was also decided incorporate indicators of the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects of the Core Strategy, from the Sustainability Appraisal, taking into account the availability of data and the practicality of collating it. The aim was to arrive at a comprehensive yet achievable set of indicators.

For each Core Strategy policy, there is one or more indicator (subject to availability of data at the present time), most of which are taken from the Core Strategy itself. There is also a set of sustainability indicators, drawn largely from the Sustainability Appraisal, which aim to measure significant environmental, social and economic effects.

For each indicator, the figures for Manchester are given, along with an indication of recent trends, and sub-regional/regional/national comparisons, if available and appropriate. Where these indicators link to local and/or national targets, reference has been made to these. Since not all the figures relate to the specific period April 2012 to March 2013, as set out in the

Introduction, the time period for each indicator dataset is included in the tables.

This set of indicators, taken together, will provide a measure of the effectiveness of the policies in the Core Strategy, as well as any unforeseen adverse effects, and 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.

It should be remembered, however, that those aspects of the socio-economic and environmental context that are likely to be significantly affected by the policies in the Core Strategy, will in most cases also be influenced by factors other than planning, e.g. health, education and crime strategies. Therefore such monitoring may also identify where other strategies need to be revised. 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.

The saved UDP policies will be monitored via the most relevant indicators in the main report, as listed in Appendix F.

5 Analysis

Summary

This AMR is the first that considers indicators related to policies in the Manchester Core Strategy, adopted in July 2012. For this reason, for indicators that have been introduced through the Core Strategy there is not always trend data in this report.

The data presented through the AMR provide an important indication of how the City is growing compared to the vision within the Local Plan. It can suggest whether policy has been effective and whether there may be a need for a review. However, the Local Plan seeks to guide local development pressure, and operates in a wider context in which many other forces and influences also shape the local development landscape. Therefore, whilst the AMR gives an impression of how the City is developing, it is a reflection of the amalgam of forces that produce the development landscape, not just the Local Plan.

The Core Strategy was prepared at a time of economic success, but its introduction came in the midst of a significant economic recession that had a particular effect on development (and national development policy). Rates of development declined markedly across the country as a consequence of economic conditions.

As a location that previously supported very high levels of development and regeneration, Manchester has witnessed considerable reductions in development activity since 2009 due to the recession, and the data in the AMR should be analysed in this light. In this report there are a number of targets against which indicators have fallen short. This is not, though, evidence that these policies are wrong or have been wrongly applied. Rather, this is a symptom of the City's reaction to a global economic shock. Despite the effects of the recession, there are also signs of improvement and reasons for optimism.

The rate of housing development has increased by over 200% over the last two monitoring periods, up from 545 to 1,231 (and 1,756, including student accommodation); vacancy rates in District Centres have fallen since the previous survey in 2009; there has been significant planning activity around the City Centre, the Etihad campus and Airport City. These are indications that Manchester has weathered the recent economic storm more successfully than many other places, and that it is well placed to maximise the forces of economic recovery as they become increasingly manifest.

It is also apparent that the Council has maintained its commitment to core development principles in the face of economic pressure to compromise. Sustainable development remains a priority, evinced through the on-going focus on brownfield development and strong accessibility credentials. The City's per capita reduction in CO_2 also continues, making further progress to the 2020 target, although more work in needed in this area.

The economic conditions that we are facing, however, are more enduring than first anticipated. Although the recovery does appear to have begun, the future to which we are moving will be different from the future than was anticipated before the recession. To take account of this, the Council plans to review and update the Core Strategy so that it is better aligned to the consequent changes to the economy and national planning policy. The review of the Core Strategy will enable the Council to effectively support the sustainable growth of the City, the signs of which are evident within the AMR, albeit at a level that we must improve in order that the potential of the City and the needs of its residents are fully met.

Overall, the AMR shows Manchester addressing its significant development challenges positively but with policy integrity. There are also signs that the Council and its development partners are putting in place measures and plans that will make the most of further improvements to economic conditions. It is expected that this will yield more progress towards its challenging targets in future AMRs.

Core Strategy Indicators

The table in Chapter 6 sets out the most recent data available for the Core Strategy Indicators. The key findings of this are outlined below.

Spatial Principles

There are 5 indicators for policy SP1, which link to the key themes of economy, housing, centres and neighbourhoods of choice, transport, and environment. These themes are developed in more detail in separate chapters of the Core Strategy.

The percentage of new employment land in the Regional Centre indicator, with a target of 65%, links to the objective to further develop the role of the Regional Centre as the main employment location and economic driver of the City (and City Region i.e. Greater Manchester). In 2012/13 the figure was **69%**, 4% above the target set and this figure included the new Co-op Headquarters NOMA; a major mixed use development at the junction of Pollard Street and Great Ancoats Street with a significant office element; major office developments on Mosley Street; and Spinningfields.

The percentage of new housing in Regional Centre and Inner Areas indicator, which has a target of 90%, links to the objective to provide for an increase in housing in sustainable locations where it will contribute towards sustainable centres and neighbourhoods of choice. Data for 2012/13 is not yet available, but in 2011/12 72% of gross residential completions in the City were in the Regional Centre and Inner Areas.

Residents' satisfaction with their local area as a place to live is an indicator of the successful creation and maintenance of neighbourhoods of choice. In 2012/13, **77%** of residents surveyed were very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

The reduction in carbon (CO_2) emissions (total & per capita) in LA area indicator links to the objective that the sustainable development of the City contributes to efforts to reduce climate change. The latest figures, for 2011, show that total emissions, (at **2,728 kt**) have reduced by **16%**, and per capita emissions, (at **5.4 tonnes**) have reduced by **24%**, since 2005. CO2 per capita emissions continue to be below the regional and UK average (7.0 and 6.9 tonnes respectively).

The amount of new residential development within 30mins public transport time of health facilities, schools, employment and major retail areas was **100%** for another year in 2011/12, indicating that development and transport infrastructure continue to support each other and contribute to the goal of increasing sustainable transport use.

Economy

Total hectares of employment land developed by type in 2012/13 was 4.2ha of B1 office, 0.2ha of B2 industrial, 3ha of B8 Warehousing and distribution, totaling 7.4ha. Total amount of floorspace completed was **83,748 sqm.** By type this consisted of B1 - **80,506 sqm**, B2 - **1,838 sqm**, B8 - **1,404 sqm**. This indicates the majority of development is high density B1 offices, with smaller amounts of B2 and B8.

6,630m2 of retail, **12,937m2** of leisure, and **11,465m2** of hotels was completed during 2012/13.

The total amount of committed employment land available in the City in 2012/13 consists of sites with planning permission for B1/B2/B8 uses totaling 125.68ha, plus extant economic UDP policies and Core Strategy Economic Strategic locations totaling 87ha. This means there is **212.69ha** of committed employment land available. This is a significant increase, reflecting the adoption of the Core Strategy and the grant of planning permission around the Airport City Enterprise Zone. These are positive signs and set the ground for development in the coming years.

In 2012/13, 69% of employment land developed for B1, B2 and B8 was in the Regional Centre, indicating that the Regional Centre remains as the main employment location and economic driver of the City. 95% of the total offices developed were located in the Regional Centre illustrating this is the preferred location for offices requiring significant numbers of employees.

The amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land is 100% for all types, indicating employment locations are within developed urban areas.

Total employment land developed in the Strategic Regeneration Areas and Strategic Locations within the City is 0.61ha, solely on the Wythenshawe Hospital site. The other Strategic Employment Locations; Central Park, Eastlands and Airport City are progressing at the strategic planning and planning permission stage.

City Centre

The amount of employment land by type developed in the City Centre and Fringe was, retail – 4,376m2 (1.4ha), office - 75,170m2 (2.95ha), leisure - 675m2 (1.12ha), hotels - 11,465m2 (0.34ha). The total employment was 5.8ha, 1.8ha above the 4ha target indicating the City Centre and fringe is the preferred location for different types of employment generating uses.

The total amount of comparison retail development in the City Centre was 1,016m2 43% of all retail, this is below the target of 4,000m2 per annum. The total office development within the City Centre was 18,919m2 (24%), leisure 675m2 (5%) and hotels 7630m2 (67%).

527 residential units (partly gross /partly net) were completed in the City Centre between 2009 and 2012. This figure is comprised of 297 units (net) in 2009/10 and 230 units (gross) in 2010/11. No units were completed in 11/12. No data is available yet at this geographical level for 2012/13. No data on residential density in the City Centre since 2010 is available at present.

The number of major planning permissions approved in the City Centre in 2012/13 was **8**, plus 1 extension of an extant planning permission. The 8 included 2 consents for development at ‘First Street’: for a hotel, and 279 serviced apartments. The other 6 new consents were for 2 hotels, up to 750 residential units, and a new research facility at the University.

Airport

The passenger throughput of the Airport in million passengers per annum (mppa) was **20.78 million** between November 12 – November 13. This was an increase of 5% on the previous year.

The area of 60 LAeq noise contour (daytime and night-time) was **16.4 km^2** in the day, and **5.5 km^2** at night, were both well within the target maximum areas.

The percentage of passengers accessing the airport by non-private transport in 2012 was 15.8%.

The percentage of staff accessing the airport by non-car mode was **24.3%** in 2010/11, below the 50% target for 2030, suggesting that public transport access to the airport needs to be improved.

