Bury

AGENDA FOR

CABINET

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To: All Members of Cabinet

Councillors: R Shori (Leader and Cabinet Member for Business Engagement and Regeneration (Chair)), A Simpson (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member Health and Wellbeing), S Briggs (Cabinet Member for Children and Families), J Kelly (Cabinet Member Corporate Affairs and Regulatory Services), E O'Brien (Cabinet Member Finance and Housing), A Quinn (Cabinet Member for Environment) and T Tariq (Cabinet Member for Communities)

Dear Member/Colleague

Cabinet

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Cabinet which will be held as follows:-

| Date: | Wednesday, 25 July 2018 |
|-------------------------|---|
| Place: | Bury Town Hall |
| Time: | 6.00 pm |
| Briefing Facilities: | If Opposition Members and Co-opted Members require briefing on any particular item on the Agenda, the appropriate Director/Senior Officer originating the related report should be contacted. |
| Notes: | |

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members of Cabinet are asked to consider whether they have an interest in any of the matters of the Agenda, and if so, to formally declare that interest.

3 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Questions are invited from members of the public present at the meeting about the work of the Council and the Council's services.

Approximately 30 minutes will be set aside for Public Question Time, if required.

4 MINUTES (*Pages 1 - 6*)

Minutes of the meeting held on the 27th June 2018 are attached.

5 CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT (*Pages 7 - 34*)

A report from Leader of the Council, Councillor Rishi Shori is attached.

6 CORPORATE FINANCE MONITORING REPORT (Pages 35 - 70)

A report from the Cabinet Member Finance and Housing, Councillor O'Brien is attached.

7 BURY BROWNFIELD LAND STATEMENT (*Pages 71 - 120*)

A report from the Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing, Councillor O'Brien is attached.

8 FOR INFORMATION ***MINUTES OF ASSOCIATION OF GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (Pages 121 - 140)

To consider the minutes of meetings of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority held on 25th May 2018.

9 URGENT BUSINESS

Any other business which by reason of special circumstances the Chair agrees may be considered as a matter of urgency.

10 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

To consider passing the appropriate resolution under Section 100 (A)(4), Schedule 12(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, that the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the reason that the following

business involves the disclosure of exempt information as detailed against the item.

11 HOUSING REVIEW REPORT (Pages 141 - 164)

A report from the Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing, Councillor O'Brien is attached.



Agenda Item 4

Minutes of: THE CABINET

Date of Meeting: 27th June 2018

Present: Councillor R Shori (in the Chair)

Councillors K S Briggs, J Kelly, E O Brien, A

Quinn, A Simpson and T Tariq

Apologies: Councillor J Daly & T Pickstone

Public attendance: 2 members of the public were in attendance.

CA.55 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Rishi Shori declared a personal interest in all items under consideration as his partner works for the NHS.

Councillor Andrea Simpson declared a personal interest in all items under consideration as a NHS employee.

CA.56 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

A period of thirty minutes was allocated for any members of the public present at the meeting to ask questions about the work or performance of the Council or Council services.

No questions were received.

CA.57 MINUTES

Delegated decision:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 18th April 2018 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

CA.58 REVENUE AND HRA OUTTURN REPORT 2017/18

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing submitted a report setting out details of:

- the revenue outturn figures in respect of the last financial year (2017/2018);
- major variances between the revised estimate and the outturn;
- the level of school balances;
- HRA outturn for the year;
- The minimum level of balances in the light of risk assessments.

Delegated decisions:

It is recommended that;

- a) The final revenue outturn and HRA outturn for 2017/18 be noted along with explanations for major variances;
- b) The level of the General Fund balances be noted;

c) The minimum level of the General Fund balance calculated at £4.250m for 2018/19 is subject to regular review as part of the budget monitoring process.

Reason for the decision:

The figures in the report are consistent with the figures included within the Statement of Accounts which were approved by the Responsible Finance Officer on 31 May and will be presented to Audit Committee on 17 July, 2018. The figures in this report are presented in a format consistent with the Revenue Budget approved by Council on 22 February 2017.

CA.59 TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing presented a report providing information in respect of the Treasury Management Activities in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management. The Code requires that the Council receives an annual strategy report by 31 March for the year ahead and an annual review report of the previous year by 30 September. The report provides a review of Treasury Management activities during 2017/18.

Delegated decisions:

In accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management, the Cabinet agrees to note the report. The report will be forwarded on for consideration at the next meeting of Full Council scheduled to take place on the 11th July 2018.

Reason for the decision:

This report provides information on the Council's debt, borrowing, and investment activity for the financial year ending on 31st March 2018 in conformity with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management. The successful management of the Council's borrowing and investments is central to the Council's financial strategy, both in the short term and in ensuring a balanced debt profile over the next 25 to 60 years.

The overall strategy for 2017/18 was to finance capital expenditure by running down cash/investment balances and using shorter term borrowing rather than more expensive long term loans. The taking out of longer term loans (1 to 10 years) to finance capital spending would only then be considered if required by the Council's underlying cash flow needs.

Debt decreased slightly during the year, £194,510 million at $31^{\rm st}$ March 2018 compared to £195,682 million at $31^{\rm st}$ March 2017. The average borrowing rate rose slightly from 3.96% to 3.95%. Investments at 31 March 2018 stood at £21,250 million, compared to £18,550 million the previous year, the decrease being due to the use of cash/investment balances to repay maturing debt. The average rate of return on investments was 0.24% in 2017/18 compared to 0.58% in 2016/17.

CA.60 CAPITAL OUTTURN 2017/18

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing submitted a report setting out details of:

- The capital outturn figures in respect of the last financial year 2017/18;
- Major variances between the Revised Estimate and the Outturn;
- The financing of the Capital Programme in 2017/18;
- Re-profile of budgets/allocations and slippage of funding into 2018/19; Details of the capital receipts realised during the year.

Delegated decision:

Members agreed to:

- a) Note the final capital outturn for 2017/2018, and explanations for major variances
- b) Note the financing of the Capital Programme in 2017/18
- c) Consider and recommend for approval the re- profiled/slippage requests and associated funding into 2018/2019
- d) Note the level of Capital Receipts realised in year and proposed use of the sites disposed of during the year

Reason for the decision:

Capital expenditure has been incurred in accordance with the agreed Capital Programme. This links the expenditure with the objectives of the Council and the Capital Strategy. The Programme has been financed in a way that optimises to the maximum the resources available, including the prudent use of capital receipts.

CA.61 THE CHANGING EDUCATION LANDSCAPE

Delegated decisions:

This item was deferred for consideration at a future Cabinet meeting.

CA.62 THE CONSIDERATION OF OBJECTIONS RECEIVED TO THE PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AT ASHCOMBE DRIVE

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing submitted a report providing details of the objections received to the proposed disposal of Public Open Space of Land at Ashcombe Drive, Radcliffe.

Delegated decisions:

Members considered the objections received and determined that the Public Open Space could be disposed of.

Reason for the decision:

The Council has complied with the legal requirement to advertise the proposed disposal of Public Open Space. This land has been identified as surplus to requirements, this proposal is part of the Council's approach to asset rationalisation.

Other options considered and rejected:

To uphold the objections received and not dispose of the open space on Ashcombe Drive, Radcliffe.

CA.63 MUTUAL INSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing submitted a report providing details of work being undertaken by the Local Government Association to establish mutual insurance arrangements, and seeks approval for the Council to engage in the process as a founder member.

Delegated decision:

The Cabinet agrees to:

- a) support the Authority's participation as a Founding Member of Local government Mutual and nominate the Leader / Finance & Housing Portfolio Holder to be a Founding Member committee member;
- b) authorise the Interim Executive Director (Resources & regulation) to share the Authority's relevant risk transfer and protection data with the LGA officers working on the project on a strictly confidential basis; and
- c) agree to instruct officers to consider the business case for utilising the Mutual at the appropriate time and to report accordingly to the Cabinet with a recommendation.

Reason for the decision:

This project has the potential to generate sustainable revenue savings. Conversely the maximum exposure at this stage is capped at £100.

CA.64 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

Delegated decision:

That in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following item of business as it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as detailed in the conditions of category 3.

CA.65 GM TOWN CENTRE CHALLENGE

The Leader of the Council submitted a report summarising the work recently undertaken to progress the regeneration of Prestwich Village Centre. The report provides an overview of the next steps to be taken.

Delegated decision:

Cabinet agrees to

• note the progress made in regenerating Prestwich Village.

- authorise officers to undertake preliminary work around scheme content and viability, and funding/ownership models associated with the development. A further report will be submitted to Cabinet on completion of this analysis.
- authorise the Executive Director of Business, Growth and Infrastructure, the Interim Executive Director of Resources and Regulation and the Assistant Director Legal and Democratic Services in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to enter into negotiation with Muse Developments and HMG to formulate a Joint Venture agreement to raise finance, subject to viability testing and external legal advice.

Reason for the decision:

In November 2017 Greater Manchester Mayor, Andy Burnham launched his Town Centre Challenge. The initiative is in recognition that many town centres still have viability challenges to make them the multi-functional places they could become. Prestwich has been put forward as Bury's initial focus under Town Centre Challenge.

Moving projects such as this forward is key to the Council's growth ambitions and future financial sustainability

CA.66 REVIEW OF SUPPORTING PEOPLE SERVICE AND RECOMMENDATION TO COMMISSION A NEIGHBOURHOOD SUPPORT HOUSING SERVICE

The Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing submitted a report detailing the findings of a review of the current supporting people contracts and the recommendations to commission a new model of services to replace them.

Delegated decision:

That a new model of Neighbourhood Support Housing Services be commissioned, and:

- (i) That a phased approach is taken to commissioning the model, beginning as soon as practicably possible with lots 1 and 2.
- (ii) That structured consultation and soft market testing takes place with customers and providers prior to starting the tender process.
- (iii) That the cost envelop for these commissioned services be £1,890,600; to be reviewed on an on-going basis.
- (iv) That an open tender process be used, with an evaluation and selection criteria based on a 40:60 ratio of cost to quality.
- (v) That the CCG be invited to jointly commission the new model of provision to ensure there is a co-ordinated offer across health and social care.

(vi) That commissioning of support packages for people with learning disabilities is not included in the new model and is undertaken via Community Care.

Other options considered and rejected:

Option 2

That all current contracts be extended – this is not an option. Due to procurement legislation, the authority can no longer extend the contracts.

Option 3

That the same pattern of services be re-commissioned - this is not an option. It will not deliver the service improvements the council is seeking to make.

Option 4

Do nothing – allow contracts to end and services to close. This is not an option. All the current contracts are due to expire on 31 March 2018. This would negatively impact on the service users because support would cease.

CA.67 FOR INFORMATION MINUTES OF THE ASSOCAITION OF GREATER MANCHESTER AUTHORITIES / GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

COUNCILLOR R SHORI Chair

(Note: The meeting started at 6.00pm and ended at 6.45pm.)

Agenda Item 5

REPORT FOR DECISION



| DECISION OF: DATE: | - | 2018 Performance Update | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | - | e Performance Update | | | |
| CUDITOT | - | | | | |
| SUBJECT: | | · | | | |
| REPORT FROM: | The Leader of the Council | | | | |
| CONTACT OFFICER: | Chris Woodhouse Improvement Advisor, Corporate Policy | | | | |
| TYPE OF DECISION: | CABINET KEY DECISION | | | | |
| FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS: | This paper is within the public domain | | | | |
| SUMMARY: | This report provides an update on performance in line with the Single Outcomes Framework for Team Bury | | | | |
| OPTIONS & RECOMMENDED OPTION | Cabinet are asked to note the report | | | | |
| IMPLICATIONS: | | | | | |
| Corporate Aims/Policy Framework: | | Do the proposals accord with the Policy Framework? Yes | | | |
| Statement by the S151 Officer: Financial Implications and Risk Considerations: | | A robust performance management framework is essential if the Council is to measure the effectiveness and value for money of the services it delivers. | | | |
| | | This report compliments the regular finance and risk monitoring reports that Members receive. | | | |
| Health and Safety | | There are no implications directly arising from this report. Any actions to manage performance should consider health and safety in accordance with Council policy. | | | |

| | I — | — | |
|---|---|----------|--|
| Statement by Executive Director of Resources: | There are no wider resource implications | SK | |
| Equality/Diversity implications: | No This report does not impact upon the EA completed for the Vision, Purpose and Values document. The Single Outcomes Framework is a mechanism to manage the performance of the VPV. | | |
| | Yes | JH | |
| Considered by Monitoring Officer: | Measuring and monitoring corporate performance is an important tool in ensuring legal and administrative requirements are regularly reviewed and that areas of risk are identified and improvements are sought where necessary. This report demonstrates the importance of having a robust framework in place and is in line with the other regular monitoring reports. | 011 | |
| Wards Affected: | All | | |
| Scrutiny Interest: | Overview and Scrutiny | | |

TRACKING/PROCESS

| Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team | Cabinet Member/Chair | Ward Members | Partners |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|----------|
| 09/07/18 | 09/07/18 | | |
| Scrutiny Committee | Committee | Council | |

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Bury Council, along with our partners in Team Bury, has adopted an Outcome Based Accountability approach to performance management. This focuses on the difference actions can have, rather than looking initially at activities carried out.
- 1.2 As part of this, work has taken place to develop a suite of high level outcomes these being the 'conditions of wellbeing' the Council, and partners, are seeking to achieve for the people of the Borough.
- 1.3 A Single Outcomes Framework (SOF) has been agreed by Team Bury Wider Leadership Group with the high level outcomes being:
 - All people of Bury live healthier, resilient lives and have ownership of their wellbeing (SOF-1)
 - Bury people live in a clean and sustainable environment (SOF-2)

- People of Bury at all ages have high level and appropriate skills (SOF-3)
- All Bury people achieve a decent standard of living, and are provided with opportunities through growth (SOF-4)
- Bury is a safe place to live, with all people protected (and feel protected) from harm (SOF-5)

2.0 BURY AND GREATER MANCHESTER.

2.1 In 2017 the Greater Manchester Combined Authority launched 'Our People, Our Place' – the Greater Manchester Strategy. Following this a Greater Manchester Outcomes Framework was produced, detailing a series of performance indicators to track progress against the ten priorities of the strategy. This performance update includes indicators from the GM framework, integrated into Bury's. The full GM Performance Dashboards are included for completeness (*Appendix 1*), thought it should be noted that there aren't always Bury 'cuts' of the regional data depending on the data source and nature of data collection.

3.0 LATEST PERFORMANCE

- 3.1 The report shows that there are areas of strengths in local performance, whilst there are also performance metrics which identify opportunities for closer consideration as to what activity might be needed to improve outcomes for local people. A fuller set of performance metrics is available in *Appendix 2*.
- 3.2 Whilst Bury is not an outlier in terms of life expectancy and premature mortality within Greater Manchester, the region needs to progress to reach the national average. Our Locality Plan, outlining health and social care integration and transformation will look to address this, building on the work of the lifestyle service which has seen 4 in 5 people engaged with successful change their behaviour in terms of healthy living. It is acknowledged more needs to be done to tackle smoking and childhood obesity within the Borough.
- 3.3 With our partners, the Council is transforming Early Years provision to improve school readiness. Whilst Bury is better than the Greater Manchester average the desire is to be at a level above the national average. The same is true for attainment level of pupils completing Key Stage 4. Overall the data shows that Bury has a skilled population. The Borough has the second lowest level of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment of training, with the local figure significantly below the national average, reflecting positively on the opportunities available locally. This could be seen to be in part due to the entrepreneurial nature of the Borough with it being a hotbed for business start-ups; there have been nearly twice the national average for new enterprises per population level in recent years Bury really does mean business.
- 3.4 Within the last 18 months household recycling rates have been close to, and on occasion, the 60% level. There has been a slight dip in recent months which is being investigated and steps will be put in place to seeks to address this. In relation to air quality, all bar one monitoring site is within targeted level for Nitrogen dioxide emissions Butterstile Lane/ Bury New Road in Prestwich. Bury Bridge levels are currently below target but a local plan is being put in place, through Defra, to consider options of addressing air quality at this site to ensure it means national limits.
- 3.5 The number of rough sleepers in Bury remains below the regional and national average. Bury recently became the first local authority in the country to ensure that

homeless people will receive the often urgent medical attention they require through a newly introduced information card. Work is taking place to bring more empty units into use to meet future housing need, whilst planning decisions locally continue to be made in a timely manner to promote development in the Borough.

3.6 Over 180 local voluntary organisations have been supported through 'The Pitch' participatory budgeting events as part of our Neighbourhood Engagement Framework. Resilience of local communities will be strengthened through a refreshed Bury Community Safety Plan in light the regional Greater Manchester 'Standing Together' Plan.

4.0 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The development of indicators and performance measures will continue as the Single Outcomes Framework becomes increasingly embedded in the organisation.
- 4.2 Key performance metrics will be identified to form part of the performance framework for a refreshed Corporate Plan, based around six corporate priorities.
- 4.3 Departmental plans and Cabinet work plans will continue to be aligned to this during the next quarter so that performance at all levels of the organisation can be discussed in an increasingly consistent fashion.
- 4.4 Areas of declining performance will be looked at with an outcome based approach, to consider what steps can be taken to improve performance so that a positive contribution can be made to the delivery of the desired outcomes.

List of Background Papers:-

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0161 253 6592

Greater Manchester Strategy: first performance report

April 2018

Performance report

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

Next steps

- develop the scope of the proposed 'State of GM' report, and work with the University of Manchester's Inclusive
 Growth Analysis Unit to consider options for distributional analysis to underpin performance reporting
- explore the potential to develop an online, public-facing version of the performance dashboard
- continue to develop the dashboard as an iterative tool, incorporating new indicators and data if they become available and add value



BURY

MANCHESTER OLDHAM ROCHDALE

STOCKPORT TAMESIDE WIGAN

Outcomes framework

Greater Manchester ... underpinned by ... delivered through ... leading to these shared ... impacting on wider conditions
Strategy vision these enablers these priorities outcomes (GMS targets). By 2020 ...

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

- A place where all children are given the best start in life and young people grow up inspired to exceed expectations
- A place where people are proud to live, with a decent home, a fulfilling job, and stress-free journeys the norm. But if you need a helping hand you'll get it
- A place of ideas and invention, with a modern and productive economy that draws in investment, visitors and talent
- A place where people live healthy lives and older people are valued
- A place at the forefront of action on climate change, with clean air and a flourishing natural environment
- A place where all voices are heard and where, working together, we can shape our future

Children starting school ready to learn

Communities

in control

People at the

heart of

everything

we do

An integrated

approach to

place-

shaping

Leadership

and

accountability

Young people equipped for life

Good jobs, with opportunities to progress and develop

A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester

World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving

Safe, decent and affordable housing

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

Safe and strong communities

Taking control of our future

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

An age-friendly city region

• All GM children starting school ready to learn

- Reduced number of children in need of safeguarding
- All young people in education, employment or training following compulsory education
- Increased number of GM residents in sustained, 'good' employment
 - Improved skills levels
 - Improved economic growth and reduced inequality in economic outcomes across GM places and population groups
- Increased business start-ups and inward investment, and improved business performance
 - Improved transport networks and more sustainable GM neighbourhoods
 - Reduced congestion
- Future-proofed digital infrastructure that fully supports commercial activity, social engagement and public service delivery in GM
- High quality housing, with appropriate and affordable options for different groups
- No one sleeping rough on GM's streets
- Reduced carbon emissions and air pollution, more sustainable consumption and production, and an outstanding natural environment
- Increased local, national and international awareness of, pride in, and engagement with GM's culture, leisure and visitor economy
- People feeling safe and that they belong
- Reduced crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour, and increased support for victims
- More sustainable GM neighbourhoods
- More people supported to stay well and live at home for as long as possible
- Improved outcomes for people with mental health needs
- Reduced obesity, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse
 - People live in age-friendly neighbourhoods
- Inclusive growth and reduced inequality across
 GM places and population groups
 - Reduced social isolation and loneliness

 Meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a 'good level of development' by the end of reception

• 1,000 fewer looked-after children

- Meet or exceed the national average Attainment
 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4
- 16-17 year old NEETs below the national average
- Median resident earnings will exceed £23,000
- 70,000 more residents with Level 4+ qualifications
 50,000 fewer residents with sub-Level 2

qualifications

- GVA per job will exceed £44,500
- 60,000 more GM employees will be earning above the Real Living Wage
- 21,500 more residents will be in employment
- At least 5,000 more business start-ups pa
- 32% of journeys to work will use modes other than the car
- The average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps
- More than 10,000 net new homes will be built pa
 End rough sleeping
 - Reduce CO₂ emissions to 11mt
- Av. NO₂ concentrations below 30mg/m³ and no monitoring sites exceeding 10mg/m³ for PM2.5
- Halve the gap with the national average for visits to the natural environment
- 5% pa growth in participation at cultural events
- Victimisation rates (household and personal crime)
 in line with or below the England & Wales average
- Meet or exceed the national average for the % of service users who have enough social contact
- Improving premature mortality will result in:
 (i) 160 fewer deaths due to cardiovascular disease pa; (ii) 350 fewer deaths from cancer pa; (iii) 150 fewer deaths from respiratory disease pa
- 33,600 more people pa will be supported with evidence-based psychological therapies
- 90% of people aged over 50 will identify their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly
- 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in employment