Housing

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, which dropped to only 554 units (net) in 10/11. In the last two years residential completions have begun to increase, with 868 net units completed in 11/12 and **1,756** in 12/13. In part the increase is due to bespoke student accommodation schemes: 525 of the completions in 12/13 were student flats. Demand from students has shown some signs of shifting northwards to the City Centre and fringes, where there is a thriving apartment rental market and there has been an increase in large bespoke student accommodation schemes recently. This is the first year that student flats have counted towards residential completions figures for the purposes of the AMR, however even when the student units are discounted the figure is still higher than for the previous two years.

The completions for 12/13 are still lower than the Core Strategy target which is 2,540 units p/a for the years 2011-16. Local agents have reported that the relatively small levels of stock coming forward for sale is proving to be a major depressant on the residential sales market.

The projected net additional dwellings needed between 2013 and 2027 is **55,428**. This equates to **3,959** dwellings p.a. over the 14 years remaining of the plan period.

The percentage of residential development (gross figures) completed on previously developed land increased to **94.5%** from 89.3% in 11/12.

The residential completions figure for 12/13 is currently only available as a City total. Figures for the housing indicators looking at smaller scale geographies reported on in this AMR use data for 11/12 as this is the most recent available.

Within the Strategic Housing Location the average density of schemes where units were completed in 11/12 was **48** dwellings per hectare. 91 dwellings were completed within the Strategic Housing Location area in 11/12, which is significantly lower than the Core Strategy target of 590 units p.a. The relatively low completions figure for this area reflects the character of sites in this area, many of which require demolition, remodeling and relocation of uses currently on site, which will add to the timescale for development, particularly during a time of economic uncertainty.

Residential completions by Strategic Regeneration Framework Area in 11/12 show that the most development took place in Central and East Manchester in that year. There were no completions in the City Centre in 11/12 (NB student accommodation units were not counted in completions that year).

On 31st March 2012 there were **11,077** units in the planning pipeline. This includes schemes under construction and schemes with extant planning permission but where work has not yet started. A number of these permissions are now unlikely to come forward for development as they were granted at a time when economic circumstances were much more favourable.

The number of additional affordable housing units was **360** in 2012/13 (281 net of affordable housing demolitions). In the near future, almost 200 new affordable homes are to be built in Manchester after the City was allocated a share of a £56m funding pot for the North West, part of a £450m pot for the whole country (outside of London), announced by DCLG and to be delivered via the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA). Manchester has worked in partnership with housing providers to identify sites across the area suitable for housing development. The building programmes will deliver 143 affordable rent properties and 38 shared-ownership properties across the city. Work on the new homes must start by March 2015 and be completed by 2017.

There was no change in the number of pitches for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

H10, 11 and 12 seek to control developments catering for people with additional support needs, students, and HMOs. Only one such development was allowed on appeal, after refusal – a 5-bedroom HMO in Didsbury.

Centres (District and Local)

Please note: these figures primarily relate to District and Local centres.

The level of new development within District and Local Centres was notably below the Core Strategy targets. However, the impact of the recession on the High Street has been well documented, and it would be unreasonable to expect Manchester to avoid these effects. The total amount of space for additional town centre use development that falls within the City Centre, District Centres and Local Centres in 2012/13 was **27%**, compared to a target of 90%.

There have been, however, positive signs, too. The vacancy rate within centres is **6.77%,** well within the target of 'less than 15%'.

94% of District Centres have more than the target of 4 different town centre uses within the centre, suggesting that most centres offer a range of activity and can attract visitors for a range of purposes.

The target for the development of retail floorspace within District and Local Centres is 12,500 sqm in total from 2010 to 2015. However, in 2012/13 there was no retail floorspace developed within District and Local Centres, reflecting the economic challenges and their effect on the high street. However, as noted above, the reduction in vacancy rates in centres reflects a level of vitality that exceeds the national picture.

The percentage of A4, A5 and similar and sui generis uses in Centres is **16%**, marginally above the 'less than 15%' target.

Transport

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 made to the City Centre by means other than the private car. In the morning peak (7:30 – 9:30 am) the figure increased to **72.7%** in 2013 (from 71.7% in 2012, and from 51% in 1998), exceeding the LTP target of 72.0% by 2016. 60.6% of journeys in the morning peak are by public transport, 1.6% by bicycle, and 10.5% on foot.

In 2011/12, the proportion of primary school children travelling by car to school in Manchester fell to **26.8%**, lower than the GM average (33.5%); whilst the proportion of secondary school children travelling to school by car in Manchester went up to **22.0%** (the GM average also increased, to 19.3%). These figures were not updated for 2012/13.

The average journey time per mile, a measure of congestion in Manchester, was **4.11** minutes per mile during the day (7am-7pm); higher in the morning rush hour (8am-9am); highest in the evening rush hour (5pm-6pm)

Environment

Heritage

The number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings in Manchester on the Heritage at Risk register has remained at **7** during 2013; 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 had 794 Grade II buildings, of which **18** are considered ‘at risk’ in 2012.

There is an on-going review by Planning of Manchester’s 34 Conservation Areas and their Character Appraisals.

Climate Change

CO2 emissions (total and per capita) are going down – see above under Spatial Principles.

No Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) schemes were reported as being included in developments given planning permission in 2012/13. At present there are a number of actual and perceived issues with the use of SuDS as part of development schemes, including in terms of the complexity of designing and constructing SuDS and the costs of maintaining them, which have tended to result in more conventional engineering solutions (such as attenuation tanks) being favoured. The Flood & Water Management Act 2010 includes provision for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Approval Bodies (SABs) to be created. The scope of the work of SABs and the commencement date are still being considered by the Government, but where it applies, the automatic right of a new development to connect to the sewer system would be dependent upon SAB approval. The SAB would also be responsible for the maintenance of any SuDS it approves and unlike the situation at present, a specific approval for a SuDS would help to improve monitoring arrangements.

Green Infrastructure and Open Space

No increase in the amount of Green Infrastructure was recorded in 2012/13. The estimated extent of Green Infrastructure (GI) coverage in Manchester in 2013 is approximately **60%**. The dataset includes 18 typologies (types of GI). The next stage of the GI dataset analysis will be to get a more detailed understanding of the function and value of the GI. The target to increase the total amount of GI may need to be reviewed to reflect a shift in focus from quantity to quality.

In 2013 the number of parks with a Green Flag award was **12**, representing 53 ha, **4.2%** of publicly available leisure space (not including river valleys). This is a much smaller number and area than last year, the reason being that Manchester's approach to Green Flag has been reviewed, and the focus is shifting towards the development of a local quality standard for parks and green spaces known as the Manchester Standard, with the aim of making the best use of available resources. The number and area of the City's main cemeteries (Blackley, Gorton, Philips Park, and Southern Cemetery) with Green Flag Award status remained unchanged.

There are **8** Registered historic parks & gardens in Manchester; **none** were at risk in 2012 according to the Heritage at Risk Register.

There has been no change to the Manchester Green Belt since it was amended (in the vicinity of the airport) via the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2012. It covers 1279.2 ha.

Flood Risk

The number of new dwellings in high probability flood areas is not yet available for 2012/13, but in the preceding two years there were only 2, representing 0.14% of the total completions in that period.

In 2012/13, Manchester did not approve any developments contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water quality or flood risk grounds. The EA objected to 3 applications on flood risk grounds: 1 was refused, 1 is pending, the 3rd was approved with conditions that met the outstanding concerns of the EA]

Biodiversity

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are the country's very best wildlife and/or geological sites. Manchester has **1**, located in Wythenshawe near Manchester Airport.: Cotteril Clough (10.5 ha), is in 2 sections, one of which (**68%**) is in a 'favourable condition', the other (32%) in 'unfavourable' condition due to the amount of non-native sycamore in the canopy.

Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) are a local (sub-regional) designation; the sites are kept under regular review by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). There are currently **37** SBIs, the number remaining the same over the past year; the total area decreased slightly due to 2 boundary changes (a reduction of 0.7 ha, 0.2%); they now cover a total area of **304.3** ha. **19** of the 37 SBIs are in active conservation management, an area of 207.3 ha. This number has increased by one per year for the last 5 years.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are declared locally, for both people and wildlife, and must be of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. The number in the City has remained at **8**, covering **392 ha**, since the end of 2011. The target is for 1 ha per 1000 population.

Pollution

Air pollution, measured by the days on which air pollution - one or more of PM10 (particulates), nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide - reaches moderate or higher levels), has fluctuated (with no clear trend) over the past 10 years in Manchester, with a high of 22 days in 2003, and a low of 2 days in 2010. During 2012, the rolling 5-year average was **7** days; the actual figure for the single year was **12** days, an increase from 8 days in 2011. 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 (PM10).

Watercourses are classified in accordance with the Water Framework Directive as having high, good, moderate, poor and bad ‘ecological status or potential’. In Manchester, **21%** were ‘good’, 64% were ‘moderate’, 14% were ‘poor’. The EU target is for all to be at least ‘good’ by 2027.

44.4ha of potentially contaminated land was remediated during the period 2012/13; 42.0 ha through the planning (development control) process, and 2.4ha under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Waste

The total amount of household waste arising fell by 2.3% in 2012/13 to **168,147 tonnes**, despite Manchester's growing population. Recycling in Manchester has increased substantially since 2001/02, when 3.3% of the City's household waste was recycled. Over the last year (2012/13) the proportion recycled rose from 19.9% to **22.1%**; the proportion composted increased from 14.1% to **14.7%**. The combined figure for waste recycled/composted was therefore 36.8%; 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. 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.