Performance Dashboard

April 2018 performance report

All figures are accurate as of 30th March 2018

| | Key | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---------------------|--|
| | Performance | | Direction of Travel | |
| G | Matching or exceeding ambition | 1 | Improving | |
| A | Below ambition (within 10%) | • | Declining | |
| R | Significantly below ambition (more than 10%) | + | Unchanged | |

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

WAP = working-age population (16-64)



BURY

MANCHESTER OLDHAM ROCHDALE SALFORD

STOCKPORT TAMESIDE WIGAN

Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn

GMS targets

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





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



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

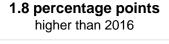


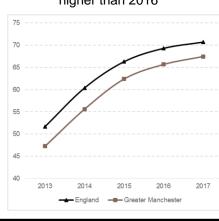




'good level of development' by the end of reception, as of 2017

2.1 percentage points behind the expected target trajectory





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

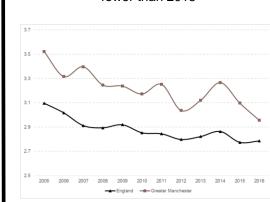
| Bolton | 66.1 | 1.5 |
|------------|------|------|
| Bury | 68.7 | -0.2 |
| Manchester | 66.2 | 2.5 |
| Oldham | 63.7 | 3.2 |
| Rochdale | 63.8 | 0.5 |
| Salford | 67.6 | 2.3 |
| Stockport | 71.6 | 2.0 |
| Tameside | 66.0 | 3.0 |
| Trafford | 73.0 | -0.8 |
| Wigan | 69.3 | 2.3 |
| GM | 67.5 | 1.8 |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



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

0.1 percentage points behind the expected target trajectory

0.1 percentage points (16) fewer than 2015



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

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

92.5%

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

5.0 percentage points [™] higher than August 2016

0.1 percentage points [™] ahead of the expected $\overset{\circ}{\omega}$ target trajectory

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

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

Supporting indicators

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

1.7 percentage points above the England average



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

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

43% higher than the England average



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

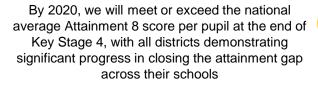
Priority 2 – Young people equipped for life

GMS targets

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



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



Note: this indicator replaces the no longer reported 5+ A*-C GCSEs measure

Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes



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



By 2020, the number of unemployed 16-19 year olds will have fallen from 13.300 in 2016 to



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

| 3.5% behind the target trajectory | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-------------|--|--|
| | Rate per | 10,000 c | hildren <18 | | |
| | 2016 | 2017 | Change | | |
| Bolton | 85 | 87 | 2.4% | | |
| Bury | 72 | 82 | 13.9% | | |
| lanchester | 107 | 97 | -9.3% | | |
| Oldham | 72 | 84 | 16.7% | | |
| Rochdale | 95 | 89 | -6.3% | | |
| Salford | 103 | 95 | -7.8% | | |
| Stockport | 47 | 53 | 12.8% | | |
| Tameside | 87 | 105 | 20.7% | | |
| Trafford | 61 | 70 | 14.8% | | |
| Wigan | 72 | 66 | -8.3% | | |
| GM | 82 | 84 | 1.6% | | |
| England | 60 | 62 | 3.3% | | |

Note: comparable 2015/16 data are not available

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

Equal to the England average

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

| The average Attainmescore for GM Key Stapupils in 2016/17* was | Attainment 8 (A8) score | % of mainstream schools belo A8 England average | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| 0.9 below the | Bolton | 43.7 | 61% |
| average score for | Bury | 46.0 | 38% |
| the state-funded | Manchester | 43.4 | 60% |
| sector in England | Oldham | 43.6 | 75% |
| Sector in England | Rochdale | 42.5 | 67% |
| Cignificant | Salford | 41.7 | 73% |
| Significant | Stockport | 48.2 | 23% |
| attainment gap | Tameside | 44.8 | 50% |
| within districts, with | Trafford | 55.6 | 37% |
| high proportions of | Wigan | 46.2 | 61% |
| schools below the | GM | 45.5 | 55% |
| national average score | England (state schools) | 46.4 | |

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

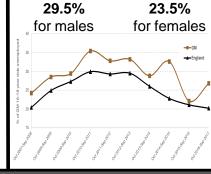
3.3% of 16-17 year olds in GM were NEET (not in education, employment or training) as of December 2016

| 0.5 | | % of 16-17 year | | ar old |
|--|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|
| percentage points above | | NEET | Not known | Total |
| the England | Bolton | 2.6% | 4.3% | 6.8% |
| average | Bury | 3.7% | 0.2% | 3.9% |
| The activity of | Manchester | 2.9% | 6.5% | 9.4% |
| a further 3.6% of 16-17 year olds was | Oldham | 4.9% | 2.3% | 7.1% |
| | Rochdale | 3.8% | 2.9% | 6.7% |
| | Salford | 5.9% | 1.3% | 7.3% |
| | Stockport | 2.1% | 0.7% | 2.8% |
| unknown, 0.4 | Tameside | 4.2% | 3.7% | 7.9% |
| percentage | Trafford | 2.2% | 3.9% | 6.1% |
| points above | Wigan | 2.5% | 5.8% | 8.3% |
| the England | GM | 3.3% | 3.6% | 6.9% |
| average | Fngland | 2.8% | 3.2% | 6.0% |

12.000, a reduction of 10% over the period

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

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory



Supporting indicators

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



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

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



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





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

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

GMS targets

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



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



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



27.7%

24.3%

26.3%

35.7%

35.6%

28.5%

22.2%

30.7%

16.7%

Bolton

Manchester

Oldham

Salford

Rochdale

Stockport

Tameside

Trafford

Bury

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



Page

Median earnings of GM residents (all employees) were

£22,030

per annum in 2017

£23,743 £445 higher than in 2016 (at current prices)

0.5% ahead of the

target trajectory

£1,713 below the

England median of

| | 2017 median | % change |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| | wage | from 2016 |
| Bolton | £20,445 | 0.5% |
| Bury | £23,770 | 0.1% |
| Manchester | £20,554 | 2.2% |
| Oldham | £20,400 | 2.0% |
| Rochdale | £20,355 | -1.3% |
| Salford | £21,791 | 1.5% |
| Stockport | £24,192 | 4.4% |
| Tameside | £20,495 | 2.3% |
| Trafford | £26,154 | -1.8% |
| Wigan | £22,207 | 2.0% |
| GM | £22,030 | 2.1% |
| England | £23.743 | 1.7% |

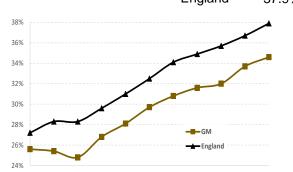
34.6%

of GM working-age residents (610,000) had a Level 4+ qualification in 2016

0.9 percentage points (19,000) above 2015

3.3 percentage points below the England average

Bolton 33.6% Bury 39.1% Manchester 39.0% Oldham 25.8% Rochdale 25.7% Salford 30.3% Stockport 41.1% **Tameside** 26.7% Trafford 51.9% Wigan 27.1% GM 34.6% **England** 37.9%

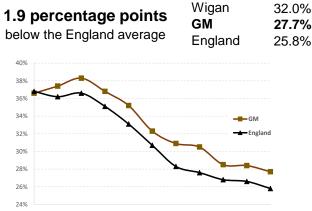


27.7%

of GM working-age residents (490,000) had qualifications below Level 2 in 2016

A decrease of

0.7 percentage points (10,000) since 2015



There were 30,379

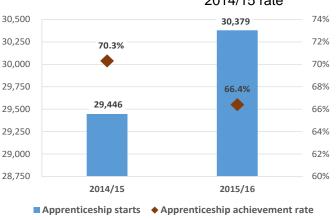
apprenticeship starts in 2015/16 up from 29,446 in 2014/15.

The apprenticeship

achievement rate in

2015/16 was

Down 3.9 percentage points compared to the 2014/15 rate



Supporting indicators

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



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



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



* Job Seekers Allowance and unemployed Universal Credit claimants

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

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

GMS targets

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



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



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



71.5

71.8

66.0

68.8

67.4

74.2

77.7

70.8

77.8

74.8

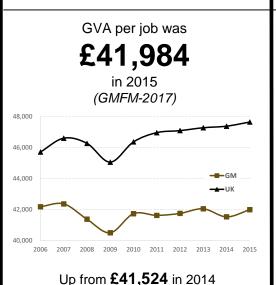
71.5

74.7

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



ted pup T Pack



But more than £5,000 per job below

the 2015 UK average of £47,639

5.7% (50,000) 78.2% ahead of the target of employee jobs (>18) trajectory working in GM 2.6 percentage (880,000) were points (60,000) earning above the Real higher than in 2016 Living Wage in 2017 2017 2016 75.5% 76.5% Bolton 71.0% Bury 74.1% Manchester 82.0% 84.8% 68.5% 70.7% Oldham Rochdale 68.1% 71.3% 78.5% Salford 84.1% 75.1% Stockport 74.3%

71.0%

72.7%

67.9%

75.6%

76.80%

* As defined by the Living Wage Foundation

Tameside Trafford

Wigan

England

GM

74.3%

74.7%

71.1%

78.2%

78.0%

Bolton 1,303,000 Bury Manchester **GM** residents Oldham were in employment in Rochdale September 2017 Salford 1.5 percentage points Stockport (20,000) ahead of the Tameside Trafford target trajectory Wigan 0.9 percentage points GM (30,000) higher than in England September 2016

The business startup rate was births) ahead of the target trajectory

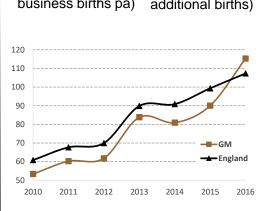
115

per 10,000 WAP in 2016 (20,500 business births pa)

16.5% (3,500 births) ahead of the target trajectory

An increase from 90 in 2015 (4,600 additional births)

G



in GVA was generated from FED job creation in GM in 2016/17 CO Largely unchanged from GVA generated in 2015/16

GVA generated from FDI job creation, GM (£m)

Supporting indicators

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



The employment rate for working age residents in GM with a disability* was **47.0%** in the year to June 2017,

below the England average of 52.9%, up from 44.8% in the previous year

* Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled



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

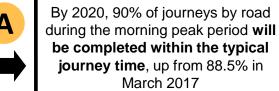


- Despite increasing in absolute terms, GM's GVA per head of the resident population (a measure of the productivity of a place) has consistently been below 90% of the UK
 average over the last decade. GM's total 'output' gap with the national average currently stands at £10bn. That is, if GVA per head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

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

GMS targets

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





By 2020, annual average roadside NO₂ concentrations across the GM monitoring network will be below 30mg per m³, down from 39mg per m³ in 2016



By 2020, no GM monitoring sites will exceed 10mg per m³ for PM2.5, down from 3 out of 4 sites exceeding in 2016



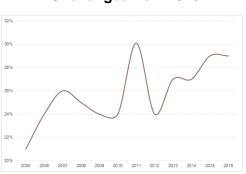
By 2020, the average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps. compared to a Q4 2017 baseline of 32 Mbps



29% of people used modes of transport other than the car to travel to work in 2016

0.6 percentage points behind the target position

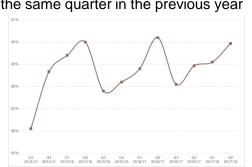
Unchanged from 2015

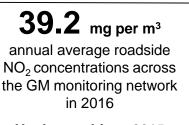


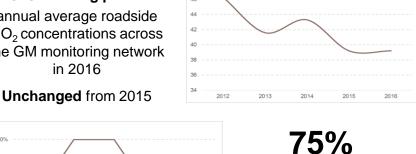
89.9% of GM highway network journeys were completed within the "typical journey time" in Q2 2017/18

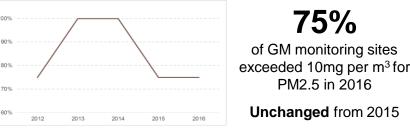
1.2 percentage points ahead of the target position

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









Unchanged from 2015 Note: the original GMS indicators and targets have been replaced with these new measures, due to issues with the methodology / baseline data. The current RAG ratings are based on

31.9 Mbps

average download speed as of Q4 2017

2.5 Mbps abo € the England average ω 4.5 Mbps higher than in Q4 2016

Average download speed by local authority (Mbps) as of Q4 2017 and Mbps change from Q4 2016

| and wibps change noin 44 2010 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| Bolton | 34.2 | 3.4 | | | | | |
| Bury | 27.6 | 3.6 | | | | | |
| Manchester | 31.4 | 5.8 | | | | | |
| Oldham | 31.7 | 4.9 | | | | | |
| Rochdale | 25.7 | 1.9 | | | | | |
| Salford | 32.9 | 2.2 | | | | | |
| Stockport | 34.3 | 3.2 | | | | | |
| Tameside | 26.8 | 3.3 | | | | | |
| Trafford | 33.6 | 5.2 | | | | | |
| Wigan | 36.5 | 8.4 | | | | | |
| GM | 31.9 | 4.5 | | | | | |
| England | 29.4 | 4.8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

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

Supporting indicators

39.2% of all GM journeys were made by walking, cycling or public transport between 2014-16

1.3 percentage points higher than 2013-15

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

An increase of 1.3 percentage points on the previous year



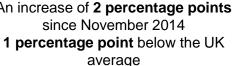
56.3% of short journeys (under 2km) in GM were completed by walking or by cycling in 2014-16

comparison with the previous year, as the latest reported position is the target baseline

An increase of 0.1 percentage points since 2013-15



77.9% of GM residents had all five basic digital skills in November 2016 An increase of 2 percentage points since November 2014





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

Priority 6 – Safe, decent and affordable housing

GMS targets

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





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

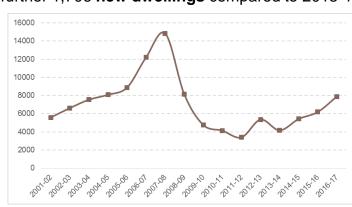


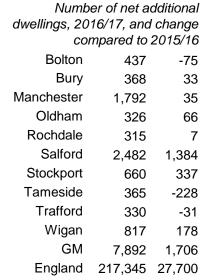


7,892 net new additional dwellings in GM in 2016/17

940 dwellings ahead of the target trajectory

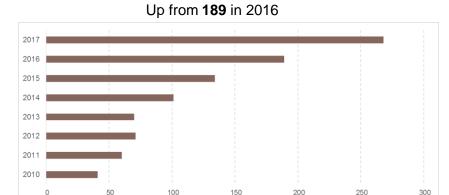
A further 1,706 new dwellings compared to 2015-16





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

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



Rate per 1.000 households 0.140 **Bolton** Bury 0.4**2** Manchester 0.0aD Oldham 0.0 Rochdale Salford 0.4 0.08 Stockport Tameside 0.44 Trafford 0.05 Wigan 0.21 GM 0.23 **England** 0.20

Supporting indicators

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

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



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

A decrease of 723 properties since 2014/15



In Q3 2017, positive action was successful in preventing or relieving

homelessness in 4,685 cases, a rate of 3.9 per 1,000 households. compared to 2.2 for England as a whole

Up on the previous year by 483 cases

In November 2017, there were

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

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

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

[This indicator is drawn from responses to Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey. Scoping is underway surrounding the possibility of gathering more mely data using responses to a bespoke GM survey, which would incorporate recognised language from the LGA in relation to



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

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

GMS targets

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



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



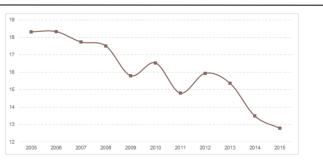


12.8mt

of CO₂ emissions in 2015, or 4.64t per capita

A reduction of 0.7mt since 2014

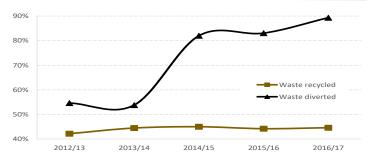
0.4mt ahead of the target trajectory of 13.2mt



46.7%

of waste recycled in 2016/17

An increase of 2.5 percentage points on the previous year



of waste diverted $^{\mathbf{D}}_{\mathbf{D}}$

An increase of 5 percentage points on the previous year,

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



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



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



of GM residents reported 401 that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2015-16*

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

3.1m

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

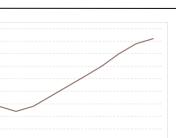
6.6% increase on 2015/16 levels

This measure only covers participation in cultural provision by AGMA unded organisations, and counts frequent attenders multiple times. It is likely to be replaced by a new measure developed under the Great Place initiative or through a new GM residents' survey



generated by the visitor economy in 2016

An increase of £0.2bn since 2015



* Looking to replace this with a more robust measure, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey

Supporting indicators

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

0.6 percentage points above the GM 2016 position



94,000 FTE jobs supported by Greater Manchester's tourism industry in 2016

100 more FTEs than in 2015

£810m generated by the conference and business events sector in 2015

Down 2% compared to 2013



GM was ranked 24th in the Anholt Brand Index in 2017

Up from 27nd in 2015



88.8% of GM lodgements had an energy efficiency rating of D or above (EPC/DEC) in Q4 2017

5.2 percentage point above the England average 11.3 percentage points higher than Q4 2016



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



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



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

Priority 8 – Safer and Stronger Communities

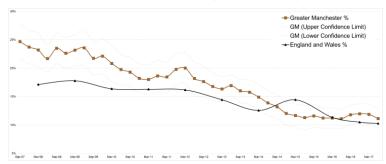
GMS targets

In 2016, 11.8% of GM households said they had been a victim of household crime in the past 12 months. 3.9% of GM residents had experienced personal crime.

Over the period to 2020, victimisation rates will be in line with or below the England & Wales average

11.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced https://www.new.new.no.nd/ in the year to June 2017, 0.8 percentage points higher than the most recent national figure

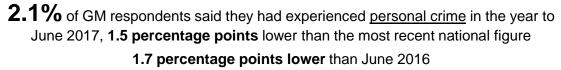
Largely unchanged from June 2016

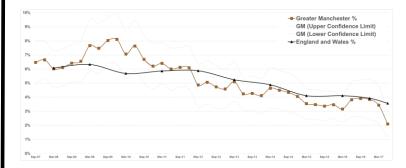




Household

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





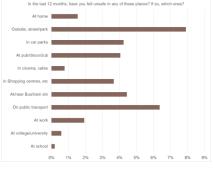


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Personal Crime: theft from the person; snatch theft; stealth theft; other theft of personal property; all Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) violence; wounding; assault with minor injury; assault with no injury and robbery. Personal crimes only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



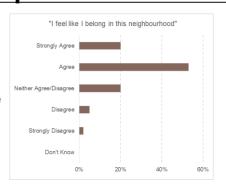
below the national average





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

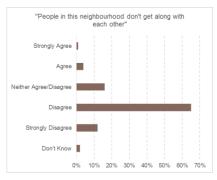
3 percentage points above the national average





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

0.9 percentage points below the national average



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

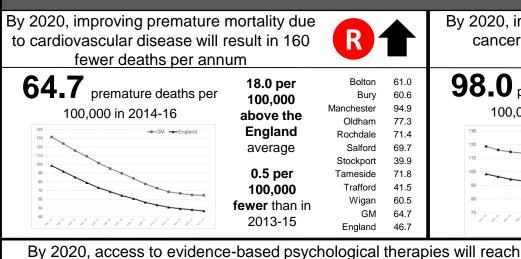
Supporting indicators

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

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

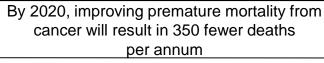
Priority 9 – Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it





25% of the population in need, helping a further 33,600 people each year

compared to current levels of provision



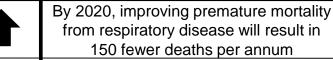
G



87.3

128.6

102.7



28.0 premature deaths per

100,000 in 2014-16



9.4 per 100.000

above the

England

average

0.75 per

100,000 more

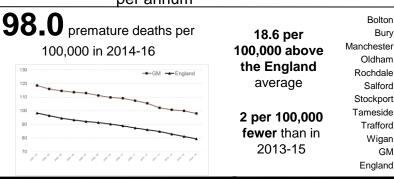
than in 2013-









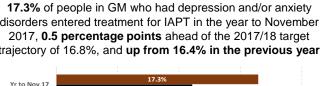


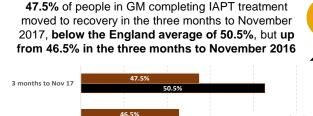
102.5 Salford 109.4 Stockport 82.5 Tameside 97.9 Trafford 81.9 92.4 Wigan GM 98.0 England

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







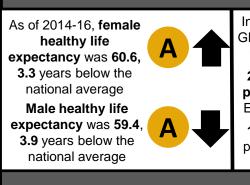


72.3% of GM adults (16+) were 'active' or 'fairly active' as of November 2017 An increase of 0.8 percentage points from November 2016

2.1 percentage points lower than the England average [Note: unlike the target, these baseline data refer solely to over-16 activity levels. Physical activity levels for <16 year olds will be incorporated on

14.2% 29.1% 11.4% 26.4% Burv 62.2% 13.1% Oldham 61.6% 11.9% 26.5% 34.5% Salford 57.5% 11 4% 31.1% 12.1% Stockport 64.8% 23.1% Tameside 12.6% 27.2% Trafford 32.6% 61.4% 10.9% 27.7% England 25.6%

Supporting indicators



In 2016, 18.4% of GM adult residents were smokers 2.9 percentage points above the England average

1.6 percentage points lower than

2015

The rate of hospital admissions with alcoholrelated conditions was 679 per 100,000 of the population in 2016/17 6.8% higher than the England average

3.9% below 2015/16

levels

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

8.5 percentage points below the England average

Note: comparable trend data are not available

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

publication of the 'Children's Active Lives' survey in April 2019]

0.5 percentage points above the England average

2015

0.5 percentage points higher than

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

1.1 percentage points below the

England average 0.9 percentage points higher than 2014

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

> 2.0 percentage points above the England average

1.8 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 position



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

Priority 10 – An age-friendly Greater Manchester

GMS indicators

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



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



September 2017

65.2

65.5

59.0

68.4

60.7

67.1

75.5

66.5

71.2

69.3

66.7

Bolton

Oldham

Salford

Rochdale

Stockport

Tameside

Trafford

Wigan

GM

Manchester

Bury

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



1,904

1,784

2,540

2,478

2,126

2,942

2,546

2,143

2,421

2,820

2,398

Admissions per 10,000

>65 year olds, 2016/17

Bolton

Manchester

Oldham

Salford

Rochdale

Stockport

Tameside

Trafford

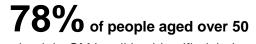
Wigan

GM

Bury

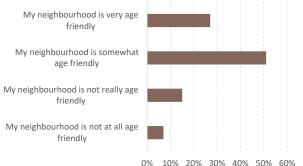
By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much **social contact** as they would like





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

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

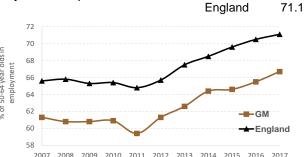


* All data are cumulative. Looking to modify this measure to capture data for all 10 localities through a potential new GM residents' survey 66.7%

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

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

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



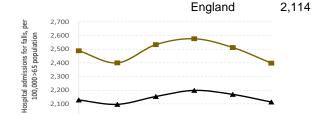
2,398

hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 GM residents aged >65 in 2016/17 (10,096 in total) 3.1% behind the target

trajectory

Down from **2,512** in

2015/16



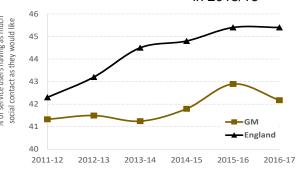
- GM

42.2% of

adult social care service users had as much social contact as they would like in 2016/17* points behind the target of trajectory of Down from 42.9%

4.0 percentage

Down from **42.**9 in 2015/16



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

Supporting indicators

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



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

Note that quoted data are provisional.