Waste Applications determined in Manchester 2012-13 are listed in Appendix E. There was one scheme given permission in 12/13 for a metal recycling facility with a handling capacity of up to 25,000 tonnes p/a (mainly ferrous metal), in Sharston Industrial Area.

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 D.

Minerals

Data at a local authority area is not available for these indicators. 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 C.

Appeals Allowed, Development Management & Planning Obligations

The total number of developments allowed on appeal in 2012/13 was **28**.

Developer contributions received in 2012/13 was **£4,205,179** including £3m from one major scheme (MCFC's new training facility in East Mcr);. **23** s106 agreements were signed in 2012/13. This compared to 18 agreements signed, and £1,252,307 received in Developer Contributions in the previous year.

Sustainability Indicators

The table in Chapter 6 sets out the most recent data available for the Sustainability Indicators. The Core Strategy indicator set in Chapter 5 includes a wide range of environmental indicators, so the focus of the indicators in Chapter 6 and below is socio-economic. To a large extent, these contextual indicators reflect the City's history - its housing development, changing economic structure and migration patterns. The key findings are outlined below.

Following decades of decline, the number of people living in Manchester has been increasing rapidly since 2001, currently standing at **510,772** (ONS Mid-Year Estimate 2012).

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 ranks as the **4th** 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 is 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%.

The % of the working-age population (all 16-64 year olds) that are economically active (in work or seeking work) was **70.5%** in March 2013, higher than the year before but still lower than the regional and national levels. The employment rate went up slightly to **60.8%** in 2012/13, but this is lower than the sub-regional, regional and national rates. Worklessness (measured by claimants of out-of-work benefits) fell this year to **16.5%** of the working age population and remains higher than the sub-regional, regional and national averages. The unemployment rate fell slightly, to **5.2%**; the long-term (>1 12 months) unemployment rate remained the same at **1.5%**; both these figures are consistently higher for Manchester than the sub-regional, regional and national averages.

The % of children (0-15) living 'in poverty' was **36.4%** in Manchester in 2011. This is much higher than the regional and national averages, but is falling steadily. The % of households living in 'fuel poverty' was **13.3%** in 2011, slightly higher than the sub-regional, regional and national levels.

The health of Manchester's residents is still relatively poor. Life expectancy is gradually increasing, but still lags well behind the Northwest and England averages. For women life expectancy was **79.5 years** in 2010-12, 3.5 years less than the national average. For men life expectancy was **74.8 years**, 4.4 years less than the England average. Levels of obesity are a national concern, with rates in more deprived areas higher than those in less deprived areas; in Manchester the rates are **11.2%** of Reception children and **23.6%** of Year 6 children, compared to the national (England) averages of 9.5% and 19.2% respectively. In 2012/13, **37.1%** of adults (16+) participated in sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week.

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 Value Added (GVA) data, the best measure of economic performance. There is no data for Manchester alone, 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 at the end of 2011 was **£22,081 per capita**, slightly lower than the 'peak' in 2008 of £22,384. However, the Greater Manchester South figure is consistently above the sub-regional, regional and national averages.

Business 'births' and 'deaths' indicate the number of new businesses started 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 2011, both occurred at a much higher rate than in GM, the NW or GB as a whole, resulting in a **net gain of 485** businesses. This followed a net loss of 680 businesses in 2010 and of 395 in 2009, indicating a significant turnaround in the City's economy.

The figures for average earnings in 2012 of those in work that live in the City was **£362.60** (median gross weekly wage of all residents – full-time and part-time), **3.0%** higher than in 2011. This figure is still significantly lower than the average of those who work (but don't necessarily reside) in the City of **£433.40**, and lower than the NW and national averages. The earnings of those who work but don't necessarily live in the City also went up (by **1.2%**), and these are remain higher than the North West and England averages. 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.

GCSE results, an indicator of educational attainment, improved again between 2011 and 2012, with **81.0%** of pupils in LEA maintained schools and Academies achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in Manchester, compared with 79.7% a year earlier. Despite the improvement this figure is still below the regional (84.2%) and England averages (83.0%), but the gap is narrowing. The proportion of residents qualified to NVQ Level 3 (or equivalent) or above was **56.0**%, slightly lower than in 2011, but higher than the NW and GB averages , and the overall trend in Manchester is upwards. The proportion of residents with higher qualification levels (NVQ level 4 or equivalent, or above) also fell slightly in 2013 to **37.4%** from 38.3% 2012, but it is consistently higher than both the regional average (NW: 28.9%) and the national average (GB: 32.9%), and the Manchester figure is nearly double that in 2000.

The percentage of the City's housing stock in Council Tax band A fell very slightly in 2013 to **59.3%,** 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 **10.4%** during the same period, whilst nationally the proportion remained at around one third. **5.1%** of all residential properties on the Council Tax Register in October 2013 were empty.

The burglary rate has fallen slightly (**-0.3%**), and the 'violence with injury' rate substantially (**-14.0%**) since 2011/12. On the other hand, there were **1.8%** more robberies, and **0.5%** more vehicle crimes.

As reported under Spatial Principles above, **77% of r**esidents were very or fairly strongly satisfied with their local area as a place to live in 2012/13. The same survey also found that **77%** of respondents feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood, and that **40%** of respondents feel they can influence decision-making in their local area.

6 Core Strategy Indicators

The total area of the City of Manchester is 11,564 ha. The City Centre (including the Higher Education corridor) covers 462 ha. The Regional Centre (including the City Centre) covers 1,141 ha. The Inner Areas cover 6,341 ha including the Regional Centre.

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

Spatial Principles

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
SP1 Spatial Principles	Percentage of new employment land in the Regional Centre (within Manchester City Council boundary)	Target: 65% (reviewed annually)	69%		
	Percentage of new housing in Regional Centre and Inner Areas	Target: 90%	72% in 11/12 (gross figures) Data for 12/13 not available yet		
	Residents satisfaction with their local area as a place to live		**77%** were very or fairly strongly satisfied in 2012/13	No change since 2011/12when the figure increased from 75% in 2010/11	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
	Reduction in carbon (CO2) emissions (total & per capita) in LA area	Targets: 41% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020 (City-wide); 4.3 tonnes per capita in 2020.	In 2011, total CO_2 emissions in Manchester were: **2,728 kt;** this represents a **16%** reduction so far since 2005 (3,251 kt); Per capita emissions, at **5.4 tonnes** in 2011, were 24% lower than in 2005 (7.1 tonnes)	Lower total emissions combined with an increase in the population led to a significant fall in the per capita figure from 6.1 tonnes (revised figure) in 2010	Lower per capita emission than the NW (7.0), England (6.7) and UK (6.9) averages.
	Direct CO2 emissions estimates for Manchester; includes domestic, transport and industrial/commercial emissions. Note: all CO2 data is subject to potential revision by Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).				
	Amount of new residential development within 30mins public transport time* of health facilities, schools, employment and major retail areas	Target: Maintain level at 100% for GP surgery, a primary and secondary school, an employment area, and a major retail centre	**100%** of dwellings completed in 11/12 were within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP surgery, a primary and secondary school, an employment area and a major retail centre. Data for 12/13 not available yet.	100% has been maintained for the past 8 years	
	* 30 minutes public transport time is based here on off peak travel times				

Economy & City Centre & Airport

Economy					
Policy	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
EC1 Employment and Economic Growth in Manchester	Total hectares of employment land developed (B1+B2+B8)	Target: 200ha between 2010 and 2027 At least 12ha per year	2012/13: 7.4 ha [4.2 ha B1 + 0.2 ha B2 + 3 ha B8]		
	Total amount (sqm) of employment floorspace completed - by type		2012/13: Total= 83,748 sqm B1= 80,506 sqm B2= 1,838 sqm B8= 1,404 sqm	2011/12: Total = 16,303 sqm B1= 9,560 sqm B2= 0 sqm B8= 0 sqm Mixed= 6,743 sqm	
	Amount of completed retail, leisure and hotel development		2012/13: Retail= 6,630m2, Leisure = 12,937m2 Hotels = 11,465m2	2011/12: Retail – 20,435 sq m Leisure – 2,090 sqm Hotels – 18,102 sqm Mixed commercial (A1/A2/B1) – 6,743 sqm	
	Employment land available - by type		2012/13: Extant Planning Permissions:	2011/12: Extant planning permissions:	Figure includes

Economy					
Policy	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
			125.68 ha B1 = 36ha B2= 12.5ha B8= 55ha B Mixed= 22ha Additional extant UDP allocations which remain part of the UDP and Core Strategy Strategic Locations = **87 ha** Total Employment land available (125.68 + 87ha) = **212.69 ha**	**25.46 Ha** 21.12 Ha B1 1.71 Ha B2 1.21 Ha B8 1.42 Ha mixed Total with planning permission 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.**	allocations and planning permissions
EC3 The Regional Centre	Percentage of employment land developed for B1, B2 and B8 in the Regional Centre	Target: At least 70% of total	B1=95% B2=0% B8=30% Total=69%		
	Amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land – by type	Target: to increase	2012/13: **100%**	All new business development was on previously developed land, as in 2011/12	