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

Annex: data sources

| Priority | Indicator | Source |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| starting school | 1.1 Proportion of Children Achieving a "Good Level of Development" (EYFS Profile) | Early years foundation stage profile results: 2016 to 2017, ONS |
| ready to learn | 1.2 Low Birth Weight (<2500g) Live Births at Term | PHE Fingertips, 2.01 |
| | 1.3 Early Years Settings Rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by OFSTED at most recent inspection | Early years foundation stage profile results: 2016 to 2017, ONS PHE Fingertips, 2.01 Childcare providers and inspections as at 31 August 2017, Table 7, DfE Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery, England, NHS Digital PHE dental health, extractions data |
| | 1.0.1 Mothers Smoking at the Time of Delivery | Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery, England, NHS Digital |
| | 1.0.2 0-4 Year Old Dental Extractions with Decay as the Primary Diagnosis | ٦. |
| Priority 2 - Young people equipped | 2.1 Looked after Children (number, and rate per 10,000 children <18) | Children looked after in England including adoption: 2016 to 2017 (SFR 50/2017) |
| for life | 2.2 Attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics | National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2017 (revised) (SFR69/2017) |
| | 2.3 Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4 | GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018) |
| | 2.4 16-17 year olds who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) | Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or whose activity is not known, end 2016 |
| | 2.5 Proportion of 16-19 year olds in employment | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 2.0.1 Bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards | Mental Health Five Year Forward View Dashboard Q4 2016/17 |
| | 2.0.2 Average Progress 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4 | GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018) |
| | 2.0.3 Proportion of 10-11 year old children who are overweight or obese | PHE Fingertips - Overview of Child Health |
| Priority 3 - Good jobs, with | 3.1 Median resident earnings, all employees | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, NOMIS |
| opportunities for | 3.2 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 4 qualifications | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| people to progress and develop | 3.3 Proportion of working-age residents with qualifications below Level 2 | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.4 Apprenticeship starts and achievement rate | SFA datacube (not publicly available) |
| | 3.0.1 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 3 qualifications | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.0.2 Proportion of the working-age population who are unemployed | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS |
| | 3.0.3 Claimant rate, unemployment benefits | Claimant Count, NOMIS |

GMCA BURY

MANCHESTER ROCHDALE SALFORD

STOCKPORT TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD WIGAN

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

GMCA BOLTON BURY

MANCHESTER ROCHDALE SALFORD

STOCKPORT TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD WIGAN

| Priority | Indicator | Source |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Priority 7 - A green | 7.1 CO2 Emissions | UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: |
| | | 2005-2015 |
| and leisure offer | 7.2 Waste Recycled and Diverted | Data sourced from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA) |
| for all | 7.3 Residents Visiting Natural Environment | Data sourced from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA) Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE), Natural England Data sourced from Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016 Personal well-being estimates, ONS |
| | 7.4 Participation in Cultural Events | Data sourced from Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) |
| | 7.5 Visitor Economy | Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016 |
| | 7.0.1 Life Satisfaction | Personal well-being estimates, ONS |
| | 7.0.2 FTE Jobs Supported by the Tourisms Industry | Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016 Conference Value & Volume 2016, Marketing Manchester |
| | 7.0.3 Conference & Business Events | Conference value & volume 2010, Marketing Manchester |
| | 7.0.4 Anholt Brand Index | Anholt Brand Index |
| | 7.0.5 Energy Efficiency | Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Tables LA1 & DEC1, BEIS |
| | 7.0.6a Renewable Energy Generation - Electricity | Sub-regional Feed-in Tariffs statistics, BEIS |
| | 7.0.6b Renewable Energy Generation - Heat | Renewable Heat Incentive statistics |
| Priority 8 - Safer | 8.1 Household crime | Data sourced from the Crime Survey for England & Wales at force level |
| and stronger communities | 8.2 Personal crime | Data sourced from the Crime Survey for England & Wales at force level |
| Communities | 8.0.1 Unsafe in a public location | |
| | 8.0.2 Neighbourhood belonging | Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study |
| | 8.0.3 People in this neighbourhood don't get along | |
| Priority 9 - Healthy | 9.1 Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease | PHE Fingertips - 4.04ii |
| lives, with quality | 9.2 Premature mortality due to cancer | PHE Fingertips - 4.05ii |
| care for those who need it | 9.3 Premature mortality due to respiratory disease | PHE Fingertips - 4.07ii |
| | 9.4 Access to evidence-based psychological therapies | Five year forward view dashboard, NHS England |
| | 9.5 Physical activity | Active Lives Survey, Sport England |
| | 9.0.1 Healthy life expectancy | PHE Fingertips - 0.1i & 01ii |
| | 9.0.2 Smoking prevalence | PHE Fingertips - Smoking prevalence in adults (APS) |
| | 9.0.3 Alcohol-related hospital admissions | PHE Fingertips - 10.01 |
| | 9.0.4 Adult social care locations rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by the CQC | Care Quality Commission, Care Directory |
| | 9.0.5 Levels of obesity (BMI >30) | Active Lives Survey, Sport England |
| | 9.0.6 One year cancer survival rates | Index of cancer survival for Clinical Commissioning Groups in England, ONS |
| | 9.0.7 High levels of anxiety | Personal well-being estimates, ONS |

GMCA BOLTON BURY

MANCHESTER ROCHDALE SALFORD

STOCKPORT TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD WIGAN

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

Bury Council Corporate Performance

Management

| All people of Bury live healthier, resilient lives and have ownership of their own health and wellbeing (SOF 1a) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A PHOF 2.01 - Low Birth Weight of Term Babies | 2016 | 2.4% | 2.8% |) 3 |
| A PHOF 2.03 - Smoking at time of delivery | FY 2016 | 11.1% | 10.6% | \ 4 |
| A PHOF 2.06ii - Excess weight in 10-11 year olds | FY 2017 | 36.2% | 34.2% | 7 2 |
| A PHOF 2.13i Percentage of physically active adults | 2016 | 64.8% | 64.9% | → 0 |
| BE PHOF 2.12 - Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese | 2017 | 64.3 | 61.3 | 1 لا |
| A SCOF 1I(1) - Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like | FY 2018 | 46.0% | - | 7 ₁ |
| A Residents reporting high levels of anxiety | 2017 | 23.9% | 19.9% | 1 لا |
| A PHOF 2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000 population) | 2017 | 1,784 | 2,114 |) 2 |
| A PHOF 0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male) | 3YC 2016 | 58.50 yrs | 63.30 yrs | > 3 |
| A PHOF 0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female) | 3YC 2016 | 62.20 yrs | 63.90 yrs | 7 2 |
| A Overall premature deaths (Persons) per 100,000 under 75s | 2016 | 385 | 334 | → 1 |
| A Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population | 2016 | 60.6% | 46.7% | 7 2 |
| A Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence (65+) [DiUPR] | 2014 | 49.6% | - | 7 1 |
| All people of Bury live healthier, resilient lives and have ownership of their own health and wellbein (SOF 1b) | g Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| Number of customers with an outstanding annual social care review | FYQ4 2018 | 1,156 | - | 7 3 |
| PM Q Proportion of BEATS customers who have achieved a behaviour change (inactive to active) in 12 weeks | FYQ3 2018 | 81.0% | 50.0% | 7 1 |
| PM Q Proportion of Help Yourself to Wellbeing participants who achieved an improvement in their Quality of Life score | FYQ4 2018 | 100% | - | → 1 |
| Permanent admissions of older people (aged 65 and over) to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (subset of ASCOF 2a (2)) [Grey = all customers, Orange = council pays a contribution for these clients] [cf England Av.] | FYQ4 2018 | 987.78 | - | 7 3 |
| Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service) - (subset of ASCOF 2B (1)) | FYQ4 2018 | 81.0% | - | \ 4 |
| Number of total hits to the Bury Directory Page | FYQ4 2018 | 47,712 | - | 7 1 |
| Bury Lifestyle Service - % of those that access the service that achieve a lifestyle behaviour change | Q4 2018 | 81% | - | 1 لا |
| Bury Lifestyle Service - The deflection rates from NHS services | Q4 2018 | 766 | - | 7 1 |
| Bury people live in a clean and sustainable environment (SOF 2a) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| A PHOF 3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution | 2015 | 4.0% | 4.7% |) 2 |
| Annual Greenhouse Gas Report (% change in Bury Council's Carbon emissions) | FY 2016 | 23,265GHG | - |) 3 |
| A Number of monitoring stations not meeting nitrogen dioxide targets | 2017 | 1 | 0 | 1 لا |
| | | | | |
| A Percentage of monitoring points where levels of NO2 or PM10 are decreasing | 2016 | 69% | 100% | → 0 |

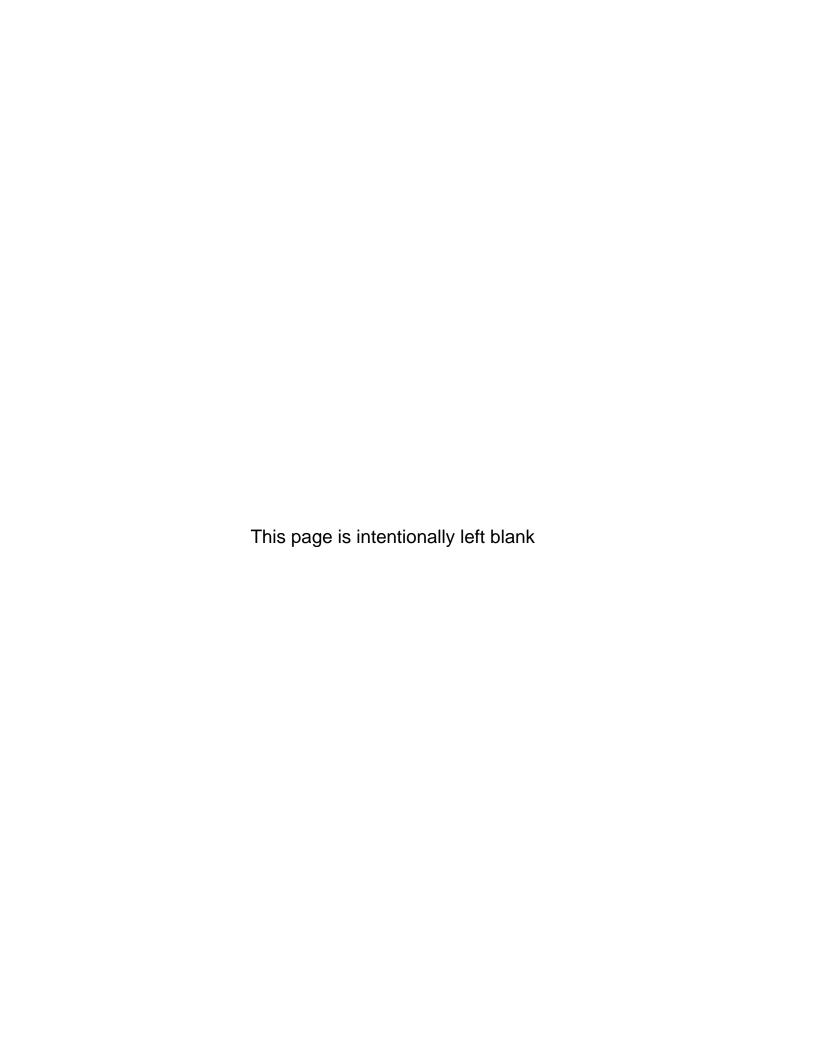
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| | Period | Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| PM Q Household collected bin waste recycling rate | FYQ4 2018 | 52.60% | 60.00% | 3 3 |
| PM Q Infection control - number of outbreaks | FYQ4 2018 | 11 | - | → 1 |
| Number of fly tipping service requests | FYQ4 2018 | 80 | - | 7 1 |
| A (Tonnes) Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide | 2014 | 5.2 | 6.3 |) 2 |
| A Carbon emissions from electricity use in council buildings (excl. schools) | 2016 | 4,279tonnes | - | 2 2 |
| A Carbon emissions from council vehicles | 2016 | 1,446tonnes | _ |) 1 |
| Highways Operations Pothole Repair Completed | Jun 2018 | 1,831 | _ | 7 1 |
| Highways Operations Jobs completed on time | FYQ1 2019 | 67% | - | 7 1 |
| O People of Bury at all ages have high level and appropriate skills (SOF 3a) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| PHOF 1.02i - School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Persons) | FY 2017 | 68.7% | 70.7% | 1 |
| A Percentage of pupils making expected/ sufficient progress (from KS1 to KS2) in reading, writing and maths | 2016 | 55% | - | → 0 |
| A Average Attainment 8 score per pupil | 2017 | 46.00 | 46.40 | 1 |
| A Average 'progress 8' score per pupil (at KS4) | 2017 | -0.15 | 0.00 | 1 |
| A PHOF 1.05 - % of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) | 2016 | 3.9% | 6.0% | 7 1 |
| A % of working age residents aged 16-64, who have obtained qualifications equivalent to NVQ4 and above | 2016 | 39.1% | 38.2% | 7 2 |
| A % of residents 18-64 with no qualifications | 2017 | 8.4 % | 7.7 % | 7 1 |
| A Percentage of early year settings rated as 'good' or outstanding' | 2017 | 92.9% | 93.7% | 7 2 |
| Percentage of pupils achieved expected level of attainment at KS2 (RWM) | 2017 | 63% | 62% | 7 1 |
| GMOF Percentage of residents that have all five basic digital skills | 2017 | 79.0 | 78.9 | → 0 |
| People of Bury at all ages have high level and appropriate skills (SOF 3b) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| Attainment gap (Attainment 8) of children with SEN compared with children with no SEN | 2016 | -21.90 | -22.30 | → 0 |
| A Bury Council - Apprenticeships | 2017 | 26 | - | 7 1 |
| Attainment gap (Attainment 8) of pupils eligible for school meals and those not eligible for free school meals | 2016 | -12.6 | -12.7 | → 0 |
| All Bury people achieve a decent standard of living (and are provided with opportunities through growth) (SOF 4a) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| Employment rate 16-64 | FYQ3 2018 | 73.4% | 74.9% | 7 1 |
| A Average earnings by place of work - hourly pay (full time workers) | 2016 | £11.94 | £12.74 |) 1 |
| Proportion of working-age people on out-of-work benefits | FYQ3 2017 | 9.3% | 8.4% | 3 3 |
| A Number of businesses in the Borough | 2017 | 7,980 | - | 7 5 |
| | 2016 | 2,329 | _ | 7 1 |

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| □ 🖪 InwarDocument Back Page 33 | 2016 | £3.22Mil | - | 7 1 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| BE ASCOF 1D - Carer-reported quality of life | FY 2017 | 7.3 | 7.7 |) 2 |
| The number of residential units that can be built on sites that have detailed planning permissions | 2016 | 1,567 | - | → 0 |
| A The number of affordable housing units proposed to be built on sites that have detailed planning permissions | 2016 | 327 | - | → 0 |
| M Number of housing units completed in the Borough that are affordable | FY 2017 | 385 | - | → 0 |
| GMOF Percentage of (all) housing stock empty for over 6 months | 2018 | 1.49% | 0.86% | → 0 |
| GMOF Ratio of lower quartile house prices compared to median incomes | 2017 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 7 2 |
| A Average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless | FYQ4 2018 | 29.9 | 31.1 | → 0 |
| A PHOF 1.17 - Fuel Poverty | 2015 | 11.20% | 11.00% | 7 2 |
| P All Bury people achieve a decent standard of living (and are provided with opportunities through growth) (SOF 4b) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| M Number of homeless preventions | Mar 2018 | 519 | - | 7 2 |
| M Number on Housing Waiting List | May 2018 | 1,627 | - | 7 1 |
| M % Non-decent Council homes | Q4 2018 | 0 | - | → 1 |
| Number of visitors to Council cultural attractions | FY 2017 | 399,774 | - | → 0 |
| Average number of weeks spent in temporary accommodation | FYQ2 2017 | 7.62 weeks | _ | → 0 |
| Number of businesses engaged to develop healthy workforce practice | Q2 2018 | 128 | - | 7 1 |
| Number of GP referrals to Staying Well | Q2 2018 | 400 | - | → 0 |
| Number of GP referrals to Working Well | Q2 2018 | 133 | - | → 0 |
| Bury is a safe place to live with all people protected, and feel protected, from harm (SOF 5a) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| A PHOF 1.13iii- First Time Offenders per 100,000 population | 2016 | 159.1 | 218.4 |) 2 |
| A PHOF 1.11 Rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police per 1,000 population | 2015 | 22.5 | 20.4 |) 1 |
| A Rate of Children Looked After (per 10,000 children) | 2018 | 78 | 82 | 1 لا |
| A Children in Youth Justice System per 1,000 10-18 year olds | 2017 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 1 1 |
| Rate of crimes (all crime types) recorded by GMP per 1,000 population | FYQ3 2018 | 24.2 | 30.7 |) 2 |
| M Number of (open) Child Protection Plans | May 2018 | 223 | _ | 7 2 |
| P Bury is a safe place to live with all people protected, and feel protected, from harm (SOF 5b) | Time Period | Actual Value | Target Value | Current Trend |
| Number of safeguarding concerns proceeded to section 42 enquiry on Protocol | FYQ4 2018 | 179 | - | 2 12 |
| M Safeguarding Concerns Per Month [Grey line - All concerns, Orange line - Progressed to Enquiry] | Jun 2018 | 146 | 80 | 1 الأ |

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Agenda Item 6





Agenda Item

MEETING: CABINET

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

25 JULY, 2018

DATE: 11 SEPTEMBER, 2018

SUBJECT: CORPORATE FINANCIAL MONITORING REPORT -

APRIL 2018 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT FROM: CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND HOUSING

CONTACT OFFICER: STEVE KENYON, INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OF RESOURCES & REGULATION

TYPE OF DECISION: FOR INFORMATION

FREEDOM OF

INFORMATION/STATUS:

This paper is within the public domain

SUMMARY: The report informs Members of the Council's financial

position for the period April 2018 to June 2018 and projects the estimated outturn at the end of 2018/19.

The report also includes Prudential Indicators in

accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code.

OPTIONS &

RECOMMENDED OPTION

Members are asked to note the financial position of the

Council as at 30 June 2018.

IMPLICATIONS:

Corporate Aims/Policy

Framework:

Do the proposals accord with Policy

Framework? Yes.

Statement by the s151 Officer: The report has been prepared in accordance

with all relevant Codes of Practice.

There may be risks arising from remedial action taken to address the budget position; these will be identified by Directors at Star Chamber meetings. Additionally, a series of measures was drawn up in 2016/17 to address the extremely difficult financial

situation facing the Council. These have continued into 2018/19 and are detailed in par.3.6 on page 4 of this report.

Statement by Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation:

Successful budget monitoring provides early warning of potential major overspends or underspends against budgets which Members need to be aware of.

This report draws attention to the fact that, based on the most prudent of forecasts, several budget hotspots exist which will need remedial action.

Members and officers will be examining these areas in more detail at the departmental Star Chamber meetings.