Economy						
Policy		**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
EC4 – EC12 Economic Development Outside the City Centre – Strategic Regeneration Areas and Strategic Locations	**EC4**	Total employment land developed in North Manchester	14ha in total by 2027 1ha per annum	2012/13 - 1.6ha		
	EC5	Total employment land developed in East Manchester	80 - 85ha by 2027 >5ha per annum	2012/13 =1.59ha		
	EC6	Total employment land developed in Central Park	60ha by 2027 4ha per annum	2012/13 = 0		
	EC7	Total employment land developed at Eastlands	45ha by 2027 >2-3ha per annum	2012/13 = 0		
	EC8	Total employment land developed in Central Manchester	14ha by 2027 1ha per annum	2012/13 =0.15		
	EC9	Percentage employment development in existing employment locations and District Centres in South Manchester	At least 90% of employment development within areas identified in policy	2012/13 = 0		
	EC10	Total employment land developed in Wythenshawe	55ha in total by 2027 >3ha per annum	2012/13 = 3.57ha		
	EC11	Total employment land developed in Airport City	30ha in total by 2027 2ha per annum	2012/13 = 0		

Economy						
Policy		**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
	EC12	Total employment land developed in University Hospital South Manchester	1.3ha in total by 2027	2012/13 = 0.61		

City Centre					
Policy	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies	Total employment land by type developed in the City Centre and Fringe	Target: 58ha in total by 2027 4ha per annum	Total Employment =5.8ha Retail = 4376m2 (1.4ha) Office = 75,170m2 (2.95ha) Leisure = 675m2 (1.12ha) Hotel = 11,465m2 (0.34ha)		
	Total amount of comparison retail development [in the City Centre]	Target: 70,000 m2 in total by 2027 At least 4,000 m2 per annum	1,016 m2 in 2012/13		
	Number of net [residential] units provided since 2009 in	Target: At least 16,500	09/10: 297 dwellings (net) 10/11: 230 dwellings (gross) 11/12: 0 dwellings Data for 12/13 not available	Completions in the City Centre have fallen since 2009. These figures do not	

City Centre					
Policy	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
	the City Centre	units by 2027: • 119 in 10/11 • 170 p/a 2011-2016 • 1,310 p/a 2016-2021 • 1,480 p/a 2021-2027	yet	include student accommodation.	
	Density of [residential] development in the City Centre (units/ha and m2/ha)	Target: At least 100 units/ha At least 10,000 m2/ha	N/A – no completions in the City Centre in 11/12. Data for 12/13 not available yet.		
	Number of major planning permissions approved in City Centre	Target: 10 per annum	2012/13: **8** new majors + 1 extension of an extant PP		
	Review of conservation areas in City Centre	Target: All reviewed by 2016 (5-year programme starting in 2011)	No update available		
	Percentage of peak hour journeys made to the City Centre other than by means other than private car		*See below under Transport*		

Airport					
Policy	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
MA1 – Manchester Airport Strategic Site	Passenger throughput of Airport in million passengers per annum (mppa)	Target: Passenger capacity of Airport (mppa):- 35 by 2020 45 by 2030	Nov 2012 - Nov 2013: **20,775,049**	2012: **19,654,000**	
	Area of SSSI	Target: Remain unchanged (10.5ha)	*See below under EN15*		
	Area of 60 LAeq noise contour (daytime and night-time)	Target: To remain smaller than the area in 2001 (daytime: 25.6 km^2; nighttime: 7.8 km^2)	2012: Daytime – **16.4** km^2 Nighttime – **5.5** km^2		
	Percentage of passengers accessing airport by non-car mode	Target: "40% by 2030" or "In accordance with the approved Airport Master Plan to 2030 (Ground Transport)"	2012: 15.8% of passengers arriving by non-private transport		
	Percentage of staff accessing airport by non-car mode	Target: "50% by 2030" or "In accordance with the approved Airport Master Plan to 2030 (Ground Transport)"	2010/11: **24.3%** of those surveyed (figure excludes private cars *and* taxis)		

Housing

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
H1 Overall Housing Provision	Total net units provided since 2009	Target: Approximately 60,000 units in total by 2027	Total dwellings since 2009: **4,674**		
	Net additional dwellings in last year	Target: • 730 units in 2010/11 • 2,540 units p/a 2011-2016 • 4,400 units p/a 2016-2021 • 3,870 units p/a 2021-2027	12/13: **1,756 incl 525 student flats (1,231 without)**	Rising since 10/11, but still below the yearly targets 09/10: 1,496 10/11: 554 11/12: 868	This is the first yea that student flats have been include in the dwelling figures
	Projected net additional dwellings needed to 2027 (total & annualised)	60,102 minus net completions to date, divided by the number of years remaining until 2027.	55,428 from 2013 - 2027. This equates to 3,959 dwellings p.a. over the 14 years remaining of the plan period.	In 2012: the number remaining was 57,184* equating to 3,812 p/a over 15 years. The 2013 figure of 3,959 dwellings is higher than 3,812 because net completions are still below the Core Strategy target.	
The 2012 AMR stated that this equated to 4,399 dwellings p.a. However this was an error and should have said dwellings 3,812 p/a					
H1 Overall Housing	Residential development on	90% (H1 in CS)	In 12/13:	Up from 857 (89.3%) gross in 11/12	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Provision	previously developed land – no. & %		**1,757** (**94.5%**) gross; 1,654 (94.2%) net (both these figures include 525 student flats)		
H2 Strategic Housing Location	Average density of new residential development	Target: 40-50 dph (excepting development in Holt Town and Lower Irk Valley)	There were five schemes in the Strategic Housing Location where some units were completed in 11/12. The average density for these schemes was 48 dph. Data for 12/13 not available yet.		
	Number of gross units provided since 2009within Strategic Housing Location	16,580 units in total by2027 • 590 p/a 2011-2016 • 1,350 p/a 2016-2021 • 1,070 p/a 2021-2027	09/10: data not available 10/11: 40 dwellings 11/12: 91 dwellings. Data for 12/13 not available yet.	Below the Core Strategy target, but has increased between 10/11 and 11/12.	
H3 – H7 Regeneration Areas	Number of net units provided since 2009 in North, East, Central, South Manchester & Wythenshawe	<u>North Mcr:</u> • 610 p/a 2011-2016 • 870 p/a 2016-2021 • 710 p/a 2021-2027	<u>North Mcr</u> 10/11: 162 gross 11/12: 146 gross	As can be seen, trends vary across the city, with gross completions higher in 11/12 than 10/11 in Central Mcr, East Mcr and Wythenshawe; and lower in North and South Mcr. However all areas are beneath the Core Strategy targets for all years with	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
		East Mcr: • 750 p/a 2011-2016 • 1,370 p/a 2016-2021 • 1,240 p/a 2021-2027 Central Mcr: • 590 p/a 2011-2016 • 570 p/a 2016-2021 • 280 p/a 2021-2027 South Mcr: • 260 p/a 2011-2016 • 190 p/a 2016-2021 • 90 p/a 2021-2027 Wythenshawe • 160 p/a 2011-2016 • 90 p/a 2016-2021 • 50 p/a 2021-2027	East Mcr 10/11: 170 gross 11/12: 242 gross Central Mcr 10/11: 83 gross 11/12: 299 gross South Mcr 10/11: 132 gross 11/12: 104 gross Wythenshawe 10/11: 142 gross	the exception of North Mcr in 10/11. Please note that only gross figures are available however there were fewer than 100 demolitions across the city in 11/12. Data for 12/13 is not available yet.	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			11/12: 158 gross Data for 12/13 not available yet.		
H8 Affordable Housing	Affordable homes as a percentage of total net new units	20% of net new units within schemes to which the policy applies	*Due to low overall level of completions there is insufficient information available to calculate at present*		
	Gross (and net) additional affordable housing units		2012/13: **360** units (gross)* **281** units (**net** of 79 demolitions)	Approx. half the 2011/12 figure of 738 units (gross); but similar to the 10/11 figure of 366 units	
* This figure relates to completions by the Council, Registered Providers, and the private sector, and through government-sponsored initiatives; it may include ‘additions (housing which not new-build affordable in the first place but became 'affordable') as well as new completions					
H9 Gypsies and Travellers & Travelling Showpeople	Number of new pitches provided for Gypsies and Travellers [net additional]	Target: 60 new pitches by 2016		**No change** in 2012/13	
	Number of new pitches provided for Travelling Showpeople [net]	20 new pitches by 2016		**No change** in 2012/13	
H10 Housing for people with additional	Number of developments to cater for people with additional support	Target: 0	**0** in 2012/13		

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
support needs	needs allowed on appeal				
H11 HMOs	Number of developments for HMOs allowed on appeal	Target: 0	**1** allowed on appeal in 2012/13 (a 5-bed HMO in Didsbury)		
H12 Purpose Built Student Accomod-ation	Number of developments for Student Accommodation allowed on appeal	Target: 0	**0** in 2012/13		

Centres (District & Local)

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
C1,C2,C8,C9 Centres & Out-of-Centre Development	Total proportion of space for additional town centre uses development that falls within the City Centre, district centres and local centres.	Target: 90%	27%		
C2 District Centres & **C10** Leisure & the Evening Economy	Vacancy Rate	Target: <15%	6.77%		
C2,C3,C4,C5,C6 ,C7 District	Number of different town centre uses	Target: >4	94% of District Centres met or exceeded the target		

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Centres	within a District Centre				
C2,C3,C4,C5,C6 ,C7 District Centres	Amount and percentage of retail floorspace development within district centres	Target: 35,000 square metres in total by 2027 • 12,500 square metres between 2010-2015 • 9000 square metres between 2015-2020 • 13,500 square metres between 2020-2027	2012/13= 0		
	Amount and percentage of employment floorspace developed within district centres (sq m gross)		B1= 0 B2= 0 B8= 0	B1= 6,206m2 (64.9%) B2= 0 B8= 0	
	Amount and percentage of completed leisure and hotel development in district centres		2012/13: Leisure= 0 Hotel= 0	2011/12: Retail= 11,673m2 (57.1%) Leisure= 0 Hotel= 9,000m2 (49.7%)	
C10 Leisure & the Evening Economy	Percentage of A4, A5 and similar sui generis uses in centre	<15%	16%		

Transport

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
T1 - T3 Sustainable Transport, Accessible Areas & Strategic Integration	Pupils travelling by car to LEA primary school	Target: To continue to decrease from 30.9% in 2009/10	26.8% in 2011/12 **No update available for 12/13**	Continuing to fall; this figure has decreased from 29.1% in 10/11	Lower than GM average of 33.5%
	Pupils travelling by car to LEA secondary school	Target: To continue to decrease from 19.7% in 2009/10	22.0% in 2011/12 **No update available for 12/13**	This figure has fluctuated over recent years; it has increased from 19.4% in 10/11	Higher than GM average of 19.3%
	Trips made to City Centre* in the morning peak* by means other than private car	Target: To increase modal share of non-car modes; LTP3 target – 72.0% by 2016	2013: **72.7%**	Increasing – from 71.7% in 2012, 70.2% in 2011; LTP3 target exceeded	
	Trips made to City Centre by public transport (morning peak)	Target: To increase modal share	2013: **60.6%**		
	Trips made to City Centre* by cycle (morning peak)	Target: To increase modal share	2013: **1.6%**		
	Congestion: average journey time per mile	Target: To reduce journey times	2011/12: **4.11** minutes per mile between 7am & 7pm; **4.61** mins in morning rush hour (8am-9am);		

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			4.91 mins in evening rush hour (5pm-6pm)		
* some Core Strategy indicators specify Regional Centre rather than City Centre, but data is not available for that geography at present * Morning peak = 07:30 – 09:30 am					

Environment

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
EN1-EN3 Design, Character & Heritage	Buildings of Grade 1 and 2* at risk of decay		2012/13: **7** on the Buildings at Risk Register – 2 Grade I and 5 Grade II* (excluding Grade I/II* places of worship – 3 of these). This represents approximately 7% of the City's Grade I and II* listed buildings (there were 15 Grade I, and 82 Grade II* in Manchester in 2012.	No change since last year; work is on-going to get these 7 remaining buildings off the 'at-risk' register	
EN1-EN3 Design, Character & Heritage	Buildings of Grade 2 at risk of decay	Target: National average	18 Grade II buildings are also at risk in 2012; no update available	794 Grade II	
EN1-EN3 Design, Character &	Review of Conservation Areas and their Character	Target: All reviewed by 2016 (5-year programme starting	*No conservation area appraisal updates complete as*	There are 34 conservation areas in total	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Heritage	Appraisals	in 2011)	*of 2013*		
EN4 - EN7 Carbon Emissions	Reduction in CO_2 emissions (total & per capita) in LA area		*See above under SP1 (Spatial Principles)*		
	Days p/a on which air pollution reaches moderate or higher levels		*See below under EN16 (Air Quality)*		
EN8 Adaptation to Climate Change	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency		*None (see below under EN14)*		
EN8 Adaptation to Climate Change	New developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	Target: Year-on-year increase	**None in 2012/13**		
EN9 Green Infrastructure	Increased levels of Green Infrastructure	Target: In line with emerging Greater Manchester Green Infrastructure Strategy	No increase in 2013. Approximately 60% of land in Manchester is GI		
EN10 - EN12 Open Space	Open spaces managed to Green Flag Award status	Target: Increase number (35 by 2013)	Dec 2013: **12 parks** (53 ha, **4.2%** of publicly available Leisure space) and all **4 main cemeteries** in	No change for cemeteries, but a much smaller number and area of Green Flag parks than in recent years,	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			Manchester (101 ha - **97%** of publicly available cemetery land)	including 2012*	
	Registered historic parks & gardens at risk		There are 8 in Manchester - 0 were at risk in 2012		
* Only 15 parks were submitted for Green Flag in 2013; Manchester's approach to Green Flag has been reviewed, and the focus is shifting towards the development of a local quality standard for parks and green spaces known as the Manchester Standard, with the aim of making the best use of available resources.					
EN13 Green Belt	Changes to Green Belt boundary	No further change	The Green Belt boundary was amended via the adoption of the Core Stratey to cover 1279.2 ha. **No further change**		
EN14 Flood Risk	No. of new dwellings in high probability flood areas	Target: <5% over plan period	09/10: data not available. 10/11: 1 dwelling completed in flood zone 3. 11/12: 1 unit completed in flood zone 3. Data for 12/13 not yet available	Two dwellings completed in flood zone 3 in 10/11 - 11/12 = 0.14% of the total number of completions during these two years, so if this rate continued it would be <5% across the plan period.	
EN14 Flood Risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on flood defence	Target: 0	None [In 2012/13, the EA objected to 3 applications on flood risk grounds: 1 was refused, 1 is pending, the 3rd was approved with conditions that met the outstanding concerns	None in 2011/12; none in previous 7 years either	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
	grounds		of the EA]		
EN15 Biodiversity	Changes in the condition of SSSIs	Target: No deterioration	**No change** in 2013: **32%** (3.4ha) of Cotteril Clough is in an **unfavourable** condition (total area 10.5ha, in 2 sections)		The other sectio (7.1ha - 68%) is i Favourable condition
EN15 Biodiversity	Changes in designated areas of biodiversity importance (SBIs)	Target: <5% decrease in area	Total current area of Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs): **304.3 ha** (**37 SBIs**). This includes one 10.5ha SSSI (Cotteril Clough, within the SBI of the same name*) near the airport	Number of SBIs remained the same; there was a small net reduction in total area of 0.7ha due to 2 boundary changes	Of the 37 SBIs, 8 = Grade A (the best) 13 = Grade B; 16 = Grade C
*Cotteril Clough SSSI is 10.5ha, whereas Cotteril Clough SBI is 11.4ha (the SBI includes more woodland in the north of the site)					
EN15 Biodiversity	SBIs in active conservation management 'Improved Local Biodiversity'	Target: Increase of 1-5% per annum An increase of between 1 – 5% each year	Dec 2013: 19 of the 37 SBIs (51.4%) covering 207.3 ha	The number has increased by 1 per year over the past 5 years; target met in terms of number and area of SBIs.	
EN15 Biodiversity	Total area of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Target: 1 ha per 1000 population	Dec 2013: 8 LNRs (392 ha)	No change since 2012	
EN16 Air Quality	Days per annum on which air pollution reaches 'moderate' or higher levels	Target: Zero days	In 2012, the five-year rolling average up to 2012 was **7 days**; The single year figure for 2012 was **12 days**, (11 days for particulates (PM_{10}) & 1 day for	The single year figure for Manchester has fluctuated over the past 10 years with a high of 22 days in 2003, and a low of 2 days in 2010	UK average fo urban sites (using a revised methodology) wa 17 days in 2012 compared to 2 days in 2011, an

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			nitrogen dioxide		15 days in 2010.
For Manchester, the measure of air quality includes particulates (PM_{10}), nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide; for the UK average (urban sites), the revised measure of air quality includes ozone, particulates (PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide.					
EN17 Water Quality	Water Framework Directive classification of water courses	EU Target: all watercourses to meet good ecological status or potential by 2027	2009: Good: 3 (21%) Moderate: 9 (64%) Poor: 2 (14%) Bad: 0 (0%)		
EN18 Contaminat-ed Land	Contaminated land remediated	Target: Monitor and increase	**44.4 ha** of potentially contaminated land was remediated during the period 2012/13: **42.0ha** through planning; **2.4ha** under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	.	
EN19 Waste	Amount of household waste arising		**168,147** tonnes household waste in total in 2012/13	Total amount of household waste has fallen by 2.3% since 2011/12, despite a rising population	
EN19 Waste	Household waste recycled or composted (%)	GM Joint Waste DPD target: 50% recycled/ composted by 2020 (this is a national target)	In 2012/13: •**22.1%** recycled •**14.7%** composted •Recycled/ composted combined	The proportions recycled and composted have both increased over the last year	

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			= **36.8%**		
EN19 Waste	Residual waste per household	Reduction each year (to 50% by 2020)	**63.2%** in 2012/13	Reduced from 66.0% in 2011/12	
	Capacity and throughput of new waste management facilities by type		No new facilities became operable in 2012/13 in Manchester;	None last year either	Planning permission given i Feb 2013 for metal recyclin facility with handling capacity c up to 25,000 tonne p/a, in Sharsto Industrial Area
EN20 Minerals	Production of primary land-won aggregates	In accordance with GM Minerals DPD	No data available below level of aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside – see Appendices for 2012 figures.		
EN20 Minerals	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	In accordance with GM Minerals DPD	No data available below level of aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside – see Appendices for 2012 figures.		