Equality/Diversity implications: No

Considered by Monitoring Officer: Budget monitoring falls within the

appropriate statutory duties and powers and is a requirement of the Council's Financial Regulations to which Financial Regulation B: Financial Planning 4.3. (Budget Monitoring and Control) relates. The report has been prepared in accordance with all relevant

Codes of Practice.

Are there any legal implications? Yes

Wards Affected: All

Scrutiny Interest: Overview & Scrutiny Committee

TRACKING/PROCESS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Steve Kenyon

| Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team | Cabinet | Overview & Scrutiny Committee | Council | Ward Members | Partners |
|--|----------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| 16/07/18 | 25/07/18 | 11/09/18 | | | |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report informs Members of the forecast outturn for 2018/19 based upon current spend for the period 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018 in respect of the revenue budget, capital budget, the Housing Revenue Account, treasury management and the CCG.
- 1.2 Projections are based on current trends, information, and professional judgement from service managers and finance staff.
- 1.3 The revenue budget projections highlight the fact that budget pressures exist in some key areas and it will be necessary to continue to examine options for improving the situation further.

2.0 BUDGET MONITORING PROCESSES

- 2.1 Reports are presented quarterly to facilitate close monitoring of spend and implementation of action plans during the year.
- 2.2 Reports are also presented to the Strategic Leadership Team on a monthly basis and detailed monitoring information will also be discussed at joint SLT / Cabinet meetings during the year.
- 2.3 It is intended that improvements will continue to be made to the budget monitoring process, building on the significant developments implemented over the past few years.

3.0 SUMMARY OF REVENUE BUDGET POSITION

3.1 The table below outlines the annual budget and forecast outturn based upon known factors and the professional views of service managers as at month 3:

| Department | Budget £000 | Forecast £000 | Variance £000 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Communities & Wellbeing | 80,794 | 83,827 | +3,033 |
| Resources & Regulation | 5,215 | 6,330 | +1,115 |
| Children, Young People & Culture | 40,209 | 43,556 | +3,347 |
| Business, Growth & Infrastructure | (3,791) | (1,669) | +2,122 |
| Art Gallery & Museum | 439 | 534 | +95 |
| Non Service Specific | 15,150 | 8,614 | (6,536) |
| TOTAL | 138,016 | 141,192 | +3,176 |

- 3.2 The projected overspend of £3.176m represents approximately 2.30% of the total net budget of £138.016m.
- 3.3 An overview of the reasons for this variance is outlined in the table overleaf; more detailed analysis is provided in section 4 of the report.

| Month 3 Variance | Children, Young People & Culture | Communities & Wellbeing | Resources & Regulation | Business, Growth & Infrastructure | Art Gallery & Museum | Non Service Specific | TOTAL |
|--|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Reason | £′000 | £′000 | £′000 | £′000 | £′000 | £′000 | £′000 |
| Demand Pressures | 3,313 | 5,182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 8,642 |
| Delayed Achievement of Cuts Options | 124 | 3,981 | 100 | 547 | 0 | 0 | 4,752 |
| Non- Achievement of Cuts Options | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| Income Shortfall | 0 | 15 | 927 | 1,640 | 95 | 0 | 2,677 |
| Planned use of one-off funding | 0 | (1,815) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,815) |
| Continued Impact of 10 Control Measures | 0 | 0 | (117) | (65) | 0 | 0 | (182) |
| Other | (200) | (4,329) | 205 | 0 | 0 | (6,683) | (11,008) |
| TOTAL | 3,347 | 3,033 | 1,115 | 2,122 | 95 | (6,536) | 3,176 |

- 3.4 Members need to be aware that financial reporting involves an element of judgement, and this particularly applies to the treatment of budget pressures. Often an area of overspending identified at this point in the year has been resolved before the end of the year following appropriate remedial action.
- 3.5 However it is felt appropriate to alert Members to potential problems at this stage so that they can continue to monitor the situation and take ownership of the necessary remedial action and this is the basis on which the report is written.
- 3.6 Due to the extremely difficult financial situation that the Council faced in 2016/17 the Senior Leadership Team agreed and drew up an action plan with some immediate additional spending controls over & above usual controls. These have continued in 2018/19.

These include:

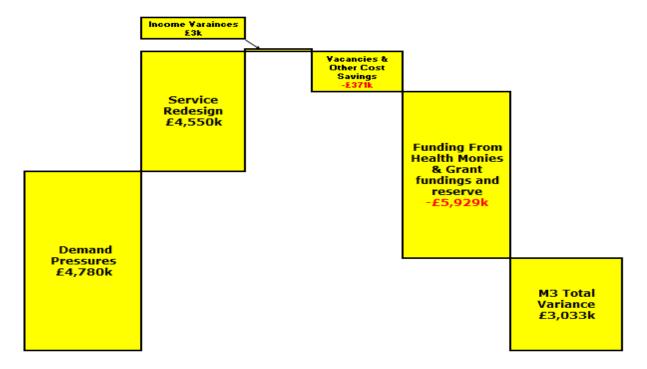
- 1. Recruitment freeze on staff and new agency placements (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);
- 2. Release of all existing casual / agency staff (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);
- 3. Cease overtime / additional hours (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);

- 4. Enter into no new training commitments, and review existing arrangements (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);
- 5. Re-launch Work Life Balance options around reduced hours / purchase of leave;
- 6. Cease spend on discretionary budgets; stationery, office equipment etc;
- 7. Cease spend on IT / Communications (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);
- 8. Any spend greater than £250 to be signed off by Executive Director;
- 9. Any new contractual commitments greater than £5,000 (lifetime value of contract) to be signed off by SLT;
- 10. Consider "in year" budget options e.g. previously unidentified efficiencies, review of non-key services.
- 3.7 These were communicated to staff in 2016/17 and compliance with these will continue to be monitored throughout the year. It is expected that these actions will not only help to reduce the financial burden facing the Council within the current year but also for the coming years.
- 3.8 In addition to these measures, Executive Directors have been tasked with preparing "turnaround" plans as a matter of urgency for their Departments, to ensure that levels of expenditure are controlled and sustainable going forward.

4.0 SERVICE SPECIFIC FINANCIAL MONITORING

4.1 COMMUNITIES AND WELLBEING

- 4.1.1 The current projected overspend for Communities and Wellbeing is £3.033m.
- 4.1.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart below;



4.1.3 Further details by service area are outlined below, along with remedial action being taken.

| Theme | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken |
|--|-------------------|---|--|
| | 2 000 | Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) £3,694k. | The IBCF is being used (in line with funding conditions) to ensure that Adult Social Care needs are met, pressures are reduced on the NHS and that the local social care provider market is supported Care in the community. |
| Funding from Health Monies ,Grant Funding and Reserves | | Adult Social Care Protection Grant - £510k. | This is a one off grant being used to support demand pressures within the Choices for Living Well service. |
| | | Adult Social Care Reserves -£1,295k. | One off support towards Adult Social Care Budgets. |
| | | System Resilience Grant -£430k. | One off support towards supporting the Choices for Living Well service. |
| Sub Total | -5,929 | | |
| | | Housing related Services - Inclusion-£240k (Reason: Unallocated savings target, and costs relating to an increase portfolio of properties). | Housing Strategic Lead/CWB SMT are developing an action plan to achieve the savings. |
| | | Care in the Community budgets-£3,477k (Reason: Pressure largely around Domiciliary Care, Residential Care and Self Directed Support Budgets). | The Pressure is offset by Improved Better Care Funding (in line with funding conditions). In addition, all existing high & medium cost care packages are kept under regular review. |
| Demand Pressures | | Local Reform & Community Voices - £205k (Reason: Additional cost re Deprivation of Liberty safeguarding (DoLS) assessments). | The DoLS pressure is unavoidable. The completion of DoLS assessments is a statutory function. Attempts are ongoing to ensure costs of assessments are reduced/kept to a minimum and requests for authorisations are starting to plateau. Depending on IBCF resource availability this pressure may be funded by support from the IBCF. |
| | | Reviewing team - £168k (Reason: Staffing Costs). | This team is funded by the Improved Better Care Fund. This service is meeting statutory responsibilities and is also contributing to the departmental savings programme. |

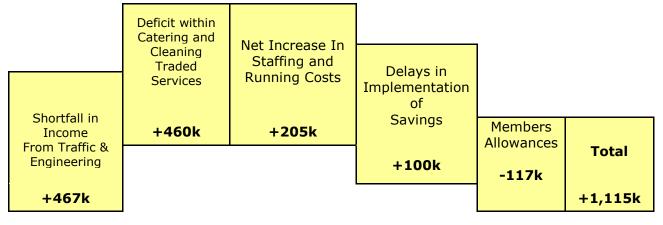
| | | Falcon & Griffin -£16k (Reason: Increase out of hours cost). Choices for Living Well Service - £430k (Reason: Pressure from delayed discharge from hospital). | Small pressure as a result of additional out of hours costs. Options are being reviewed to bring Falcon & Griffin back to a balance position. Killelea & Reablement have been integrated to create the Choices for Living Well Service. This service includes the Discharge to Assess scheme where beds are blocked booked at local nursing homes to support hospital discharge, this cost is to be funded by a one off contribution from the Systems Resilience Grant (SRG). |
|---|--------|--|--|
| Demand Pressures | | Assessment & Care Management - £20k (Reason: Staffing Cost Pressures). | This pressure is offset by a one |
| | | ACS Training Program Adults -£36k (Reason: property rental costs at Bury Adult Learning center). | Persona is expected to contribute towards the rental cost for their use of Bury Adult Learning Centre. |
| | | Civic Venues -£161k (Reason: Shortfall In income at civic venues and budget cuts). | This service is part of a wider Growth and Investment Review. Action plans are in place to develop a wellness model within Civics as well as new income generating events. |
| | | Street Cleaning -£27k (Reason: increase cost relating to fly-tipping, particularly asbestos). | Reduce spend on non-essential spend. |
| Sub Total | +4,780 | | |
| | | Strategic Planning & Development team - £166k (Reason: Unachieved savings). | Options are being reviewed such as reviewing the allocation of saving targets. |
| Service redesign | | Finance - £1,288k (Reason: Unallocated/Unachieve d savings targets). | This pressure is currently being offset by a one off call on CWB reserves. Options are being reviewed to meet savings targets. |
| (Note: A number of Budgets have yet to achieve savings target against specific schemes, as a consequence this is partly/wholly the reason for the overspends) | | Choices for Living Well -£720k (Reason: Reduction of ASC protection grant, and unachieved savings). | Killelea & Reablement have been integrated to create Choices for Living Well Service. The service is undergoing a review and is receiving one off support to meet pressures relating to funding fallout and savings targets. |

| | | ACS Staffing section - £53k (Reason: Overspend relates to unachieved savings target). Beverages -£103k (Reason: is largely due to low footfall at castle Leisure Centre impacting on the Cafe | Options are being reviewed such as reviewing the allocation of saving targets. This service is part of a wider Growth and Investment Review to address low footfall. |
|-----------|--------|--|---|
| | | and Vending). Environment £420k (Reason: Unachieved savings target). | The savings target is linked to a joint review across the CWB Department and the Resources & Regulation Department. Phase 2 of the review has been completed. Next steps & savings will be subject to guidance from SLT and elected members and will be dependent upon wider developments across the council such as the development of the digital offer, transformation to Neighbourhood Working and development of Traded Services. Whilst some savings may be delivered in year, achievement of radical transformation and full savings are likely to take longer and require an invest to save approach. |
| | | Leisure - £500k (Reason: Delay in achieving savings). | The Leisure service is part of a wider Growth and Investment Review. However a £200k saving has already been achieved from changes to VAT regulations. Further options include a continuation of ongoing service reviews to identify efficiencies are underway. |
| | | Domestic Refuse Collection-£1,300k (Reason: Delay with achieving savings). | A full range of strategic options being developed for SLT/Cabinet consideration. An ongoing service and performance review will create a further £250k saving. |
| Sub Total | +4,550 | | |

| Income Variances | | ACS Carelink -£9k (Reason: Increase income from Falcon & Griffin). Internal recruitment-£3k (Reason: new income generating scheme). | Underspend to be used to support pressures elsewhere within CWB. Underspend to be used to support pressures elsewhere within CWB. |
|---|--------|--|--|
| | | Grounds Maintenance -£15k (Reason: small shortfall on income). | Reduce spend on non-essential spend where possible. |
| Sub Total | +3 | | |
| Vacancies and Other Staff Cost Savings | | Commissioning & Procurement – Other Services -£228k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies). Finance -£26k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies). ASC Operations£17k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies). Waste -£100k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies within Education & Awareness team). | Underspend being used to offset pressures within other areas of Commissioning & procurement. Underspend being used to offset pressures within other areas of Finance. Underspend being used to offset pressures within other areas of ASC Operations. Underspends to be used to offset pressures within Waste Management. |
| Total | +3,033 | | |

4.2 RESOURCES AND REGULATION

- 4.2.1 The Resources & Regulation Department is forecasting an overall overspend of £1.115m.
- 4.2.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart overleaf;



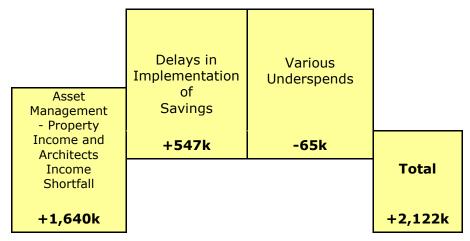
4.2.3 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the table below;

| Activity | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| Reduced Income from Traffic & Engineering | | Estimated shortfalls in income relating to off- street parking (£341,000), Greater Manchester Road Activities Permit Scheme (GMRAPS) (£26,000), bus lane enforcement (£87,000), decriminalised parking fines (£47,000), coring (£41,000). These are offset by estimated surpluses in Council parking permits (£35,000), on-street parking receipts | |
| | | (£19,000), traffic management $(£24,000)$. Plus minor overspends of £3,000. | |

| Deficit within Catering and Cleaning Traded Services | +460 | Salary costs higher than priced in the SLA for 2018/19 (£168,000). It was decided that the SLA prices quoted would not include the pay award for 2018/19. This was to retain custom from the schools. Small reduction in income due to a number of sites which transferred their business elsewhere. The 2018-19 pay award was not funded. It was decided that the SLA prices quoted for the current year would not include the pay award for 2018/19, this was to retain custom from the schools (£350,000). Inadequate budget for CYPAD / ParentPay systems (£50,000). | The service has revised its income target with respect to current activity levels and has found a £60k positive variance. This is reflected in the month 3 numbers. It will shortly review its processes and structure to ensure there is no income leakage from the relief caretaking service. The appropriate salary levels will be incorporated for the pricing for the forthcoming year. The CYPAD Software cost will be taken from a Catering reserve. The service has identified c£150k pa in cost savings which can be made, unfortunately this will not be possible until the end on 2018, this is as a result of requiring some small infrastructure investment, a redeployment exercise and some training. The service is reviewing its sales prices in the high schools, (this has not been done for some time) which is likely to deliver a higher profit share to Council. The service is reviewing its staffing structure at a site and management level to ensure that there is no waste. The service will review its primary pricing structure following the staffing review with a view to minimising the deficit where possible in the following financial year. The appropriate salary levels will be incorporated for the pricing for the forthcoming year. The service has identified a one off income recovery of c£50k from one of the high schools. |
|--|------|--|--|
| Net Increase In Staffing and Running Costs | +205 | Contribution to bad debt provision (£209,000), Credit card charges overspend (£34,000), reduced retrospective rebate income re Procurement (£40,000) offset by net underspends on staffing (£78,000). | Ongoing management of the budgets in order to reduce staffing and running costs spend and to use additional income from Payroll where achieved. |
| Delayed Implementation of Savings Targets | +100 | Within Finance and Efficiency (£100,000). | Revised means of achieving the targets being considered. Awaiting outcome of reviews of services. |
| Members Allowances | -117 | Payments expected to be less than budget. | To be used to assist in reducing the estimated overspend within the department in 2018/19. |

4.3 BUSINESS, GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 4.3.1 The Director of Business, Growth & Infrastructure is forecasting an overall overspend of £2.122m.
- 4.3.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart overleaf;



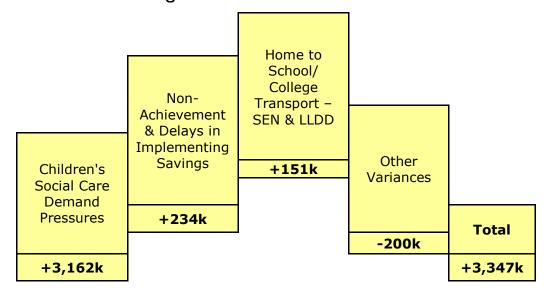
4.3.3 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the table below;

| Activity | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Property Services and Architects | +1,640 | Underachievement in income against budget owing to decline in rental | Restructuring of budgets as part of the creation of the Growth directorate |
| Income Shortfall | | values (£185,000) Void properties for letting | All vacant properties to be market for re-let, or sold |
| | | (£144,000) | Town Centre income is largely beyond the Council's control, but the |
| | | Income budgets remaining for properties sold (£107,000) | income figures associated with The Mill Gate Centre and Longfield Centre will continue to be scrutinised |
| | | Loss of income to deliver redevelopment on Block A The Rock (£150,000) | Discussions are taking place over whether the Council wishes to refresh its approach to its Investment Strategy in the light of recent market |
| | | Town Centre ground rent income underachieving | trends |
| | | against budget (£340,000) | Independent management of Radcliffe Market to reduce running costs. |

| | | Shortfall in income against budget from investment properties (£457,000) Shortfall in Markets income (£83,000) Shortfall in Architects income (£174,000) due to income shortfall (reduction in schemes) – closure of libraries, adult care transferred to Persona and general reduction in engagement of Architectural Services (in particular Property & Leisure). | Delivery strategy to be developed and implemented to sell those properties not achieving sufficient income and to build/acquire others which will deliver rental growth in the future |
|--|------|---|---|
| Delayed Implementation of Savings Targets | +547 | Within Markets $(£31,000)$, Admin Buildings $(£266,000)$, Property Services $(£100,000)$, Urban Renewal $(100,000)$ and Localities $(£50,000)$. | Revised means of achieving the targets being considered. Awaiting outcome of reviews of services. |
| | | | |
| Various Underspends | -65 | Reduced AGMA costs in Economic Development (£19,000), no Evergreen contribution (£19,000), plus savings on salaries and running costs in Markets (£27,000). | To be used to assist in reducing the estimated overspend within the directorate in 2018/19. |

4.4 CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND CULTURE

- 4.4.1 The overall Children's, Young People & Culture budget is currently projecting an overspend of £3.347m.
- 4.4.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart below;



4.4.3 Further details of the major variations are provided in the table below:

| Activity | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Children's Social Care Demand Pressures - | | | £3,162,000 of which: £2,917,000 (on-going) £245,000 (one-off) | | |
| Short Breaks Service | +132 | On-going Demand pressures | The projected increase is due to a number of new cases and numerous cases where there has been an increase in support on both Direct Payments and Commissioned Services. | | |
| Children's Residential | +1,772 | On-going Demand pressures | This forecast overspending above the £2 million annual budget is based on the number of children in residential placements. There have been 3 additional high cost residential placements since month 2 that have increased the forecast overspending by £240,000. | | |
| Through Care Support Costs | +417 | On-going Demand pressures | Forecast housing expenditure based on the number of care leavers supported through the budget. | | |
| Independent Fostering Agencies | +596 | On-going Demand pressures | Forecast is based on the number of children in Independent Fostering Agency placements. There have been 4 new IFA placements in June, increasing the forecast overspending by a further £200,000 when compared to month 2. | | |

| Activity | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| Transport – LLDD (Post-16 Learners with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities | | | In addition, there is a forecast overspending of £400,000 on Home to School Transport for SEND pupils attending out-of-borough placements funded by the Dedicated Schools Grant. The total forecast overspending on home to schools and colleges transport is approx. £550,000 and is expected to continue at least at this level in the next financial year. |
| Home to School Transport – SEND (Special Educational Needs & Disabilities) Home to College | +151 | Continuing increased demand | Savings on Bus Escorts and non-SEN school transport have been offset by overspendings on Transport for SEND pupils and Home to College Transport for LLDD students. The forecast expenditure may change when the schedules are updated in September in time for the new school year. |
| Home to School/Co | | port (SEND 8 | LLDD) - £151,000 (on-going) |
| Activity | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken |
| | | | Child Sexual Exploitation (+46) – Additional staffing requirements. Initial Response Team (+36) – Staff recruitment issues are placing a heavy reliance on agency staff, and coupled with cost pressures are contributing to the forecast. |
| | | | External Legal Fees (+50) – Increased number of court cases that will attract additional court and barristers' fees. |
| | | | Emergency Duty Team (+42) – Service is struggling to recruit staff and is now reliant on agency staff to cover the statutory hours required. |
| | | | mean that this service will still overspend due to agency staff covering posts. |

| Statutory Regulatory | +110 | Remainder of the 2016/17 and 2017/18 savings that have yet to be achieved Probable on-going shortfall | At the beginning of 2016, it became apparent that the financial problems within the Dedicated Schools Grant meant that the 2016/17 savings option "External Funding Optimization" amounting to £900,000 would not be wholly achieved. The shortfall in the required budget savings was treated as a generic budget saving and distributed amongst the Department. Although almost ¾ of the 2016/17 savings target has been met it has not been fully feasible to identify alternative provision for the remainder mainly due to the demand pressures as shown above that CYP&C is currently encountering. As previously reported these unallocated savings amounted to £266,000 and gradually they have been reduced by £150,000. |
|---|-------------------|--|---|
| Libraries | +85 | Savings shortfall (probable one-off) | Business rates and costs relating to library buildings that are due to close are contributing to the forecast overspending. In addition there are £20,700 of budget savings still to be allocated and an AGMA payment due that is not supported by a budget. |
| Early Years including Children's Centres. | +39 | Savings shortfall (probable one-off) | Delays in the decision in implementing the savings option have been offset to some degree by delays in implementing the new staffing structure. |
| Activity | Variance £'000 | Reason | Action Being Taken |
| Other - (£200,000) | | | |
| Children's Domestic Violence | -47 | One-off | A new team that is not yet fully staffed. |
| Reach Out ASU | -51 | One-off | Vacant post and other savings identified due to changes in the planned delivery of the service. |
| Connexions & Youth Service | -53 | One-off | Salary savings. |
| Performance, Planning & Commissioning | -32 | One-off | Salary savings. |
| Other | -17 | One-off | Salary savings and reduced discretionary spending in a number of services throughout the department. |

4.4.4 Dedicated Schools Grant

| Activity | Variance | Reason | Action Being Taken |
|----------|----------|--------|--------------------|
| | £′000 | | |

Dedicated Schools Grant (Control Account) as at the end of the 2017/18 financial year was in **deficit** by £11,127,000.