Development Management & Planning Obligations

Policy	Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
DM1-3 Development	Number of developments	Zero	**28** in 2012/13	33 in 2011/12	

Management	allowed on appeal				
PA1 Developer Contributions	Total developer contributions per annum	No target	Contributions received in 2012/13: **£4,205,179** (including £3M from 1 major scheme – MCFC's new training facility in East Mcr) **23** s106 agreements signed in 2012/13;	2011/12: Contributions received: £1,252,307 18 agreements signed;	

7 Sustainability indicators

Indicator	Target	Date of latest figure	Figure for Manchester	Trend	Comparators
Population: Mid-Year Estimate	480,000 by 2015 (Manchester Community Strategy) - already exceeded	Mid-2012	**510,772**	Up from 502,900 in mid-2011. The population continues to increase steadily, after decades of decline in the second half of the 20th Century	
Ranking in **Index of Multiple Deprivation**		IMD 2010 (most recent)	Rank of average rank = **4** i.e. Manchester was the 4th most deprived district in England		Manchester ranke 4th nationally, an is the mos deprived of the Core Cities, closel followed b Liverpool whic ranked 5th
Economic activity (% of working age residents - 16-64)		March 2013	**70.5%**	Higher than the rate a year earlier (67.2%)	NW: 75.6% GB: 77.1%
Employment rate (% of working age residents)	To narrow the gap between Manchester and the NW	2012/13	**60.8%**	Slightly higher than the rate for 2011/12 (58.9%)	Lower than the rat for GM (67.5% NW (69.1%) an GB (71.1%)
Workless-ness (out-of-work benefits)*	To narrow the gap between Manchester and the NW	May 2013	**16.5%**	The percentage has decreased since Feb 2012 (17.8%), but the gap between Mcr & NW has widened slightly (from 2.5	Higher tha comparators: GM 14.5% NW: 13.8%

Indicator	Target	Date of latest figure	Figure for Manchester	Trend	Comparators
				to 2.7 % points)	England&Wales: 11.1%
* 'Worklessness' (out-of-work benefits) measures those in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Lone Parent claiming Income Support, and Others on Income Related Benefits. The figure is expressed as a percentage of the working age population - the definition of workin age is aged 16-64 for both males and females.					
Unemployment - Job Seekers Allowance claimants (% of working age residents)		Aug 2013	**5.2%**	The rate has decreased from 5.6% in April 2012	Higher tha comparators: GM 4.4% NW: 3.9% GB: 3.3%
Long term unemployment > 12 months (% of working age residents)		Aug 2013	**1.5%**	No change from Aug 2012	Higher than the NW (1.1%) and G (1.0%) averages
Children in poverty (% of children (0-15) living in households earning less than 60% of median income)		Aug 2011*	**36.4%**	There is a steady downward trend, 38.0% in 2010 39.9% in 2009 41.8% in 2008 44.6% in 2007	Still considerabl higher than the NW (22.5%) & England (20.6% averages
* The data required for the universal measure of poverty (households earning less than 60% of median income) always lags 2 years behind.					
Fuel poverty*		2011	**13.3%** of all households in Manchester are fuel poor		GM: 12.0% NW: 12.5% England: 11%
* The new Low Income High Cost indicator of fuel poverty finds a household to be fuel poor if: • their income is below the poverty line (taking into account energy costs); and • their energy costs are higher than is typical for their household type					

Indicator	Target	Date of latest figure	Figure for Manchester	Trend	Comparators
Female life expectancy		2010-2012	**79.5** years	Increased from 79.3 years in 2009-11 (revised figure)	Still lower than NW average (81.7 years and England average (83.0 years
Male life expectancy		2010-2012	**74.8** years	Increased from 74.0 years in 2009-11	Still lower than NW average (77.7 years and England average (79.2 years
Obesity* amongst children		2011/12	Reception year: **11.2%** Year 6: **23.6%**		England average: 9.5% for Reception pupils; 19.2% for Year 6 pupils
*Obese is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to the 95th centile					
Adult participation in sport & active recreation*		2012/13	**37.1%**		
*Adult participation in sport is measured as the percentage of the adult population (aged 16+) participating in at least 30 minutes of sport at moderate intensity at least once a week.					
GVA per capita		Dec 2011	**£22,081**; Index = **105.8** (UK = 100	Lower than the 'peak' in 2008 (£22,384)	The Greater Manchester South figure is consistently higher than the GM (£18,113), NW (£17,754) and UK (£21,368) averages
The Greater Manchester South ('NUTS3') area covers Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford; Manchester makes a significant contribution to the GVA in this area.					

Indicator	Target	Date of latest figure	Figure for Manchester	Trend	Comparators
Business 'births'[3]		2011	**2,390** (**15.0%** of stock)	21.9 % more 'births' than in 2010	Higher 'birth' rat than comparators: GM: 12.0% NW: 11.0% UK: 11.1% of stock
Business 'deaths'[3]		2011	**1,905** (**12.0%** of stock)	27.8% fewer 'deaths' than in 2010	Higher 'death' rat than comparators: GM: 10.9% NW: 10.6% UK: 9.8% of stock
Earnings – residence based (median gross weekly wage of all residents – f/t & p/t)		2012	**£362.60**	3.0% higher than in 2011	Lower than the NW and Englan averages (£378.00 & £412.1 respectively)
Earnings – workplace based (median gross weekly wage of all workers – f/t & p/t)		2012	**£433.40**	1.2% higher than in 2011	Higher than the NW and Englan averages (£378.0 & £412.0 respectively)

Indicator	Target	Date of latest figure	Figure for Manchester	Trend	Comparators
GCSE results (5 or more A*-C grades)		2012	**81.0%** (all maintained schools and Academies	Increased from 79.7% in 2011	Still lower than th regional and nationa averages (NW 84.2%; Englanc 83.0%)
Working age population (16-64) qualified to **NVQ Level 3** (or equivalent) **or above**		Dec 2012	**56.0%**	Decreased slightly from 57.0% in 2011, but the overall trend over recent years is upwards	This figure is highe than both th regional and nationa averages (NW 52.0%; GB: 55.1%)
Working age population (16-64) qualified to **NVQ Level 4** (or equivalent) **or above**		Dec 2012	**37.4%**	Decreased from 38.3% in previous year; but almost doubled since 2000 (when it was 19%)	This figure is highe than both th regional and nationa averages (NW 30.3%; GB: 34.4%)
Properties in **Council Tax band A**		March 2013	**59.3%**	Slightly lower percentage than in 2012 (59.4%)	Much higher tha comparators: GM 46.6%; NW: 41.8% England: 24.8%
Properties in **Council Tax bands D and higher**		March 2013	**10.4%**	Slightly higher percentage than in 2012 (10.3%)	Much lower tha comparators: GM 17.0%; NW: 20.8% England: 33.8%
Empty residential properties		Oct 2013	**5.1%** of all residential properties on the Council Tax Register		

Indicator	Target	Date of latest figure	Figure for Manchester	Trend	Comparators
Burglaries from a dwelling		2012/13	4,779	This represents a 0.3% fall since 2011/12	
Robberies		2012/13	1,867	1.8% more than in 2011/12	
Vehicle crimes		2012/13	5,033	0.5% higher than 2011/12	
Violence with injury		2012/13	3,881	14.0% lower than 2011/12	
Residents feeling that they belong to their neighbour-hood			**77%** of respondents feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. This compares to 76% last year		
Residents believing they can influence decision-making			**40%** of respondents feel they can influence decision-making in their local area – an increase from 39% since last year.		

8 Conclusion

This 2013 annual Authority Monitoring Report provides the latest available data for a set of indicators identified in the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal, and represents a significant refresh of the indicator set from previous AMRs. The period covered is mainly April 2012 to March 2013, but some data is less recent than that and some slightly more recent, depending on availability. The adoption of the Core Strategy took place in July 2012, so it is too early to draw conclusions about the effectiveness of its policies, but this AMR provides a baseline for monitoring the Core Strategy, as well as an update on longer term indicators which have been carried forward from previous AMRs.

The AMR 2013 shows through a number of indicators under both Core Strategy and Sustainabilty Indicators, that the effects of the recent global economic downturn are beginning to lift in Manchester. The City has a strong underlying economy and the capacity to accommodate greatly increased rates of development compared to those in the last few years. Since the last AMR, there has been an increase in the numbers of completed dwellings and employment floorspace (especially offices), a reduction in potentially-contaminated land, a net increase in the number of businesses, an increase in both economic activity and the employment rate, an increase in average earnings, small improvements in life expectancy, GCSE results and the number of children living in poverty. The overall population continues to grow, yet carbon emissions have fallen, recycling rates have improved, and fewer people are using cars to get to the City Centre in the rush hour. 77% of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live and **77%** feel that they belong there.

In future AMRs it will be possible to consider the success of individual Core Strategy policies, as well as 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.

Appendix A: Neighbourhood Planning

Manchester City Council received applications for a Neighbourhood Forum and a Neighbourhood Area for Northenden. These applications were received in 21 February 2013.

The Council designated Neighbourhood Area and Neighbourhood Forum for Northenden in 20 November 2013.

To date, there have been no Neighbourhood Development Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders adopted within the City.

Details of Neighbourhood Planning in Manchester, including guidance and current activity, can be found at:
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/200074/planning/6101/neighbourhood_planning

Appendix B: 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 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 last AMR. It includes co-operation initiated by other bodies whose strategic planning affects the Manchester area.

The Council also actively engages with other Greater Manchester districts through the Greater Manchester Planning Officers' Group, which meets on a monthly basis to promote improved co-ordination and cooperation in planning and development across the City Region.