The DSG Control Account is the mechanism by which local authorities receive funding from the Government for distribution through various funding formulae to Schools, High Needs and Early Years as well as the Central Spend.

This is a cumulative deficit and includes overspendings brought forward from previous financial years as the table below shows.

| | | DSG Conti | rol Account | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Totals |
| | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's |
| DSG Control Account - deficit b/f | 105 | 664 | 2,719 | 4,538 | 6,028 | 6,978 | |
| DSG in-year summary variation | 664 | 2,055 | 1,819 | 1,490 | 950 | 4,149 | |
| Totals c/f | 769 | 2,719 | 4,538 | 6,028 | 6,978 | 11,127 | |
| School Balances | -6,852 | -6,662 | -6,724 | -6,786 | -4,955 | -4,817 | |
| Main Spending & Budget Variations | | | | | | | |
| DSB Balance b/f | 105 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 10 |
| DfE Underfunding - Post 16 Provision | n/a | 822 | 612 | 673 | 366 | 449 | 2,92 |
| SEN/Inclusion (incl in-year Top-ups) | 226 | 518 | 278 | -318 | -423 | 1,213 | 1,49 |
| Special Schools (LA & Independent) | 48 | 328 | 1,362 | 1,528 | 460 | 990 | 4,71 |
| Sickness Insurance Scheme write-off | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 884 | 88 |
| Supply cover | 147 | 222 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 36 |
| Termination of Employment | 138 | 100 | 170 | 99 | 29 | 248 | 78 |
| Early Years | n/a | n/a | -648 | -492 | -182 | -2 | -1,32 |
| Other central spend inc PPG | n/a | 65 | 45 | n/a | 700 | 367 | 1,17 |
| Total Variations | 664 | 2,055 | 1,819 | 1,490 | 950 | 4,149 | 11,12 |

The major problem areas are nearly all within the High Needs block, which are continuing in 2018/19. Already the 2018/19 Forecast Overspending for Independent Special Schools is £400,000 above budget and is only for increased out-of-borough transport costs.

It is understood that there are around 50 additional placements for children with special educational needs in the 'pipeline' who could easily require funding of approx. £1½ million in 2018/19 and rising to over £2 million in a full year.

NB these additional placements are not included in the above financial forecasts and therefore it could mean that the deficit on the DSG at the end of 2018/19 would be £13 million rising to £15 million by the end of 2019/20.

The following includes the cumulative figures for the major variations listed in the above table.

| Activity | Variance | Reason | Action Being Taken | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | £'000 | | | | | | |
| Independent | Balance | Continuing | SEN team endeavours to provide extra | | | | |
| Special Schools | +4,716 | demand pressures | support to children to try and keep as many within Bury schools that meets their | | | | |
| | | of SEND | complex needs – see below the 'Pupils with | | | | |
| | Additional | pupils | SEN' overspending. | | | | |
| | spending | requiring | | | | | |
| | on SEND | complex and high | The current budget is of £5.6 million and includes the cost of home to school | | | | |
| | transport | cost places | transport provided by the independent | | | | |
| | +400 | that cannot | institutions, which is estimated to annually | | | | |
| | 1 400 | be | cost another £400,000 per year. | | | | |
| | Forecast | provided within | (See above comment within Home to School Transport for SEN pupils). | | | | |
| | additional | maintained | Transport for SER papiloy. | | | | |
| | | schools in | | | | | |
| | spend | Bury | | | | | |
| | +1½ | | | | | | |
| | million | | | | | | |
| | (see | | | | | | |
| | above | | | | | | |
| | note) | | | | | | |
| Post-16 | Balance | Continuing demand | The responsibility for provision for Learners with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities | | | | |
| Commissioned | +2,922 | pressures | (LLDD) up to the age of 25 was transferred | | | | |
| Places | | of LLDD | to local authorities some 5 years ago. | | | | |
| | | students | Unfortunately insufficient funding monies | | | | |
| | | requiring complex | were transferred to Bury to meet all of the on-going requirements of these vulnerable | | | | |
| | | and high | students. | | | | |
| | | cost places | | | | | |
| | | in post-16 | | | | | |
| | | provision | | | | | |
| | l . | l | | | | | |

| | £'000 | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---|
| Activity | Variance | Reason | Action Being Taken |
| | | | The recovery plan is to clear the deficit from the additional monies being provided by the National Funding Formula over the next few years – see deficit recovery plan below. |
| | | | Consequently the remnant amount was transferred off the Balance Sheet to the DSG Revenue Account at the end of the 2017/18 financial year. |
| | | Sheet | During the 3 month cessation period several schools submitted claims that increased the level of the deficit above the 2016/17 premiums and these were unrecoverable in 2017/18. |
| Schools' Sickness Insurance Scheme | +884 | Remnant amount on the Balance Sheet | The Insurance Scheme ceased to be offered as a traded service to schools at the end of the 2016/17 financial year as it was in deficit for 5 years. |
| | | | As shown above, the SEN team endeavour to try and keep pupils within provision within Bury schools. |
| SEN/Inclusion (incl in-year Top-ups) | Balance +1,494 | | There are a number of Education and Health Care plans that occur after the budget has been set at the start of the financial year. These require funding and in some cases "top-up" funding for those pupils with more complex needs. |

Summary Position of the Department's overspendings – £14,828,000. Potential additional spending within the DSG of between £1½ million and £2 million

| General Fund | +3,347 | See detailed statements in "General Fund Cost Bridges" |
|---|--------|--|
| Dedicated Schools Grant -2018/19 only | +400 | See detailed statements above The current SEND review and recommended outcomes will help to address the funding position by containing expenditure within the approved annual revenue budget. |

DSG Control Account Deficit Recovery Plan

This level of overspending and low levels of funding are not sustainable as sometime in the future the local authority will not have sufficient monies available to finance the deficit within the Dedicated Schools Grant.

Discussions have taken place with officials from the Department for Education, who were fact-finding to help build a business case for extra funding to meet the escalating demand for High Needs for submission to HM Treasury as part of the autumn's Budget Spending Review.

A number of options are being considered that could contribute towards the demand pressures and help to reduce the deficit on the DSG Control Account. The financial effects of these are shown in the table below

- Mandatory Cost Threshold schools now have to contribute the first £6,000 of their pupil's Education and Healthcare Plan from their delegated budgets.
- > Traded Service for SEN Support and Inclusion funding of services such as CLAS from schools' delegated budgets and/or reduced levels of services.
- > Transfer some SEN Support and Inclusion services out of the DSG to be funded by the local authority, which has significant financial problems and therefore could lead to the reduction in the levels of these services to schools, pupils and students.
- > Implement annual efficiencies in other SEN Support and Inclusion services.
- Request a Block Transfer of £1 million from the Schools Block to the High Needs block NB subject to approval each year by the Secretary of State.

| Year | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | Totals |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | £m's | £m's | £m's | £m's | £m's |
| Schools Mandatory Cost Threshold (1st £6,000) | -2.25 | -2.25 | -2.25 | -2.25 | -9.0 |
| SEN Support & Inclusion – Traded | -0.4 | -1.0 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -4.2 |
| SEN Support & Inclusion – General Fund | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.9 |
| SEN Support & Inclusion – Annual Efficiencies / Savings | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 |
| DSG Block Transfer | 0.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 |
| TOTAL RECOVERY | -2.65 | -4.75 | -4.15 | -4.15 | -15.7 |

4.5 ART GALLERY & MUSEUM

4.5.1 There is a forecast net overspend of £95,000 due to The Museum Development income budget from prior years continuing to be unachievable.

4.6 NON-SERVICE SPECIFIC

4.6.1 There is a forecast net underspend of **£6.536m.** This relates primarily to the Council's Treasury Management activity (see Section 9.0, page 26 for further details) of an increase in investment income (£4.0m) and a reduced need in provisions of £2.5m.

5.0 CLINICAL COMMISSIONING GROUP (CCG)

5.1 At Month 3 the CCG is reporting a year to date and forecast outturn in line with its plan which has been set to deliver all NHSE business rules. In reporting this position however, the CCG is reporting a net risk position of £5.4m after mitigations of £2.5m.

Table 1: Summary Financial Performance for the Period Ending 30th June 2018

| Financial Performance | | £000's | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--|
| Area | YTD Budget | YTD Actual | YTD Variance | Annual Budget | FOT | FOT Variance | |
| Allocations | (74,067) | (74,067) | 0 | (302,811) | (302,811) | 0 | |
| Acute Services | 36,976 | 37,354 | 378 | 149,964 | 150,204 | 240 | |
| Community Health Services | 6,285 | 6,382 | 97 | 25,178 | 25,178 | 0 | |
| Continuing Care Services | 3,071 | 3,156 | 85 | 12,803 | 12,803 | 0 | |
| Mental Health Services | 6,974 | 7,054 | 80 | 27,897 | 28,682 | 785 | |
| Other Programme Services | 1,862 | 1,856 | (6) | 7,364 | 7,353 | (11) | |
| Primary Care Services | 8,971 | 9,031 | 59 | 36,392 | 36,400 | 8 | |
| Primary Care Co-commissioning | 6,415 | 6,415 | 0 | 26,473 | 26,473 | 0 | |
| Programme Costs | 70,554 | 71,248 | 693 | 286,071 | 287,093 | 1,022 | |
| Running Cost | 1,080 | 1,080 | 0 | 4,319 | 4,319 | 0 | |
| Total Costs | 71,634 | 72,328 | 693 | 290,390 | 291,412 | 1,022 | |
| Reserves | 693 | 0 | (693) | 5,467 | 4,445 | (1,022) | |
| (Surplus)/Deficit | (1,740) | (1,739) | 0 | (6,954) | (6,954) | 0 | |

Financial Performance 2018-19

5.2 The CCG has identified several key risks during 2018/19 including a continued trend of increased non elective acute activity; the control of elective acute activity as the contract has moved to a Payment by Results (PbR) contract in 2018-19; the non-delivery of the efficiency savings (QIPP) gap of £8.4m; and the ongoing financial sustainability and quality improvement issues for the CCG's main providers. To plan

and delivery mitigating actions to address these risks the CCG is continuing its programme of accelerated savings in order to identify areas where services can be reconfigured or decommissioned.

5.3 Financial Pressures

- 5.3.1 At month 3, the key areas that are showing significant forecast outturn pressures are the acute and mental health services.
- 5.3.2 The acute services continue to be under pressure from increasing non elective activity. To date no Better Care Fund (BCF) or transformation schemes are supporting the level of deflections needed to address bring the activity in line with plan.
- 5.3.3 Mental health pressures continue into 2018-19 with a significant unplanned cost relating to additional bed days required to support the current level of delayed transfers of care within the mental health acute wards. Work has started with Local Authority colleagues to address this, however this will need to be escalated to urgently address the significant cost pressures (circa £0.5m per quarter).

6.0 CAPITAL BUDGET

6.1 Capital Programme

6.1.1 The revised estimated budget for the Capital Programme 2018/19 at the end of June is shown in the table below:

| 2018/19 | £m |
|---|---------|
| Original Capital Programme | 25.368 |
| (Approved) Slippage from 2017/18 | 28.398 |
| In year adjustments and contributions | 682 |
| Revised Capital Allocation at Quarter 1 | 54.448 |
| Estimated re-profiled projects into 2019/20 | (9.861) |
| Revised working budget for Year at Qtr 1 | 44.587 |

- 6.1.2 The expenditure and funding profile for the Capital Programme together with a detailed breakdown of the Original Approved Programme, the Revised Estimate, Forecast Outturn, Actual Spend up to end of Month 3, and the estimated under/overspend of the capital programme for 2018/19 is shown in Appendix A.
- 6.1.3 Members should note that given the complexity and size of some of the larger schemes currently in the Council's Capital Programme the information received from budget holders can vary significantly from one quarterly report to the next and should be read in this context.
- 6.1.4 At the end of Quarter1, a total of £9.861m of the 2018/19 budget has been identified for re-profiling into 2019/20. Most of this amount is attributed to Children Services Projects where the schemes are funded mainly by grants from Department of Education to a total of £7.188m.

The remainder is attributable to Housing Development Schemes to a total of £1.173m and an amount of £1.5m for Highways maintenance projects.

6.2 Expenditure

- 6.2.1 The Forecast Outturn as at Month 3 is £44.733m and Budget Managers have reported, after consideration being given to very early stages of development for a number of schemes in the programme, that they expect to spend up to this amount by 31 March 2019.
- 6.2.2 Actual expenditure after accruals that was realised by the end of Month 3 totals £4.1m.
- 6.2.3 The main areas to record expenditure for the first quarter are:

| • | Housing Development schemes | £1.659m |
|---|--|---------|
| • | Children's, Young People and Culture - | £0.431m |
| • | Older People | £0.620m |
| • | Highways Schemes | £0.657m |
| • | Housing Public Sector - | £0.978m |

6.3. Variances

- 6.3.1 Appendix A provides details of variances for each scheme based on latest available information received from budget managers and at Month 3 it shows a projected overspend for the Programme of £0.148m. This amount is not material in relation to the size of the programme and it is expected to reduce as schemes progress in year. All forecasted overspends are routinely monitored and analysed by budget managers with remedial action initiated as soon as the risk is deemed to negatively affect the programme or its outcomes.
- 6.3.2 Brief reasons for all variances are provided in Appendix A attached with this report.

6.4 Funding

- 6.4.1 The funding profile included in Appendix A shows the resources available to cover the capital programme during 2018/19.
- 6.4.2 The principal source of funding for Capital schemes approved for the 2018/19 programme is made of external resources together with resources unspent and carried forward from previous years. The Council and Cabinet have also approved new allocations for the year towards Highways Improvement works (as part of a three year programme) and Neighbourhood working projects to a value of £4.35m, funded by Council's own resources through capital receipts and borrowing.
- 6.4.3 The position of the capital receipts and borrowing as at the end of Month 3 is reported below. The figures in the table show the total funding requirement for the revised estimated capital programme inclusive of potential slippage into 2019/20 and the expected resources to be supported by the Council as at the end of Quarter 1 of the year.

| 2018/19 Use of Council Resources for Capital Investment | £m |
|---|----------|
| Revised Capital Programme allocation for the year | 44.587 |
| Use of external funding and contributions | (28.225) |
| Balance of programme relying on Council resources | 16.362 |
| Use of Capital receipts and earmarked reserves | 4.776 |
| Use of Prudential Borrowing (2018/19 approved schemes) | 3.750 |
| Use of Prudential Borrowing (2017/18 schemes brought forward) | 7.836 |
| Total Council Resources used to support the Capital Budget for Year | 16.362 |

6.5 Capital Programme Monitoring

6.5.1 The programme will be monitored closely during the year by CPMG and Management Accountancy with an aim to identify potential risks to delivery of schemes on cost and time. A review of the operational programme is underway to realign schemes in the programme with the reporting timetable and target a slippage into 2019/20 to a maximum 10% of the working programme.

7.0 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

- 7.1 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) relates to the operation of the Council's housing stock and can be viewed as a landlord account. It is required by statute to be accounted for separately within the General Fund and is therefore effectively ringfenced.
- 7.2 The latest estimates show a projected surplus (working balance carried forward) of £1.030m at the end of 2018/19. The projected outturn shows a deficit balance of £0.899m. See Appendix B.
- 7.3 There are a number of variations that contribute to the projected outturn position but there is one significant area where the variance exceeds 10% and £50k that has resulted in the projected deficit balance:
 - Revenue contributions to capital the contribution required to the costs of major works to the housing stock last year was significantly lower than the budget due to significant slippage on planned schemes. Subject to Council approval these resources are now required in 2018/19 to complete the 2017/18 programme, the unspent resources in 2017/18 were transferred to the Business Plan Headroom Reserve on a temporary basis and will need to be released back to the HRA to maintain its minimum level of balances.
- 7.4 The main impacts on the HRA year-end balance are normally **void levels**, the **level of rent arrears** and the **level of Right to Buy sales**.

Voids:

The rent loss due to voids for April to June was on average 1.51% which is worse than the 1.2% void target level set in the original budget. If this performance was to continue for the rest of the year there would be a reduction in rental income of

£91k over the original budget; the projections of rental income in Appendix B have been calculated on this basis.

Six Town Housing continue to review the voids processes and the various factors affecting demand.

Arrears:

The rent arrears at the end of June totalled £1.485m, an increase of 3% since the end of March. Of the total arrears £0.610m relates to former tenants and £0.875m relates to current tenants. An estimated £0.226m of current tenant arrears are in cases where either the under occupancy charge applies or the tenants are in receipt of Universal Credit rather than Housing Benefit.

The Council is required to make a provision for potential bad debts. The contribution for the year is calculated with reference to the type of arrear, the amount outstanding on each individual case and the balance remaining in the provision following write off of debts.

Based on the performance to the end of June, projected for the full year, this provision would require an additional contribution of £0.171m to be made.

The 2018/19 HRA estimates allow for additional contributions to the provision totalling £0.473m, £0.178m for uncollectable debts and £0.295m to reflect the potential impact that welfare benefit changes could have on the level of rent arrears. Therefore there is a potential underspend of £0.302m. The projected outturn has not been amended to reflect this as rent arrears are volatile and an increase in the numbers of Universal Credit cases is expected during the current financial year.

Right to Buy Sales:

From April 2012 the maximum Right to Buy discount increased from £26,000 to £75,000.

This has resulted in an increase in the number of applications and ultimately sales. There were 55 sales in 2016/17 and this increased to 71 sales last year.

The forecast for 2018/19 was set at 60, this being an increase of 15 on the level of sales assumed for Bury in the Government's self–financing valuation.

From July 2014 the maximum percentage discount on houses increased from 60% to 70% (in line with the discounts allowed on flats). The maximum discount now stands at £80,900.

From 26th May 2015 the qualifying period for Right to Buy was reduced from 5 years to 3 years.

The number of sales has a direct effect on the resources available to the HRA – the average full year rent loss for each dwelling sold is around £3,700.

There have been 12 sales in the period April to June. This is a similar number as at this point last year. The number of applications currently proceeding is 7 higher than at this point last year so it would seem likely that the total number of sales will be higher than the original forecast.

The forecast has been amended from 60 to 70, with the increase of 10 forecast sales resulting in a potential reduction in rental income of around £19k in the current year; the projections of rental income in Appendix B have been calculated on this basis.

7.5 The Welfare Reform and Work Act requires a 1% reduction in social housing rents for 4 years from 2016/17 which has a significant impact on future HRA resources; it has been announced that following this period there will be a return to the previous rent policy i.e. increases of Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) plus 1%.

8.0 PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR MONITORING

- 8.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the "Affordable Borrowing Limits". The authority's approved Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) for 2018/19 is outlined in the approved Treasury Management Strategy Statement.
- 8.2 The authority continues to monitor the Prudential Indicators on a quarterly basis and Appendix C shows the original estimates for 2018/19 (approved by Council on 21 February 2018) with the revised projections as at 30 June, 2018. The variances can be seen in the Appendix together with explanatory notes. The Prudential Indicators were not breached during the first three months of 2018/19.

9.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT

9.1 Investments:

9.1.1 At the 30th June 2018 the Council's investments totalled £18.8m and comprised:-

| Type of Investment | £m |
|--|------|
| Call Investments (Cash equivalents) | 7.7 |
| Fixed Investments (Short term investments) | 11.1 |
| Total | 18.8 |

9.1.2 All investments were made in line with Link's suggested credit worthiness matrices and the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the first quarter of 2018/19.

The Council has earned the following return on investments: Quarter 1 0.50%

9.1.3 This figure is higher than Link's suggested budgeted investment earnings rate for returns on investments, placed for periods up to three months in 2018/19, of 0.20%

9.2 Borrowing:

- 9.2.1 No new external borrowing has been undertaken in the quarter to 30th June 2018.
- 9.2.2 At 30th June 2018 the Council's debts totalled £190.506m and comprised:-

| | 30 June 2018 | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|--|--|--|
| | Princ | Principal | | | | |
| | £000 | £000 £000 | | | | |
| Fixed rate funding | | | | | | |
| PWLB Bury | 131,453 | | | | | |
| PWLB Airport | 550 | | | | | |
| Market Bury | 58,500 | 190,503 | | | | |
| Variable rate funding | | | | | | |
| PWLB Bury | 0 | | | | | |
| Market Bury | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Temporary Loans / | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Bonds Total Dobt | | 100 F06 | 2 060/- | | | |
| Total Debt | | 190,506 | 3.96% | | | |

- 9.2.3 The overall strategy for 2018/19 is to finance capital expenditure by running down cash/investment balances and taking shorter term borrowing rather than more expensive longer term loans. With the reduction of cash balances the level of short term investments will fall. Given that investment returns are likely to remain low for the financial year 2018/19, then savings will be made by running down investments and taking shorter term loans rather than more expensive long term borrowing.
- 9.2.4 It is anticipated that further borrowing will be undertaken during this financial year.

10.0 MINIMUM LEVEL OF BALANCES

10.1 The actual position on the General Fund balance is shown in the following table:

| | £m |
|---|------------------|
| General Fund Balance 31 March 2018 per Accounts | 7.549 |
| Less: Minimum balances to be retained in 2018/19 Less: Forecast overspend at Month 3 | -4.250 -3.176 |
| Forecast Available Balances at 31 March 2019 | 0.123 |

- 10.2 Based on the information contained in this report, on the risk assessments that have been made at both corporate and strategic level, on the outturn position for 2018/19 and using information currently to hand on the likely achievement of cuts options, there is no reason at present to take the minimum level of balances above the existing level of $\pounds 4.250m$.
- 10.3 In light of the above assessment it is recommended that the minimum level of balances be retained at **£4.250m**.
- 10.4 Members are advised that using available balances to fund ongoing expenditure would be a breach of the Council's Golden Rules. Likewise, Members are advised that the Authority faces significant funding reductions in the future, and balances are likely to be required to fund one-off costs of service transformation.

11.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

11.1 There are no specific equality and diversity implications.

12.0 FUTURE ACTIONS

12.1 Budget monitoring reports will continue to be presented to the Strategic Leadership Team on a monthly basis and on a quarterly basis to the Cabinet, Overview & Scrutiny Committee and Audit Committee.

Councillor Eamonn O'Brien, Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing

List of Background Papers:-

Finance Working Papers, 2018/19 held by the Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation.

Contact Details:-Steve Kenyon, Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation, Tel. 0161 253 6922, E-mail: <u>S.Kenyon@bury.gov.uk</u>

| <u>Month 3 - 2018/19</u> | | (1) 2018/19 Original Estimate | (2) Slippage | (3) Adjust- ments | (4) Revised Estimate Before Reprofile | (5) Reprofiled to Future Years | (6) Revised Estimate After Reprofile Col.4-Col.5 | (7) Forecast Outturn 2018/19 | (8) 2018/19 Month 03 Actual | (9) Month 3 Variance / (Underspen d) or Overspend Col.7-Col.6 | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | <u> </u> |
| Children, Young People & Culture | DFES - Devolved Formula | 461 | 738 | 13 | 1,212 | (743) | 468 | 479 | 79 | 11 | @ |
| Children, Young People & Culture | NDS Modernisation | 6,243 | 8,848 | (13) | 15,078 | (6,271) | 8,807 | 8,808 | 486 | 1 | @ |
| Children, Young People & Culture | Access Initiative | | 6 | | 6 | (6) | - | - | - | - | @ |
| Children, Young People & Culture | Targetted Capital Funds | | (76) | | (76) | | (76) | - | (138) | 76 | 8 |
| Children, Young People & Culture | Free School Meal Capital Grant | | 22 | | 22 | (22) | - | - | - | - | @ |
| Children, Young People & Culture | Early Education Fund | | 140 | | 140 | (136) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | @ |
| Children, Young People & Culture | Protecting Play Fields | | 10 | | 10 | (10) | - | - | - | - | @ |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Environmental Works | | 85 | | 85 | | 85 | 85 | | - | @ |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Environmental Nuisance Measures | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | 46 | 11 | - | e |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Improving Info.Management | | 80 | | 80 | | 80 | 80 | | - | @ |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Parks | | 91 | | 91 | | 91 | 96 | 5 | 5 | @ |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Social Care Single Capital Pot / Older people | 455 | 19 | | 474 | | 474 | 474 | (187) | - | 8 |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Empty Property Strategy | | 405 | | 405 | | 405 | 405 | 19 | - | @ |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Neighbourhood Working | 600 | | | 600 | | 600 | | | (600) | 8 |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Housing development - Urban Renewal | | 5,719 | 100 | 5,819 | (1,173) | 4,646 | 4,646 | 1,659 | 1 | @ |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Disabled Facilities Grant | 968 | 700 | | 1,668 | | 1,668 | 1,668 | 113 | - | e |
| Communities & Wellbeing | Waste Management | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | 27 | | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Flood Repair & Defence | | 1,392 | | 1,392 | | 1,392 | 1,392 | 13 | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Street Lighting LED Invest to Save | | 251 | 107 | 358 | | 358 | 358 | 11 | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Traffic Management Schemes | | 271 | | 271 | | 271 | 271 | 1 | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Public Rights of Way | | 89 | | 89 | | 89 | 89 | | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Planned Maintenance | 5,629 | 4,594 | 196 | 10,419 | (1,500) | 8,919 | 8,919 | 118 | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Policy | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | 9 | | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Bridges | | 119 | | 119 | | 119 | 119 | 5 | - | 6 |
| Resources & Regulation | Traffic Calming and Improvement | | 497 | | 497 | | 497 | 497 | 179 | - | @ |
| Resources & Regulation | Prestwich Town Centre | | 1,020 | | 1,020 | | 1,020 | 1,020 | 330 | - | <u>e</u> |
| Resources & Regulation | Environmental Projects | 13 | 304 | | 317 | | 317 | 317 | 181 | - | 6 |
| Resources & Regulation | Development Group Projects | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | 11 | | - | 8 |
| Resources & Regulation | Corporate ICT Projects | 1,170 | 345 | | 1,514 | | 1,514 | 1,514 | | - | e |
| Resources & Regulation | Property Development | | 50 | 278 | 329 | | 329 | 1,016 | 138 | 687 | 6 |
| Resources & Regulation | Property Management / Sale of Assets | | | | _ | | _ | | 83 | _ | <u>e</u> |
| Resources & Regulation | ELRTrust | | | | _ | | _ | | 13 | - | @ |
| Housing Public Sector | Disabled Facilities Adaptations | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | 650 | 25 | 550 | 6 |
| Housing Public Sector | Housing programme Major works (HRA funded) | 9,830 | 2,486 | | 12,316 | | 12,316 | 11,732 | 953 | (584) | 8 |
| Total Bury Council controlled pr | | 25,368 | 28,398 | 682 | 54.448 | (9,861) | | 44,733 | 4,100 | 148 | l −° |

| Funding position: | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Capital Receipts | 1,700 | 637 | - | 2,337 | | 2,337 | 2,337 |
| Reserve / Earmarked Capital Receipts | 70 | 2,178 | 301 | 2,549 | (109) | 2,440 | 2,440 |
| General Fund Revenue | - | 45 | - | 45 | - | 45 | 45 |
| Housing Revenue Account | - | 700 | | 700 | - | 700 | 700 |
| Capital Grants/Contributions | 10,018 | 12,237 | 381 | 22,636 | (7,572) | 15,064 | 15,064 |
| HRAMRA Schemes | 9,830 | 2,586 | - | 12,416 | - | 12,416 | 12,416 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 3,750 | 6,906 | | 10,656 | | 10,656 | 10,803 |
| Unsupported Borrowing older schemes | | 3,109 | | 3,109 | (2,180) | 929 | 929 |
| | 25.200 | 20 200 | 602 | E4 440 | (0.004) | 44 507 | 44 722 |

| | Key for budget monitoring reports | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Projected Overspend (or Income Sh | nortfall) | | | | | |
| | a major problem with the budget | | | | | | |
| a significant problem with the budget | | | | | | | |
| | e. | xpenditure/income in line with budget | | | | | |
| | а | significant projected underspend (or income surplus) | | | | | |
| | a | major projected underspend (or income surplus) | | | | | |

more than 10% and above £50,000 more than 10% but less than £50,000

more than 10% but less than £50,000 more than 10% and above £50,000

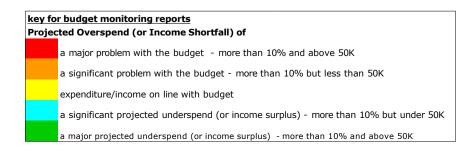




HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

April 2018 - June 2018

| | 2018/19 Original Estimate | 2018/19 Latest Estimate | 2018/19 Projected Outturn | 2018/19 Variation Over/(Under) |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Dwelling rents | 29,206,600 | 29,206,600 | 29,050,200 | 156,400 |
| Non-dwelling rents | 195,600 | 195,600 | 193,200 | 2,400 |
| Heating charges | 39,000 | 39,000 | 39,276 | (276) |
| Other charges for services and facilities | 935,900 | 935,900 | 915,000 | 20,900 |
| Contributions towards expenditure | 34,900 | 34,900 | 42,500 | (7,600) |
| Total Income | 30,412,000 | 30,412,000 | 30,240,176 | 171,824 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 |
| General Management | 831,000 | 831,000 | 795,546 | (35,454) |
| Special Services | 857,200 | 857,200 | 845,900 | (11,300) |
| Rents, rates, taxes and other charges | 111,400 | 111,400 | 79,300 | (32,100) |
| Increase in provision for bad debts - uncollectable deb | | 178,400 | 178,100 | (300) |
| Increase in provision for bad debts - impact of Benefit | I 294,900 | 294,900 | 294,200 | (700) |
| Cost of Capital Charge | 4,625,600 | 4,625,600 | 4,597,600 | (28,000) |
| Depreciation/Impairment of fixed assets - council dwe | l 8,230,800 | 8,230,800 | 8,152,300 | (78,500) |
| Depreciation of fixed assets - other assets | 51,100 | 51,100 | 43,602 | (7,498) |
| Debt Management Expenses | 40,600 | 40,600 | 40,600 | 0 |
| Contribution to/(from) Business Plan Headroom Reser | v 107,700 | 107,700 | 107,700 | 0 |
| Total Expenditure | 15,333,700 | 15,333,700 | 15,139,848 | (193,852) |
| Net cost of services | (15,078,300) | (15,078,300) | (15,100,329) | (22,029) |
| Amortised premia / discounts | (7,700) | (7,700) | (7,700) | 0 |
| Interest receivable - on balances | (47,100) | (47,100) | (30,800) | 16,300 |
| Interest receivable - on loans (mortgages) | 0 | 0 | (310) | (310) |
| Net operating expenditure | (15,133,100) | (15,133,100) | (15,139,139) | (6,039) |
| Appropriations | | | | |
| Appropriation relevant to Impairment | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Revenue contributions to capital | 1,744,500 | 1,744,500 | 3,679,600 | 1,935,100 |
| (Surplus) / Deficit before ALMO/SHU payments | (13,388,600) | (13,388,600) | (11,459,539) | 1,929,061 |
| Payments to Six Town Housing / Transfers re Strategi Housing Unit excluded from above | ic | | | |
| Six Town Housing Management Fee Contribution to SHU Costs | 13,058,600 320,000 | 13,058,600 320,000 | 13,058,600 320,000 | 0 |
| Total | 13,378,600 | 13,378,600 | 13,378,600 | 0 |
| (Surplus) / Deficit after ALMO/SHU payments | (10,000) | (10,000) | 1,919,061 | 1,929,061 |
| Working balance brought forward | (1,020,000) | (1,020,000) | (1,020,000) | 0 |
| Working balance carried forward | (1,030,000) | (1,030,000) | 899,061 | 1,929,061 |
| | | | | |





The table below shows the prudential indicators as derived from the Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2018/19 and the Original Budget for 2018/19 as approved at Council in February 2018. The Original Budget for 2018/19 is compared with the Forecast Outturn for 2018/19 as at 30^{th} June 2018.

| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | Original Budget 2018/19 | Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018 | Variance | Notes |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------|-------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | | |
| Estimate of Capital Expenditure | | | | |
| Non-HRA | 14,688 | 32,351 | 120.25% | |
| HRA existing expenditure | 9,830 | 12,382 | _ | |
| TOTAL | 24,518 | 44,733 | _ | 1 |
| Estimate of Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) | | | | |
| Non-HRA | 124,704 | 129,542 | 3.88% | |
| HRA existing expenditure | 40,531 | 40,531 | | |
| HRA reform settlement | 78,253 | 78,253 | _ | 2 |
| | 243,488 | 248,326 | | 3 |

| AFFORDABILITY | Original Budget 2018/19 | Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018 | Variance | Notes |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------|-------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | | |
| Estimate of incremental impact of capital investment decisions Increase in council tax (band D, per | | | | |
| annum) | £0.29 | £2.74 | | 4 |
| Increase in housing rent per week | £0.00 | £0.00 | | 5 |
| Ratio of Financing Costs to net revenue stream | | | | |
| Non-HRA | 2.94% | 2.95% | 0.25% | 6 |
| HRA | 14.47% | 14.15% | (2.20%) | 6 |
| Net External Borrowing only to support the | | | | |
| CFR in Medium Term | £'000 | £'000 | | |
| Net External borrowing over medium term | 176,006 | 176,006 | | 7 |
| Total CFR over Medium Term | 243,488 | 242,660 | _ | 7 |
| Net External Borrowing < Total CFR | TRUE | TRUE | _ | |
| | | | | |

| EXTERNAL DEBT | Original Budget 2018/19 | Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018 | Variance | Notes |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------|-------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | | |
| Authorised limit of external debt | | | | |
| Borrowing | 199,200 | 204,000 | | |
| Other long term liabilities | 5,000 | 5,000 | | |
| HRA reform settlement | 79,300 | 79,300 | _ | |
| TOTAL | 283,500 | 288,300 | 1.69% | 8 |
| Operational boundary | | | | |
| Borrowing | 164,200 | 169,000 | | |
| Other long term liabilities | 5,000 | 5,000 | | |
| HRA reform settlement | 79,300 | 79,300 | | |
| TOTAL | 248,500 | 253,300 | 1.93% | 8 |
| | | | | |

| TREASURY MANAGEMENT | Original Budget 2018/19 | Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018 | Variance | Notes |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------|-------|
| Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments | 117% | 117% | 0.00% | 9 |
| Upper limit for variable rate exposure Net principal re variable rate borrowing / investments | -17% | -17% | 0.00% | 9 |
| Upper limit for total principal sums invested for > 364 days | £10 m | £10 m | | 10 |
| Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing at 30 June 2018 | Upper/lower limit | Actual | | |
| Under 12 months | 40% - 0% | 10.15% | | |
| 12 months and within 24 months | 35% - 0% | 5.10% | | |
| 24 months and within 5 years | 40% - 0% | 4.59% | | |
| 5 years and within 10 years | 50% - 0% | 13.53% | | |
| 10 years and above | 90% - 30% | 66.63% | | |

Notes to the Prudential Indicators:

- 1. The original budget shows the approved Capital Programme expenditure of £25,368,000. The forecast outturn of £44,733,000 is higher than budget because of slippage from 2017/18.
- 2. Following the Government announcement to reform the system of financing Council housing, the Authority had to pay the Department for Communities and Local Government £78.253m on the 28th March 2012. The Council financed this expenditure by PWLB loans.
- 3. Capital Financing Requirement relates to all capital expenditure i.e. it includes relevant capital expenditure incurred in previous years. The Capital financing requirement reflects the authority's underlying need to borrow.
- 4. The finance costs related to the increases in capital expenditure impact upon Council tax. The increase in Council Tax reflects the level of borrowing to be taken in 2018/19 to finance current and previous years' capital expenditure.
- 5. There is no direct impact of capital expenditure on housing rents as the housing rent is set according to Government formula.
- 6. The ratios for financing costs to net revenue stream for both General Fund and HRA have remained relatively stable.
- 7. To ensure that borrowing is only for a capital purpose and therefore show that the authority is being prudent this indicator compares the level of borrowing and capital financing requirement (CFR) over the medium term. The level of borrowing will always be below the CFR.
- 8. The authorised limit and operational boundary are consistent with the authority's plans for capital expenditure and financing. The authorised limit is the maximum amount that the authority can borrow.
- 9. The variable and fixed limits together look at the whole portfolio and will therefore together always show 100% exposure. Variable interest rate limit can be positive or negative as investments under 364 days are classed as variable and are credit balances which are offset against debit variable loans. The smaller the balance of

Document Pack Page 69 investments, the more likely the variable limit will be positive as the variable loan debit balance will be higher than the credit investment balance offset against it.

10. Principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days have been set at £10 million. The investment balance is estimated to be cash flow driven, however if the opportunity arises that surplus investment balances are available then advantage will be taken of favourable rates.



REPORT FOR DECISION



| DECISION MAKER: | CABINET | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| DATE: | 25 JULY 2018 | |
| SUBJECT: | UPDATED BROWNFIELD LAND STATEMENT | |
| REPORT FROM: | COUNCILLOR EAMONN O'BRIEN CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND HOUSING | |
| CONTACT OFFICER: | DAVID FOWLER - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - LOCALITIES | |
| TYPE OF DECISION: | CABINET (KEY DECISION) | |
| FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS: | This paper is within the public domain | |
| | The Council is committed to bringing forward new development on brownfield land to help deliver regeneration within the Borough and to reduce the amount of greenfield land that is required to meet longer term development needs. | |
| SUMMARY: | The Brownfield Land Statement updates a previous version produced in 2010. It underlines the importance that the Council continues to give to the delivery of brownfield land and sets out the Council's commitment to using its powers and influence to bringing back vacant brownfield sites into a viable use. | |
| | Option 1 | |
| | That Members approve the updated Brownfield Land Statement. | |
| OPTIONS | Option 2 | |
| | That Members approve the updated Brownfield Land Statement subject to revisions – Members to specify the nature of any revisions to be sought. | |
| | Recommended Option | |
| | Members are recommended to approve option 1 in order to reinforce the Council's commitment to the delivery of new development on brownfield land. | |

| IMPLICATIONS: | |
|--|--|
| Corporate Aims/Policy Framework: | |
| Statement by the S151 Officer: Financial Implications and Risk Considerations: | Development of individual sites will be subject to business cases/investment appraisals; to ensure viability of proposals |
| Statement by Executive Director of Resources: | This statement establishes a framework to bring forward development of Brownfield Sites. This is critical to the Council's growth aspirations, and to address the challenge of "self-financing" in future years |
| Equality/Diversity implications: | No. An initial screening has been undertaken and as there were no negative impacts identified for affected groups, there is no requirement to proceed to a Full Impact Assessment. |
| Considered by Monitoring Officer: | Yes |
| Wards Affected: | AII |
| Scrutiny Interest: | |

TRACKING/PROCESS INTERIM DIRECTOR: STEVE KENYON - RESOURCE & REGULATION

| Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team | Cabinet Member/Chair | Ward Members | Partners |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Development Plans Steering Group 12 July 2018 | 20 June 2018 | | |
| Scrutiny Committee | Cabinet/Committee | Council | |
| | | | |

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Brownfield land is effectively land that is, or was, occupied by a permanent structure at some point in time and where the remains of that structure is still evident. There are various exclusions to this as set out in national policy. Much of Bury's brownfield land relates to the Borough's industrial heritage and land once used for manufacturing purposes.
- 1.2 National guidance is aimed at bringing brownfield land back into use in order to meet development needs and the local planning authority has an important role to play in this process. The Council has an existing strategy that seeks to bring brownfield land back into use but it is important that this is now refreshed to take account of the changing focus of national planning policy and, in particular, a requirement for local authorities to ensure that sufficient land is identified to fully meet local development needs.
- 1.3 The updated Brownfield Land Statement reinforces the importance of prioritising resources to bring forward the development of brownfield land to reduce the amount of additional land that is needed to meet the Borough's longer term development needs.
- 1.4 The Brownfield Land Statement provides an overview of the issues around brownfield land development and sets out the Council's successful track record in bringing this forward. The approach set out in the Statement provides an overview of the role and powers that the local authority will use to help bring forward new development on brownfield land to help deliver regeneration within the Borough.

2.0 ISSUES

Key Constraints

- 2.1 Each brownfield site will have its own specific constraints and issues which may be preventing them from coming forward for development in a timely manner. Some of these constraints will relate to specific physical constraints such as flood risk or contamination, whilst others will have ownership problems or lack of developer interest.
- 2.2 It is unlikely that one specific constraint would prevent a site from coming forward but it is likely that difficult sites would face a number of the common constraints.
- 2.3 Understanding and addressing these issues can be the catalyst to help regenerate underperforming urban areas and provide the infrastructure and amenities integral to the creation of sustainable communities and bringing these sites back into use will bring significant local benefits including, economic stimulation, job creation, environmental

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- improvements and the provision of new community facilities and green spaces.
- 2.4 In response, the overall objective of the Brownfield Land Statement is to continue work on building up a picture of these constraints on a site by site basis and to work with landowners and partners in addressing these constraints. The overarching aim is to ensure successful development of the Borough's brownfield sites to aid local regeneration initiatives.