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
Cheshire East Local Plan	Cheshire East, Trafford Council, Manchester City Council Meeting and letter	19 July 2013 – meeting at Manchester Town Hall with Manchester City Council, Cheshire East Council and Trafford Council 3 September 2013 – letter from MCC to Cheshire East	Response to request over housing capacity in Manchester	Manchester/Trafford/Cheshire East
High Peak Local Plan	High Peak Council, Manchester	28 August 2013 – meeting to discuss co-operation issues between	Agreed minutes of the meeting	Manchester/ High Peak

	City Council	the two areas		

Appendix C: MWPU note on core indicators for minerals

GREATER MANCHESTER MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING UNIT (MWPU)

STRATEGIC PLANNING INFORMATION GROUP

November 2013

The most up-to-date figures available for primary aggregate production are for 2012. The information is set out in North West Aggregates Working Party (AWP) *Annual Monitoring Report 2013* (incorporating 2011 and 2012 data) which, at the time of preparing this information note, <u>is in draft format and is yet to be published.</u>

Joint Minerals Development Plan Document

The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan was adopted by all 10 Authorities in April 2013. The Minerals Plan sets out policies to guide future minerals development and identifies Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in order to meet aggregate requirements and to protect minerals resources across Greater Manchester to 2028.

The first monitoring period for the Minerals Plan will be from April 2013 – March 2014 and the first Minerals Plan AMR will be prepared in late 2014.

Production of primary land-won aggregates

The AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2013 (draft version) provides an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside for the 2012. Aggregate sales during 2012 were 0.81 million tonnes for crushed rock and 0.24 million tonnes for land-won sand and gravel, giving a total production figure of 1.05 million tonnes for land-won material. Figures cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for reasons of confidentiality.

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**

NPPF has introduced a new requirement on MPAs to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAA should seek to provide an assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in the MPA area. It should be based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options.

The MWPU, on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities, is preparing a joint LAA with Warrington, Halton and Merseyside. A draft joint LAA was submitted to the Aggregate Working Party (AWP) in May 2013 and has been through an AWP-mandated consultation process. A number of improvements were suggested by AWP and the updated LAA will be sent for external consultation. It is anticipated that the LAA will be published in December 2013 and will be the apportionment figure which the sub-region provides towards for 2013 onwards

Under the LAA, the 10-year average figure for sand and gravel is 0.39mt, down 0.04mt on the 2005 – 2020 annual apportionment requirement of 0.43mt. The 10-year average figure for crushed rock is 1.07mt, down 0.25 mt on the 2005 – 2020 annual apportionment requirement of 1.32 mt.

Under this forecast, the sand and gravel landbank would be 12.4 years and the crushed rock landbank would be 15.9 years. This meets the requirement set out in NPPF for a land bank of 7 years (sand and gravel) and 10 years (crushed rock).

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

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

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

Secondary / recycled aggregates

The figures below on alternative arisings in the North West 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 &	Total North West

				Warrington	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.

Appendix D MWPU note on core indicators for waste

GREATER MANCHESTER MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING UNIT (MWPU)

STRATEGIC PLANNING INFORMATION GROUP

Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2012-2013

Introduction

This is the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (Waste Plan), which was adopted on 1st April 2012.

This AMR covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013. However, the targets in the Waste Plan run from January – December and the data used to inform the AMR (namely the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator) is for 2012.

The Waste Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities: 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. This AMR reports on behalf of the ten authorities.

Background to the Waste Plan

The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Waste Plan in 2006. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Waste Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.

The purpose of the Waste Plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. The Waste Plan includes a set of plans identifying the potential locations of future waste management facilities within each of the ten Local Planning Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of waste planning applications.

This AMR monitors the policies in the Waste Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.

Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity

This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for energy recovery under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required	Variance
2012: 170,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

There was one permitted energy recovery facility in Bolton in 2012. This is permitted to accept both Municipal and Commercial and Industrial Waste and managed a total of 87,413 tonnes in 2012. It is not known how much of this total was Commercial and Industrial Waste and how much was municipal. The variance from the target for energy recovery in 2012 is therefore greater than 10%.

No additional energy recovery capacity was permitted during the reporting period. However, permission was granted on appeal in May 2013 for a biomass facility at Barton, Trafford with a permitted capacity of 200,000 tonnes per annum and this will be reported on in the next AMR.

The implications of the variance being greater than 10% could be:

- Movement of additional waste into landfill
- Individual landfill sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster
- Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities

Action

A revised Needs Assessment will be undertaken early 2014 and the results of this will be used to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision. This will be reported on in the next AMR.

Policy 2: Non Hazardous Waste: Disposal

This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for non-hazardous landfill under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required	Variance
2012: 425,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

WDI 2012 identifies five non-hazardous landfills in Greater Manchester. However, one of these does not accept non-hazardous waste. The following landfills accepted a total of 572,996 tonnes of non-hazardous waste in 2012:

- Pilsworth South Landfill (Bury) -
- Highmoor Quarry Landfill (Oldham)
- Clifton Hall Landfill (Salford)
- Whitehead Landfill (Wigan/Salford)

The total landfill void space at these four landfills at the end of 2012 was 9.3 million cubic metres.

An additional 1.8 million cubic metres of landfill was permitted during 2012. This was at Pilsworth South Landfill (Planning Permission reference 53453) and will prolong the life of the landfill by 4.5 – 5 years at an infill rate of 400,000 tonnes per annum.

The Waste Plan identified a capacity gap of 425,000 tonnes in 2012 (see table 1). The capacity gap was based on an available capacity identified as being 832,000 tonnes per annum. However, the available non-hazardous void space at Clifton Hall was not included in the Waste Plan Needs Assessment as this was not available at the time of preparation. The identified capacity does not include capacity at Whitehead but this site has permission until 2013.

Therefore the available capacity in 2012 will be more than was originally anticipated (estimated at a maximum of 1,532,000 tonnes per annum) and it is likely that the capacity gap will be an over estimation. This capacity will be factored into a revised Needs Assessment, which will be undertaken in early 2014.

Action

The results of the revised Needs Assessment will be used to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision. This will be reported on in the next AMR.

Table 1 Non-hazardous landfill Capacity Gap – 2012 (Source: Waste Plan Needs Assessment)

	Non-Hazardous waste arisings to landfill identified in the Waste Plan	Available capacity identified in the Waste Plan	Capacity Gap identified in the Waste Plan
2012	1,257,000 tonnes	832,000 tonnes	-425,000* tonnes

*negative number indicates capacity gap.

Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity

This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for disposal capacity under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required	**Variance**

2012: no additional capacity required	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

No additional disposal capacity for hazardous waste was permitted in 2012. As no capacity was identified as being required, the variance is 0%. The existing capacity is sufficient to meet current needs and no new requirement is identified.

Action

Any new data on throughputs will be used to inform the Needs Assessment update. If throughputs have been lower than expected then this could extend the life of existing sites. This will be reported on in the next AMR.

Policy 4: Site Allocations

This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	**Variance**
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013, Planning permission was granted for 6 facilities across Greater Manchester which will result in additional waste management capacity. These are set out in the accompanying spreadsheet.

Planning permission was granted for waste developments on the following site in line with the Waste Plan:

- W4 CA Site, Makerfield Way

Three applications which will result in additional waste management capacity were granted which were not within sites or areas identified in the Waste Plan. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10.

No planning permissions were granted in 2012 which were not in line with the Waste Plan, therefore the target was met.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 5: Area Allocations

This policy sets out the areas which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013, Planning permission was granted for 6 facilities across Greater Manchester which will result in additional waste management capacity. These are set out in the accompanying spreadsheet.

Planning permission was granted for waste developments on the following areas in line with the Waste Plan:

- TR17 Trafford Park Area
- BU8 Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Road
- SL3 Cobden Street
- OL1 Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Higginshaw Railway

Three applications which will result in additional waste management capacity were granted which were not within sites or areas identified in the Waste Plan. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10.

No planning permissions were granted in 2012/13 which were not in line with the Waste Plan and therefore the target was met.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 6: Inert Residual Waste Disposal

This policy sets out the criteria under which permission will be granted for inert residual waste disposal.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

No planning permissions were granted/refused for inert residual waste disposal in 2012/13.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal

This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for non-hazardous residual waste disposal. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

No planning permissions for non-hazardous waste disposal were granted/refused in 2012/13.

Action

No action is required.

A screening request relating to a potential extension at Whitehead Landfill was submitted to Wigan MBC in January 2013. Should a planning application be made during the reporting year 2013/14, this will be detailed in next year's AMR.

Policy 8: Requirements for Combined Heat and Power

This policy sets out a requirement for waste management facilities that have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste technologies to provide combined heat and power (CHP) unless it can be demonstrated that they have the potential to deliver important waste infrastructure.

Target	Variance
Eligible energy recovery facilities generate heat and energy	Less than 75%

Planning permission was granted in August 2012 for the *construction of two buildings for the housing of process plant and CHP and the storage of wood biomass fuel together with ancillary administrative facilities including offices incorporating a learning centre*. This was the only application granted in 2012/13 with the potential to offer CHP. As CHP does form part of the development, the Waste Plan monitoring target has been met.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare

This policy sets out a requirement for applications for landfill/landraise to demonstrate that the site will be adequately restored.