Brownfield Land in Bury

- 2.5 Bury Council has always had a strong commitment to developing brownfield land to meet its development needs and has largely been successful in re-using and redeveloping redundant previously-developed sites over the past 30 years or so. Many of these of these sites have been remediated and are now used for residential development. As such, the Borough does not suffer from the extensive blight that other towns do from huge swathes of derelict land that show no signs of coming forward.
- 2.6 In the past 10 years, the vast majority of housing completions have been on brownfield land. In 9 of the last 10 years, over 90% of housing completions were on previously developed land. Of the 3,115 net dwelling completions since 2007, 2,950 of these were on brownfield land, equating to 95% of new completions.
- 2.7 Nevertheless, there are still a relatively small number of brownfield sites throughout the Borough that are vacant or underused. Some of these are large sites capable of delivering sizable developments and also in key strategic locations in and around the Borough's town centres. Some have been vacant and remained undeveloped for a number of years and it is important that these are brought back into use to help regenerate the site and immediate surroundings.
- 2.8 The Brownfield Land Statement sets out the key methods by which the Council will continue to identify brownfield sites, to understand the key constraints that are preventing them coming forward and to assist in bringing them back into beneficial use.
- 2.9 In particular, the Council is committed to bringing brownfield land back into use by:
 - producing statutory development plans which will allocate and designate specific areas for development, and to provide the policy basis for bringing brownfield sites back into use;
 - producing masterplans and development briefs to promote areas and sites and inform potential developers and other interested parties of

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the expectations for the redevelopment of a site in order to provide additional certainty to prospective developers;

- pursuing the key priorities in the Bury Growth Plan;
- continuing to monitor development opportunities on brownfield land and to identify constraints on such sites to help determine how these can be overcome (i.e. through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, employment land monitoring and and the Brownfield Land Register);
- Exploring and promoting key funding mechanisms to support the regeneration of brownfield sites;
- Exploring opportunities for development partnerships to facilitate the regeneration of brownfield sites;
- Reviewing and implementing a Contaminated Land Strategy for Bury;
 and
- Exploring use of the Council's legal powers to help bring brownfield sites forward where appropriate (e.g. use of compulsory purchase orders).

3.0 CONCLUSION

- 3.1 The updated Brownfield Land Statement is a key document setting out the key issues and constraints associated with brownfield sites and in providing the framework for how the Council can continue to assist in delivering the redevelopment and regeneration of these sites in Bury.
- 3.2 Members are therefore requested to approve the updated Brownfield Land Statement.

List of Background Papers:

Updated Brownfield Land Statement - July 2018

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Bury Brownfield Land Statement





















Foreword

This Brownfield Land Statement updates a previous version that was produced in 2010 and reaffirms our commitment to the regeneration of brownfield sites.

Bury has a strong track record in the regeneration of brownfield land. Many of Bury's brownfield sites have already been brought back into use for residential development. As such, the Borough does not suffer from the extensive blight that other towns do from having huge swathes of derelict land that show no signs of coming forward.

Nevertheless, there are still a relatively small number of brownfield sites throughout the Borough that are vacant or underused. Some have been vacant and remained undeveloped for a number of years and it is important that we work alongside landowners and developers to help bring these sites back into active use.

The update to this Statement has been largely driven by the need to take account of the changing focus of national planning policy and, in particular, a requirement for local authorities to ensure that sufficient land is identified to fully meet local development needs.

The Council's Growth Plan reflects our objective to deliver managed growth and development in Bury that meets the housing and employment needs of an increasing population, including the delivery of affordable housing.

This updated version of the Statement reinforces the importance of prioritising resources to bring forward the development of brownfield land in order to reduce the amount of additional land that is needed to meet the Borough's longer term development needs.

It sets out the key methods by which the Council will continue to identify brownfield sites, to understand the key constraints that are preventing them coming forward and to assist in bringing them back into beneficial use.



Councillor Eamonn O'Brien
Cabinet Member for
Finance and Housing

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Council is committed to bringing forward new development on brownfield land to help deliver regeneration within the Borough and to reduce the amount of greenfield land that is required to meet longer term development needs.
- 1.2 Brownfield land is effectively land that is, or was, occupied by a permanent structure at some point in time and where the remains of that structure is still evident.
- 1.3 In planning terms, brownfield land is often referred to as 'previously-developed land' and there has been various legal challenges through the planning courts as to whether land is brownfield or not. In order to avoid such disputes, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides the government's definition of previously-developed/brownfield land. For the purposes of this Statement, all references to brownfield/previously developed land will be defined as set out in the NPPF:

'Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.'

- 1.4 The NPPF definition is quite technical and there may be some ambiguity around certain sites in the Borough. However, for the most part, it will be obvious whether a vacant site is a brownfield site as opposed to greenfield as it is likely that there will still be some remnants of its previous use (e.g. vacant and derelict buildings on the site, hard standing, rubble, access points etc.).
- 1.5 This Brownfield Land Statement underlines the importance that the Council gives to the regeneration of brownfield land and sets out the Council's commitment to using its powers and influence to bringing back vacant brownfield sites into a viable use.
- 1.6 Each brownfield site will have its own specific constraints and issues which may be preventing them from coming forward in a timely manner. Some of these constraints will be physical, such as flood risk or contamination, whilst others will have ownership problems or lack of developer interest.

- Understanding and addressing these issues can be the catalyst to help regenerate underperforming urban areas and provide the infrastructure and amenities integral to the creation of sustainable communities.
- 1.7 This Brownfield Land Statement sets out the Council's continued commitment to getting a better understanding of the constraints that are acting as a barrier to the redevelopment of the Borough's key brownfield sites and to exploring the various mechanisms that can help to bring these sites back into beneficial use.

2 Background and objectives

2.1 This chapter sets out the background to Bury's Brownfield Land Statement and identifies the key issues in terms of common barriers to the redevelopment of brownfield land. In response to this, it then goes on to identify what are considered to be the key objectives for the Brownfield Land Statement.

The drive behind the Brownfield Land Statement

2.2 The drive behind this update of the Brownfield Land Statement is the same as when it was first produced in 2010. The Statement was originally produced to translate and support the National Brownfield Strategy (produced by the Homes and Communities Agency), which sought to encourage widespread engagement in the process of returning brownfield land to beneficial use and ensure, where possible, a supply of land for a variety of hard and soft uses. The guidance for local authorities at the time was that local Brownfield Land Strategies (LBFSs) should deliver a similar purpose, namely to:

'identify those sites that can be returned to beneficial uses, for hard and soft end uses, the timescales against which this can be achieved and the actions needed to achieve the site specific goals'.

- 2.3 There is no longer a National Brownfield Strategy and much of the associated guidance and bodies tasked with implementing this work no longer exist. However, the sentiments remain and there is still a need to concentrate local efforts in improving our understanding of brownfield land in the Borough and tackling the obstacles that may be preventing such land from being redeveloped.
- 2.4 This is vital in helping to avoid the common problems that are often associated with vacant and derelict brownfield land, including:
 - Vandalism and anti-social behaviour as these sites are often unoccupied, security is often an issue and buildings and land can attract anti-social behaviour if there are no security measures put in place;
 - Visual blight vacant land and buildings are often derelict and this can have a knock on impact on market values and investment in an area;
 - Rundown neighbourhoods often caused by market/housing failure, with little no interest in regeneration without substantial public funding, leading to economic costs such as loss of jobs; and
 - Health risks from contaminated land contaminants can remain largely invisible for months or even years after cessation of activities on brownfield sites. These can cause health issues if not treated appropriately through the redevelopment and remediation of land.

- 2.5 Bringing brownfield sites back into use will often lead to significant local benefits including the delivery of new and affordable housing, job creation, social regeneration, environmental improvements and the provision of new community facilities and green spaces. Directing development towards brownfield sites is a well-established approach within national planning policy and the local planning authority has a key role in implementing this.
- 2.6 Brownfield land is an obvious location for new development. Building new homes and other land uses on suitable brownfield land reduces the pressure for development on open land. As such, the key objective of this Brownfield Land Statement is to help maximise the amount of brownfield land that can be brought forward to meet immediate and longer-term development requirements.
- 2.7 It should be noted that this is not a new approach in Bury and the preference to bring forward brownfield land for development has long been engrained in our approach to meeting housing and employment needs. Bury Council published a first Brownfield Land Strategy in 2010 to help provide the strategic vision for concentrating new developments on brownfield land. The success of our approach to date is clearly illustrated later in this document, where it shows that over 95% of Bury's recent new homes have been delivered on brownfield land. As a result, the Council has, in recent years, been in a position whereby it has been able to safeguard the Borough's important green spaces in and around the urban areas.
- 2.8 Taking a proactive approach, as set out in this Brownfield Land Statement, will help to avoid these issues before they become a problem or help to address them where dereliction has already occurred.

Common barriers to delivery

- 2.9 It should be noted that bringing forward brownfield land can be a complex and time consuming process. No two sites will ever be the same and some sites can have a multitude of constraints that need to be removed before they can come forward.
- 2.10 There are a number of common barriers that may act as a constraint to delivering brownfield sites for development. It is unlikely that one specific constraint would prevent a site from coming forward but it is likely that difficult sites would face a number of the common constraints, namely:

Physical constraints

- 2.11 Physical constraints can take many forms and can be unique to certain sites but the more common types that can impede the delivery of a site include:
 - Ground instability which has been brought about through the legacy of historic activities such as mining;
 - Major underground obstructions such as old foundations and machinery bases;
 - The lack of adequate services infrastructure (e.g. water, drainage, power and communications) and the costs of putting such services in;
 - Topography and levelling issues;
 - Poor access and local road networks (including the capacity of the road network);
 - The cost of remediating heavily contaminated land can often prevent sites from coming forward; and
 - The cost of demolition (including asbestos removal) can often restrict sites from coming forward.

Regulatory constraints

- 2.12 Some of the key regulatory constraints that can impact on the delivery of brownfield sites include:
 - Planning applications can be time consuming, e.g. in appeals process or in promoting a site allocation through a Development Plan;
 - Planning designations such as Sites of Biological Interest, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, conservation areas and listed buildings can all act as constraints and there often needs to be practical solutions to overcome restrictive designations;
 - Requirement to provide suitable infrastructure beyond delivery of Section 106 agreements, can inhibit planning permission for particular types of uses;
 - Lack of certainty in respect of policy, strategic, legislative and regulatory frameworks (particularly as these can all be subject to change at short notice);
 - Timescales and associated costs for obtaining relevant consents can significantly delay sites from coming forward (planning consents/licences etc.);
 - Rigidity of conditions for public sector funding schemes e.g. European structural funding can reduce viability by removing the flexibility of the project scope or timescale;
 - Public opposition in respect of land use/proposals for sites can sometimes thwart sites from coming forward; and
 - Satisfying European legislative requirements such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC), Waste Framework Directive and Landfill Directive.

Market/financial constraints

- 2.13 As with any business, developers will only pursue a development if they are able to adequately fund the works and sell their product on, achieving reasonable profit margins in the process. However, there are a number of issues that can affect their ability to achieve this:
 - Land assembly can often be a problem for proposals that extend beyond more than one ownership;
 - The cost of buying land can often act as a major show stopper (e.g. if a landowner does not wish to sell in the short term or places an unrealistic 'hope value' on the site;
 - Some sites can simply not be viable to develop as the cost of bringing the site forward is not covered by the proposed development value;
 - General lack of market demand (e.g. if the area is not seen as an attractive area for development; and
 - Bank and institutional funding can be difficult to obtain and can therefore
 attach more risk to a project (developers may struggle to secure affordable
 finance if they cannot convince lenders that there is a low risk the cost of
 lending is often prohibitive on high risk proposals
- 2.14 The above constraints are often intrinsically linked and often combine to prevent or delay the re-use of derelict or vacant brownfield land. The same issues may also prevent the recycling of land or property already occupied but where there may be some potential for redevelopment or re-configuration. It is clear that in the current economic climate 'market constraints' have had a significant influence on the development of all land but particularly brownfield land, which is deemed to be more difficult to develop and more risky.
- 2.15 On some sites, the combined economic and environmental costs of redevelopment are such that it is simply not viable to bring them forward. In such circumstances, there may need to be public intervention to help bring the land forward if there is good reason to do so.

Key objectives

- 2.16 In the light of the above, the key objectives of the Brownfield Land Statement are to:
 - Set out the policy context on which the Brownfield Land Statement is based;
 - Provide an overview of the Council's success in bringing forward vacant brownfield land in recent years;
 - Provide an overview of how the Council will continue to investigate the issues and constraints affecting remaining vacant brownfield land in the Borough;

- Set out the ways in which the Council will work with landowners and partners to bring vacant brownfield land back into use;
- Provide an overview of the various powers that the Council may use, where appropriate, to help bring brownfield land back in use;
- Provide an overview of the various Planning tools that the Council is looking to bring forward to help deliver regeneration on brownfield sites;
- Provide an indication of the possible partnerships that the Council will consider to help bring forward sites, particularly those within the Council's control;
- Explore funding opportunities to help remove some of the constraints that may be preventing vacant brownfield sites from coming forward; and
- Set out the Council's commitment to prioritising work on addressing the obstacles to developing vacant brownfield land in the Borough.

Chapter summary

This chapter of the Brownfield Land Statement has outlined that the development of vacant brownfield land can be a complex process and sites are often faced with numerous physical, regulatory and financial constraints.

The overall objective of the Brownfield Land Statement therefore is to continue work on building up a picture of these constraints on a site by site basis and to work with landowners and partners in addressing these constraints. The overarching aim is to ensure successful development of the Borough's brownfield sites to aid local regeneration initiatives.

3 Policy context

- 3.1 A lot of the policy and regulatory basis for bringing brownfield land back into use broadly sits within the planning system. Local plans and strategies have to reflect national plans/policies and conform to a legislative framework in order to be enforceable. There are numerous national strategies, policies and regulations that the Council and its partners need to consider in the development process and it is not the intention of this Brownfield Land Statement to provide all the details of these. Instead, this chapter gives a broad overview of the key national planning policies that set the framework for the approach outlined in this Brownfield Land Statement.
- 3.2 Since the previous Brownfield Land Strategy was produced in 2010, there have been significant changes to national planning policy:
 - Firstly, a suite of national Planning Policy Statements have been replaced with a single National Planning Policy Framework. This has removed much of the context and details in national planning policy; and
 - Secondly, the 2012 Localism Act revoked Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) which previously set out the regional and sub-regional priorities for development.
- 3.3 Importantly, these two changes removed the targets for delivering new homes on brownfield land, which had provided some pressure on authorities to ensure that they concentrated efforts on delivering development on vacant brownfield land. Previous national guidance set out that 60% of new homes across England should be delivered on brownfield land.
- 3.4 The RSS for the North West increased this threshold to 70% of new homes to be built on brownfield land, given that there were some areas that had large amounts of vacant brownfield land. RSS also included specific targets for each local authority and Bury's target was for 80% of new homes to be built on brownfield land.
- 3.5 The removal of these policies and strategies means that there is currently no national or regional/sub-regional targets on the amount of development that is needed to be provided on brownfield land.

<u>Current National Planning Policy</u> Framework

3.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in 2012 and replaced a number of national planning documents that provided detailed advice on a range of planning matters. Whilst it removed the overall national

target for brownfield land, it still emphasises the need to bring forward brownfield land:

- Paragraph 17 states that planning authorities should encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value;
- Paragraph 80 indicates that urban regeneration can be supported through the recycling of derelict and other urban land;
- Paragraph 111 states that planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value; and
- Paragraph 111 also states that and that local planning authorities may consider whether it is appropriate to set a local target for the use of brownfield land.

Housing White Paper

- 3.7 In February 2017, the government published a white paper on the future delivery of housing in England. This set out the government's continued drive to ensure that more homes are delivered to meet the country's needs.
- In doing so, the White Paper indicated that there should be a presumption that all brownfield land should be regarded as being suitable for housing unless there are clear and specific reasons to the contrary. The suggestion was that more vacant, unviable and unused employment land would be brought into use by introducing new rules for retaining employment land.
- 3.9 On top of the proposals put forward in the Housing White Paper, the government has introduced other measures to help deliver new homes on brownfield land:
 - Statutory brownfield registers requiring all local authorities to indicate
 which brownfield sites are suitable for housing. The registers are intended
 to remove any ambiguity around the principle of residential development on
 sites and give greater clarity on the use of land for landowners, developers
 and communities;
 - A wide range of new permitted development rights, which give permission for specific forms of development – such as converting office, retail and agricultural buildings into residential use; and
 - Seeking to designate 26 Housing Zones with the potential to deliver up to 44,000 new homes on brownfield land.

Draft National Planning Policy Framework

3.10 In March 2018, the Government released a new draft version of the NPPF for consultation. This incorporates many of the changes proposed in the Housing White Paper along with Written Ministerial Statements that were published

between 2012 and March 2018. Emphasis on developing brownfield land is retained within the draft NPPF, which includes:

- Paragraph 39 advises local authorities to use brownfield registers to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area;
- Paragraph 117 recommends that planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic plans should contain a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed land;
- Paragraph 118 states that planning policies and decisions should give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land;
- Paragraph 119 states that local planning authorities should take a proactive role in identifying and helping to bring forward land that may be suitable for meeting development needs, such as sites included on brownfield registers or held in public ownership, using the full range of powers available to them; and
- Local authorities having to examine all other reasonable options for meeting its identified development needs before releasing Green Belt land.

Meeting development needs

- 3.11 Whilst there an emphasis on bringing forward brownfield land in the current and emerging national planning policy, this needs to be considered in the context of other elements of government policy within these documents.
- 3.12 The overarching emphasis of the current NPPF is to ensure that **local** authorities meet their local development needs:
 - Paragraph 14 states that local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas and that local plans should meet objectively assessed needs;
 - Paragraph 47 states that local authorities should boost significantly the supply of housing by meeting their full objectively assessed needs for housing; and
 - A requirement to ensure a continuous five year supply of housing land, sitting alongside longer term land identified for housing.
- 3.13 This strong policy emphasis on meeting needs is designed to tackle the national housing crisis as the country is simply not building enough homes to meet the demands of a growing population. The effect of this is that house

- prices are continuing to soar and that young people and families are struggling to get on the property ladder.
- 3.14 Consequently, local authorities across the country (including Bury) have struggled or failed to get up-to-date local plans in place as they have not identified enough land to meet their local housing needs.
- 3.15 The emphasis on delivering enough land to meet development needs is set to continue and is retained in the revised draft NPPF:
 - Paragraph 60 refers to the government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, which should reflect the government's emerging methodology that identifies the level of housing that is needed;
 - In addition to ensuring that there is a five year supply of deliverable housing land, the government intends to introduce a new Housing Delivery Test to determine whether districts are building enough homes to meet needs; and
 - Plans will need to cover a 15 year period on adoption.
- 3.16 The government's emphasis on meeting both the short and longer term development needs of an area as set out in NPPF is an important consideration for this Brownfield Land Statement and the emerging development plan. Some districts simply **do not have enough brownfield land to meet the needs of their area** and the policy context increases pressure on such authorities to release other land to meet their needs.

Chapter summary

This section has highlighted that there are a range of policies and strategies that the Council has to take into account within this Brownfield Land Statement.

National guidance is aimed at bringing brownfield land back into use in order to meet development needs. Clearly this is good planning and the Council is committed to this as set out in this Statement.

However, it is important to note that the overarching policy emphasis in NPPF is to ensure that sufficient land is released to meet the full development needs in districts.

Therefore, whilst it is important to prioritise resources to bring forward the development of brownfield land, it is often the case that additional land is required to meet longer term development needs. As such, local authorities across the country are increasingly having to make tough decisions in terms of releasing land that is currently protected to meet their development needs.

4 Brownfield land in Bury

Historic context

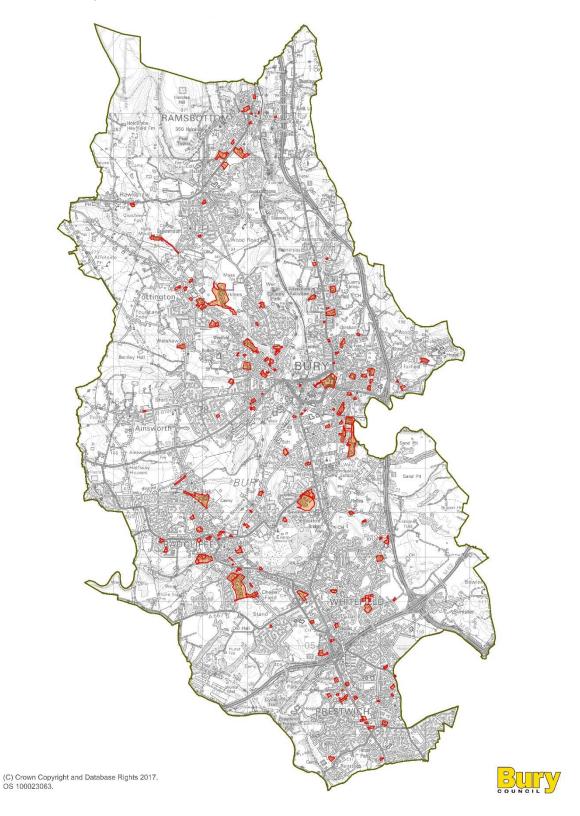
- 4.1 In common with the rest of the North West, Bury has a long industrial heritage which dates back to the industrial revolution. The River Irwell, with its tributaries, the Roch, Kirklees Brook, Holcombe Brook and Bradley Brook were locations for virtually all forms of early industry and the associated canals and railways. In the early 19th century the town's population doubled in size at a time when Bury was gaining importance as a centre for textiles and papermaking both regionally and nationally. This growth was predicated on the arrival of the national canal network with the opening of the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal in 1808 enabling international cotton supplies to be brought in from Liverpool and later with the railways linking the town to Manchester and Pennine Lancashire.
- 4.2 The rise of the textile industry in the 18th and 19th centuries was one of the greatest factors to influence the historical landscape development in Bury. Prior to the 18th century, the landscape of the district was primarily agricultural with isolated farms and hamlets. Of the 271 industrial sites recorded in the Bury district in the 19th century there were thirty-seven bleach works, thirty-three dye works and fifteen print works. The Irwell Valley and Kirklees Valley were particularly important locations. By 1780 there were six water-powered mills in the Borough in locations such as Radcliffe, Hinds, Burrs and Summerseat. By the end of the century bleaching, dyeing, paper-making and printing of cotton cloth were the most common aspects of the textile industry in Bury, a consequence of the availability and quality of water in this district. The first mills required large quantities of water, with many industrial sites including arrangements of reservoirs, filter beds and weirs, many of which are still present today.
- 4.3 With the introduction of innovative industrial production systems and cotton processing in the 19th century, the scale of mills increased rapidly together with the construction of large estates of workers' housing, commercial and institutional buildings, and a transport infrastructure of canals, railways and tramways were introduced alongside improvements to the road network. A number of textile towns developed in the Borough, including Radcliffe, Ramsbottom and Tottington.
- 4.4 Bury's early wool and cotton industries could be considered to be of national importance in the context of the 18th and 19th century industrial revolution, and of regional significance for their influence on northern English social and economic development.