Target	Variance
Restoration and aftercare will be carried out in accordance with Annex A of MPG7 to meet standards required by DEFRA for restoration to agriculture, Forestry Commission Bulletin 110 for restoration to forestry and Natural England for restoration to nature conservation.	Non compliance with the standards

No planning permissions for landfill/landraise were granted in 2012/12 and no landfill/landraise sites were closed during 2012/13.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 10: Unallocated Sites

This policy sets out the criteria under which applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is granted for developments which contribute to achieving the Waste Plan and take place on sites considered appropriate by the Plan. HRA Screening is applied to applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites and site based mitigation is implemented where appropriate.	Non compliance with the standards Less than 100% of applications granted permission Less than 100% of appropriate applications apply HRA Screening

Three applications which will result in additional waste management capacity which were not within sites or areas identified in the Waste Plan were granted in 2012/13. These are set out on the accompanying spreadsheet. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10 and deemed to comply with the standards.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites

This policy sets out the requirement to safeguard sites allocated for waste management in the Waste Plan and safeguarding of sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit has been consulted on applications for non-waste development on or adjacent to allocated sites. No allocated sites were lost in 2012/13 and therefore 100% of sites have been retained.

Action

No action is required.

Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

This policy sets out how existing waste management capacity will be safeguarded. Applications for non-waste uses on sites with a permitted waste use will be permitted where it is demonstrated (by the applicant) that there is no longer a need for the facility, that the capacity will be met elsewhere in Greater Manchester, or that there is an overriding need for the non-waste development in that location.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit are not aware of issues arising from the closure of any existing waste management sites. However, it is possible that sites have closed due to the recession or other reasons.

Action

Operators of existing waste management sites will be written to in early 2014 as part of the update of the Waste Needs Assessment. This will provide further information on this monitoring target and will be reported on in the next AMR.

Monitoring of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment

A Waste Needs Assessment was prepared to inform the development of the Waste Plan. This illustrated the impacts of increasing recovery and recycling of C&I and CD&E waste on future capacity requirements against maintaining the status quo. Members of Greater Manchester council agreed to adopt Scenario 2 (Maximised Recycling and Recovery).

Target	Variance

Achievement of Scenario 2 targets: 100% of the recyclable C&I waste going to landfill is recycled, 50% of the possibly recyclable C&I waste is recycled and 25% remaining use for energy recovery by 2015.	Year specific targets not achieved 2015 target not achieved

It is not possible to comment on this target until the Waste Needs Assessment has been updated in 2014.

Action

This will be considered following the updated Waste Needs Assessment and will be reported on in the next AMR.

Appendix E Waste Applications determined in Manchester 2012-13

Ref.	Applicant	Agent	Address	Details	Status	Tonnage per annum
F09849812	Douglas Egbon	Pearl Environmental	Unit 8, Monsall Mill, Harpurhey, M40 8NQ	COU from B2 to End of Life Vehicle (ELV) Depollution Facility	Refused	
101154/FO/2012/S2			Former Green Bros Signs Ltd Site Shentonfield Road Sharston Industrial Area Manchester M22 4TJ; **not** an allocation in the Waste Plan	Change of use of site to metal recycling facility, including construction of office/staff amenity building, construction of buying shed and canopy, construction of End of Life Vehicle facility and associated tank farm, siting of weighbridge and associated cabin, erection of 6m high boundary treatment, landscaping and siting of external plant and machinery and associated works	Approved on 07/02/2013	It is anticipated that the ultimate handling capacity would be circa 25,000 tonnes per annum (tpa), of which the vast majority would be of a ferrous nature (Circa 22,000 tpa), with the remainder constituting the higher value, non ferrous material (3,000 tpa)

Ref.	Applicant	Agent	Address	Details	Status	Tonnage per annum
				following demolition of existing industrial building		

Appendix F Saved UDP policies

A full list of the Saved UDP Policies can be found via:

http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4975/extant_udp_policies

This table groups the Saved UDP policies by the most relevant Core Strategy indicator for each one.

Saved UDP policies	Most relevant indicators in AMR	Find under Core Strategy Policy
LL15 (pedestrian safety & disabled parking in shopping areas); WB2 (impact of empt develt on traffic/parking); DB7 (parking on resi streets); WW8 (community centre allocation); DC26.1 – DC26.6 (noise)	Residents satisfaction with local area / neighbourhood as place to live	SP1
T1.8 (re. safeguarding Metrolink routes) WW10 (extra stations on rail line)	Amount of new residential development within 30mins public transport time of health facilities, schools, employment and major retail areas	SP1
Extant UDP policies: EW13 (control of further off-airport car-parking)	Total employment area developed for alternative uses [i.e. 'lost']	EC2
CC10, CC16, HC10, HC11, EM5, EM17, HU9, HU10, AB8, AB9, GO6, RF6, RF7, LL7, LL8, LL9, WB3, DB12, DB13, WW2, EW8, EW9, EW11, EW12, RC20 (site/area allocations under 'Industrial and Commercial Uses') CC14, CC15, AB7 (site allocations for commercial	Employment land available - by type	Economy

Saved UDP policies	Most relevant indicators in AMR	Find under Core Strategy Policy
employment/business uses)		
S1.2 (District Centres), DC10.2, DC12.2, DC12.3, CC16, CC18, CC19, HC4, EM11, AB5, GO6, RF6, LL7, LL13, LL14, RC20	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	Economy
BM8, CC6, HC4, HC9, EM8, AB3, GO5, GO8, RF6, LL7, LL10, LL11, WW7, RC20 (housing site allocations/ improvement areas)	Total net units provided since 2009	H1
CC9 (permanent sites for Travelling Show People)	Number of new pitches provided for Travelling Show People [net]	H9
DC10.1, 10.3 – 10.5 (food & drink establishments)	Total proportion of space for additional town centre uses development that falls within the City Centre, district centres and local centres.	C1,C2,C8,C9
DC12.1, DC12.4 (Commercial uses above gnd-flr retail)	Proportion of non-retail uses within the Primary Shopping Area (groundfloor)	C2,C10
S1.2 (District Centres), DC10.2, DC12.2, DC12.3, CC16, CC18, CC19, HC4, EM11, AB5, GO6, RF6, LL7, LL13, LL14, RC20	Amount and percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in centres.	Centres
CB10	Percentage of A4, A5 and similar sui generis uses in centre	C10

Saved UDP policies	Most relevant indicators in AMR	Find under Core Strategy Policy
Extant UDP policies: BM14, HC15, AB10, GO10, GO11, RF12, WB11, DB9, WW9 – safer roads, junctions & crossings; WW10 (extra stations on rail line); WW15 (cycle route); DC22.1 (protect pedestrian routes)	Trips made by non-car modes	T1 - T3
Extant UDP policies: WW11 (road access to Wythenshawe hospital)	Congestion: average journey time per mile	T1 - T3
DC19.1 (Listed buildings)	Buildings of Grade 1 and 2* at risk of decay	EN1-EN3
BM6 – Crab Lane Conservation Area RF3 – Victoria Park Conservation Area; DC18.1 (Conservation areas)	Review of Conservation Areas / up-to-date character appraisals	EN1-EN3
E3.4 (create a network of linear recreational routes), GO4, GO12-16, RF4, LL4, CB13, (including historic Nico Ditch), WB9, DB10	Increased levels of Green Infrastructure	EN9
CC3	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN10 (Safeguarding Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities)	EN10 - EN12
BM2,3,5 (all relate to open spaces/linear recreational routes); CC2;	Changes in designated areas of biodiversity importance (SBIs)	EN15

Saved UDP policies	Most relevant indicators in AMR	Find under Core Strategy Policy
HC5; CB2,24,25,26,27,50,56; DB23,25; WW3; EW3,36		
DC28.1-3; DC28.12-14 CB41; DC28.4-11; 28.15-17 (minerals)	Production of primary land aggregates won	EN20
DC28.1-3; DC28.12-14	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	EN20
CB15-59, DB15-29, WW12, WW13, WW14, EW17, EW37-41 (Mersey Valley)	Covered by: a range of CS indicators relating to GI, quality of open space, etc.	Environment

Appendix G Core Strategy Indicators not yet being monitored

These indicators from the Core Strategy are not included in the main tables in Chapters 5 & 6 as data is not currently available.

Policy	**Indicator**	**Target**
EC2	Total employment area developed for alternative uses [i.e. ‘lost’]	Target: Less than 2ha per year
EC4	Employment rate in North Manchester	To narrow the gap between North Manchester and the City average
EC5 - EC7	Employment rate in East Manchester	Moving towards City average
EC8	Employment rate in Central Manchester	Moving towards City average
EC10	Employment rate in Wythenshawe	Moving towards City average
H3	Proportion of schemes where at least 65% of the units have at least 3 bedrooms	70%
H4	Proportion of schemes where at least 65% of the units have at least 3 bedrooms	55%
H5	Proportion of schemes where at least 65% of the units have at least 3 bedrooms	65%
H7	Average household size in Wythenshawe	No reduction (from 2.25)

Policy	Indicator	Target
H11	Change in no. of Super Output Areas with >10% HMOs	No increase
C2 & C10	Proportion of non-retail uses within the Primary Shopping Area (groundfloor)	Target: <40%
T1-T3	City Centre footfall	Increase year on year
EN1-EN3	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN1 (Design Principles and Strategic Character Areas)	100%
	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN2 (Tall Buildings)	100%
	% of appeals based on EN2 dismissed	100%
EN10 - EN12	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN10 (Safeguarding Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities)	100%
	Current provision per head for each open space typology	Under-provided typology averages moving towards City averages
	Quality of open space provision	Improvement, against criteria in Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study
EN15	BAP priority habitats and species	Increase
EN19 - EN20	Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	Meeting target in Municipal Waste Management Strategy
DM1-3	Number of planning permissions compliant with DM1-3	100%

Translation

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