4.5 The climax of the textile industry in Britain in the 1920s was followed by a period of national decline, resulting in a number of textile mills in Bury becoming redundant. Since then, there has been a decline in other traditional industries in Bury including bleach works, chemical plants, paint works and industries associated with the railway.

Redevelopment of brownfield land in Bury

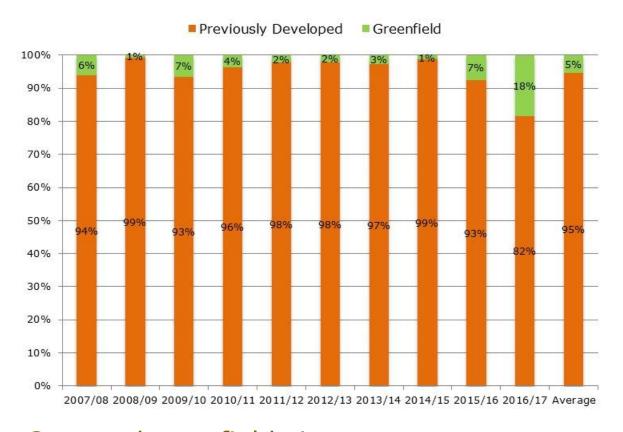
- 4.6 The decline of heavy industry across the north of the country has left its mark. Many towns in northern England still have huge swathes of derelict brownfield land that have remained untouched and undeveloped for years. This includes many areas within the Greater Manchester conurbation.
- 4.7 However, as discussed previously, Bury Council has always had a strong commitment to developing brownfield land to meet its development needs. Consequently, whilst there remain pockets of vacant land across the Borough, Bury has largely been successful in re-using and redeveloping its former industrial sites and premises that have become vacant or un-used over the past 30 years or so. Many of these of these sites have been remediated and are now used for residential development. As such, the Borough does not suffer from the extensive blight that other towns do from huge swathes of derelict land that show no signs of coming forward.
- 4.8 Over the past two decades, 79.4 hectares of brownfield land has been brought back into use for residential purposes. Plan 1 provides an illustration of the spread of large brownfield sites that have come forward in the Borough over this period. Many of these sites were old employment sites that were no longer considered suitable for modern day employment uses due to their location and proximity to residential developments that have built up around them.

Plan 1 – Large housing completions on brownfield sites 1997 – 2017 (10 units or more)



- 4.9 In the past 10 years, the vast majority of housing completions have been on brownfield land. As indicated earlier, there was a national target of 60%, regional target of 70% and local target of 80% of new homes that needed to be built on brownfield land. Bury vastly exceeded all of these targets in delivering new housing.
- 4.10 Figure 1 gives an illustration of the number of net housing completions on brownfield land. It shows that past national, regional and local targets have been met in the last 10 years. In 9 of the last 10 years, over 90% of completions were on previously developed land. Of the 3,115 net dwelling completions since 2007, 2,950 of these were on brownfield land, equating to 95% of new completions.

Figure 1 - Percentage of housing completions on Previously Developed Land

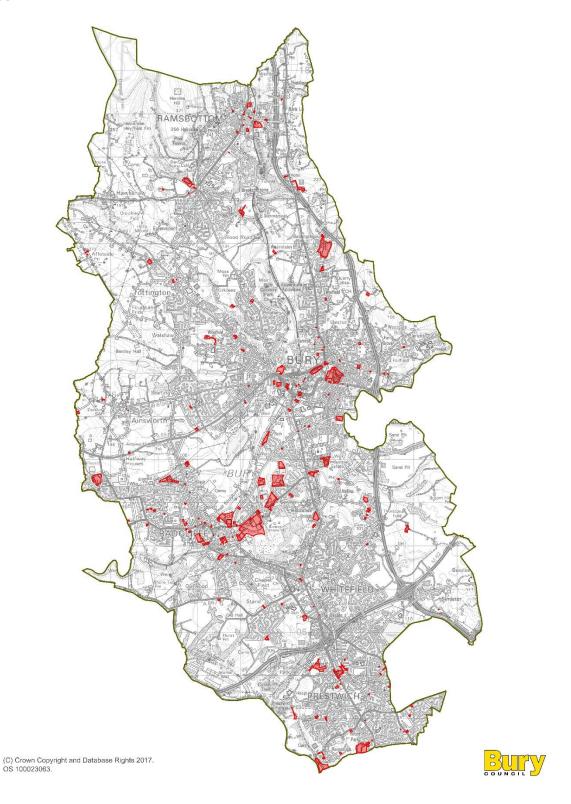


Current brownfield sites

4.11 The result of the successful redevelopment of many of the Borough's brownfield sites, particularly the Borough's redundant industrial sites, has meant that the survival of structures from the Borough's industrial past is piecemeal and a large number of the mills that dominated the townscape of the Borough for so long have been lost. Whilst it is unfortunate that much of the evidence of the Borough's industrial past has been lost, including significant architectural buildings like Peel Mill, the benefit is that the Borough does not contain large concentrations of derelict land and buildings that

- feature across many towns in the north of England, including some of our local neighbours.
- 4.12 Nevertheless, there are still a relatively small number of brownfield sites throughout the Borough that are vacant or underused. Some of these are large sites capable of delivering sizable developments and also in key strategic locations in and around the Borough's town centres. Some have been vacant and remained undeveloped for a number of years and it is important that these are brought back into use to help regenerate the site and its immediate surroundings.
- 4.13 Plan 2 provides an illustration of the location of the current vacant or underused previously developed land in Bury, taken from the information in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and monitoring of employment land in 2017.

Plan 2 – Current supply of housing and employment land on brownfield sites



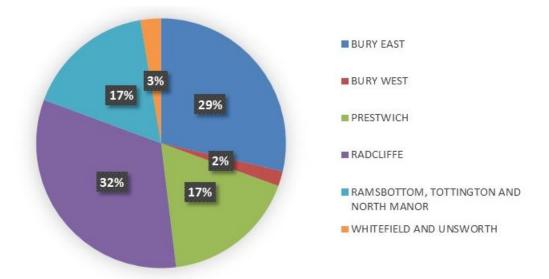
4.14 The total amounts to 129 hectares of brownfield land that is identified as being in housing and employment supply. However, as indicated in the next section, much of this land is in the process of coming forward.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

- 4.15 The NPPF requires local authorities to undertake a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) for their area to help identify a flexible and responsive supply of housing land for at least 15 years from the date of adoption of the Local Plan.
- 4.16 The Council's original SHLAA was published in April 2008, in full accordance with government guidance on SHLAA's at that time (DCLG, 2007). The SHLAA has been updated on an annual basis thereafter, providing updated information on housing supply and completions.
- 4.17 In the 2017 SHLAA, a total of 248 sites were identified within the SHLAA housing supply with an estimated capacity of around 4,365 dwellings. 3,559 of these or **82%** are on brownfield land.
- 4.18 Brownfield land is a finite resource. The emerging evidence from the latest SHLAA is indicating that the Borough's housing supply on brownfield land is dwindling as sites are delivered and no longer become available. Whilst the average completion rate on brownfield land over the past decade has been 95%, this dropped sharply in 2016/17 (82%). This reflects the current percentage of brownfield land within the supply, which would suggest that future completion rates on brownfield land will remain around 80%. This is simply a reflection of the Borough's success in bringing forward brownfield land as opposed to any shift in policy.
- 4.19 In terms of future needs, the government is in the process of implementing a national methodology that will determine each districts housing needs. This will fluctuate as the data supporting it is updated on an annual basis but, at the time of writing, the local housing need for Bury indicates that the Borough will need to deliver around 10,700 houses between 2017 and 2036.
- 4.20 In light of the national policy emphasis on the need for local authorities to plan to meet their housing needs, there is a considerable shortage of brownfield land to meet the local housing need. With only around 3,100 units being able to be delivered on **current brownfield sites**, this leaves a shortfall of around 7,600 against the housing need.

4.21 Excluding an allowance for windfall development, the total supply in identified in the SHLAA is 4,365 but this still leaves a shortfall in the region of 6,300 against the latest government assessment of Bury's housing need.

Figure 2 – Housing supply on brownfield land by area.



4.22 Figure 2 illustrates how the brownfield element of the SHLAA land supply is distributed across the Borough. Of the 3,559 dwellings identified in the 2017 SHLAA supply to be provided on brownfield land, it is expected that 63% is to be located in either Bury or Radcliffe. This largely reflects the fact that these two areas of the Borough is where most of the former industrial activity was located.

Chapter summary

The information outlined in this chapter has demonstrated that Bury has had a good record of recycling and returning brownfield land into beneficial use, with over 95% of new homes built in the past decade being on brownfield land.

However, there is still a number of brownfield sites that remain vacant and underused and it is important that the Council continues to prioritise the various work streams outlined in the next section to bring these forward.

The total supply in identified in the SHLAA is 4,365 but this still leaves a shortfall in the region of 6,300 against the latest government assessment of Bury's housing need.

5 Delivering the regeneration of brownfield sites

- 5.1 This chapter explores the key tools that are potentially available to the Council to inform and support the regeneration and re-use of brownfield sites and to meet the objectives set out in this Brownfield Land Statement, namely:
 - The development plan;
 - Town centre initiatives;
 - Development briefs;
 - The Bury Growth Plan;
 - Monitoring brownfield land;
 - Key funding mechanisms;
 - Development partnerships;
 - Contaminated Land Strategy; and
 - Compulsory purchase.

Development plan

- 5.2 Bury's statutory development plan is currently made up of the Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and two jointly-prepared plans dealing with minerals and waste matters that cover the whole of Greater Manchester.
- 5.3 Work is currently on-going to replace the UDP with two key documents:
 - The Bury Local Plan which will cover locally-specific planning policies and site allocations to manage future growth and development in Bury; and
 - The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) another jointlyprepared Greater Manchester Plan that will principally seek to address strategic issues around housing and employment.
- 5.4 In terms of Bury's wider development plan, the Local Plan and the GMSF will be key to the identification and promotion of development on brownfield sites. Both of these documents will need to be in conformity with national planning guidance and both will therefore need to take account of the availability and suitability of brownfield land in considering whether development needs can be met on such land.

Bury Local Plan

- 5.5 Whilst Bury's emerging Local Plan will ultimately need to be tested at a public examination, it will be likely to seek to provide a similar policy framework to the existing UDP in terms of:
 - Seeking to meet development needs within the existing urban area as far as possible;
 - Directing development towards vacant brownfield land as a key priority in meeting the Borough's development needs;
 - Promoting the regeneration of areas by identifying development opportunities that bring forward vacant land and/or encourage the redevelopment of underused land within the Borough;
 - Seeking higher densities of residential development in sustainable locations in order to make the most efficient use of land; and
 - Maximising growth in and around the Borough's key centres, where the majority of brownfield land exists.
- 5.6 In terms of specific sites, the preparation of the new Local Plan will also involve:
 - Considering existing UDP allocations to determine whether it would be more appropriate for these to be identified for another land use. There are only a handful of vacant site allocations remaining but the Local Plan will need to consider whether they should be re-allocated for an alternative use in order to bring these forward (e.g. if an employment allocation has not been taken up then it may be appropriate for the site to be allocated for another purpose). However, it should be noted that the Local Plan will continue to seek to deliver a sustainable and competitive local economy by protecting suitable employment land;
 - Considering whether areas that are currently designated for particular land uses should be re-designated. Most of the current UDP designations are likely to be rolled forward as they remain relevant. However, there may be instances where changes in circumstances mean that there is a now a need for some designations to be amended. For example, it may no longer be appropriate to continue to designate some Employment Generating Areas where these no longer generate the levels of employment they were intended to protect. The Local Plan will be an opportunity to consider whether designations should be removed or amended to allow for alternative developments to take place in these areas;
 - Exploring whether some allocations and/or designated areas can be reconfigured to provide a more efficient use of space for new development. These opportunities are likely to be limited as occupiers have sought to maximise limited space over the years;
 - Setting out the essential infrastructure requirements over the plan period.
 This includes physical infrastructure (such as new roads or public transport developments) and social infrastructure (such as new schools or health

- facilities). The provision of new infrastructure can lead to additional investment into areas and help to bring forward brownfield land; and
- Identifying key town centre boundaries and development opportunities within them in order to support the vitality of these centres and to reflect on-going changes to shopping habits and the impacts that this is having on town centre high streets.

Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

5.7 The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) will sit alongside Bury's Local Plan, providing a strategic and consistent overview to delivering brownfield land across the conurbation in order to meet Greater Manchester's development needs.

The Council will pursue the introduction of statutory planning policies in both the Local Plan and the GMSF that seek to promote the development of brownfield sites in Bury.

Town centre initiatives

5.8 In recent years the Council has produced a number of town centre masterplans. It has also established a Regeneration Task Group for Radcliffe and has plans to establish a similar group for Ramsbottom. Together, these have primarily been focused on bringing forward vacant brownfield and underused sites in and around the Borough's key town centres.

Bury town centre

Bury But Better Masterplan (2009)

- 5.9 Since approval of the updated strategy in 2009 numerous projects, initiatives, and improvements have been realised within Bury town centre.
- 5.10 This includes the completion of the Rock development in 2010, which provided a £350m private sector investment as part of a mixed use development. The development comprised a mix of low end uses which through a targeted programme of land assembly and created a significant redevelopment opportunity within Bury town centre comprising around 600,000 sq. ft. of retail floorspace, 100,000 sq. ft. of leisure facilities and over 400 apartments.
- 5.11 In November 2017, the final phase of the Rock development was completed creating 12,000 sq. ft. of restaurant space at Clerke Street.
- 5.12 The completion of Townside Phase 1, which provided 83,000 sq. ft. of office space (occupied by the Council and Six Town Housing), 56,000 sq. ft. of health facilities, a 115 bed hotel and associated car parking.

- 5.13 The Bury but Better vision also paved the way for the new developments at Chamberhall Business Park including the relocation of the GMP headquarters and the provision of a Community Fire and Rescue facility. It is anticipated that the development of the remainder of the Chamberhall site will commence shortly.
- 5.14 These developments have been brought forward at a time when town centres across the country have been struggling to attract investment. However, despite the considerable success achieved through the vision set out in the Bury but Better masterplan, there remains significant development opportunities within Bury town centre on brownfield sites. As such, the Council is committed to refreshing the vision for Bury town centre to help bring forward a number of sites for appropriate developments including:
 - The former GM Police Bury headquarters (which has recently been demolished);
 - The former fire station site;
 - The remainder of Phase I and Phase II of Townside;
 - The former First Bus depot;
 - Opportunities around Bury College; and
 - Other vacant/underused sites in and around the town centre.
- 5.15 Key opportunities on these sites are likely to relate to a number of appropriate town centre uses including:
 - Town centre living;
 - Health and wellbeing facilities;
 - Dynamic workspace, reflecting modern ways of working;
 - Culture, food and leisure, together with improving our evening and night time offer;
 - Commercial/knowledge and educational opportunities; and
 - Improvements to the transport network, particularly public transport around Bury Interchange.

Radcliffe town centre

Radcliffe Town Centre Masterplan (2010)

- 5.16 Since approval and adoption of the Radcliffe masterplan in 2010, numerous schemes have been completed in Radcliffe town centre.
- 5.17 A £1 million investment brought forward a comprehensive refurbishment of the **Market Hall** in Radcliffe which was completed in 2014. In June 2018, the market was outsourced to private operators who will be looking to develop an enhanced food and drink based offer with the intention that this will act as an attractor and catalyst for additional town centre activity and investment.

- 5.18 The masterplan also paved the way for the redevelopment of the **Radcliffe Bus Station**, which opened in December 2015. The new bus station has provided much enhanced facilities in the heart of Radcliffe town centre together with improved public realm. It has provided a more efficient use of the land that has helped provide additional development opportunities on adjacent land.
- 5.19 The new **Lidl** retail development located adjacent to the new bus station opened in February 2018. The store has created an important new attractor for the town centre with potential to draw customers from the Asda store across Pilkington Way into the town centre.
- 5.20 Additional **park and ride provision** has also been delivered by TfGM through an additional deck of parking at Radcliffe metrolink station.
- 5.21 There has also been some private sector investment into Radcliffe that has helped to make more efficient use of existing buildings in the centre. This includes the creation of 150 new jobs following the incorporation of **Dunelm's national call centre** into their existing Green Street store.
- The brownfield sites in and around the town centre have also been brought forward for **residential development**, including the former Radcliffe Paper Mill, Allen's Green Works and the former Civic Centre. This has helped to bring an increased population into the town, which should, in turn, increase footfall and help to support retail and leisure facilities in the town centre.
- 5.23 In addition to the delivery of the above, the Council is working with Homes England to bring forward the Borough's largest vacant brownfield development on the site of the former **East Lancashire Paper Mill**. Consultation on the latest proposals for the site ended in February 2018 and this involves the redevelopment of the site for 400 residential units and associated open space. An outline planning application has now been submitted and is due to be determined in Autumn 2018. This development has the potential to bring significant benefits to Radcliffe and should significantly help regeneration efforts in the town centre.

Radcliffe Regeneration Task Group

5.24 The Council is committed to driving forward wider regeneration opportunities on brownfield sites in and around Radcliffe town centre. In order to help shape the wider vision for the town and identify opportunities for specific sites the Council has established a **Radcliffe Regeneration Task Group**. This is comprised of local Ward Councillors, Senior Council Officers, local business leaders and key public stakeholders and the role of this group will be to produce an updated vision and regeneration strategy for Radcliffe. In particular, the group will consider the range of opportunities that exist on known vacant and underused land within Radcliffe including:

- The former leisure centre site;
- The remaining part of the Radcliffe High School Site;
- The surplus land in and around the former Coney Green site;
- Opportunities for the regeneration of the town centre itself;
- The land in and around Pioneer Mills;
- Other sites and initiatives that will provide environmental and economic benefits to Radcliffe town centre.

Prestwich town centre

Love Prestwich Village Town Centre Development Strategy (2009)

- 5.25 Prestwich town centre has been showing promising signs of regeneration for a number of years. The completion of **'The Radius'** scheme provided a significant amount of town centre residential living along with new commercial and public realm improvements. This has been supplemented byother development such as the Marks and Spencer food store.
- 5.26 Since the approval of the Prestwich Town Centre Development Strategy, there have been further **residential developments** on other brownfield sites around Prestwich, including the land behind Tescos (currently being completed by Redrow) and on Kingswood Road.
- 5.27 The town centre has also recently seen the completion of the **A56 Prestwich High Street regeneration** scheme following a £2 million investment into the heart of Prestwich. The scheme has resulted in significant improvements to the environment for all users of Prestwich, which should help attract further investment into the centre.
- 5.28 Current activity is focussed on progressing the redevelopment of the existing 1970s **Longfield shopping centre** and its surrounding area, supported by the GM Mayors Town Centre Challenge initiative. This could potentially deliver a comprehensive mixed use development including further residential development alongside additional retail, commercial, health and community hub facilities. These plans are designed to make more efficient use of existing land and buildings, building on the success of the Radius scheme.

Ramsbottom town centre

Ramsbottom Regeneration Task Group

5.29 In addition to the Radcliffe Regeneration Task Group, the Council is also committed to establishing a similar group in Ramsbottom to allow effective engagement with local business and community stakeholders. The aim of this group will be to look primarily at initiatives to deliver regeneration and environmental improvements to the town.

- 5.30 Development opportunities in and around Ramsbottom centre are limited as there is not a lot of vacant or underused land. However, the former **Mondi** site at Peel Bridge is a large brownfield site immediately adjacent to the town centre that has potential to be brought forward for a range of uses.
- 5.31 The Regeneration Task Group will help consider how this site can be brought forward, working with the owners to see if the constraints can be overcome, including the site's flood risk constraints.

The Council will continue to build on the success of existing town centre initiatives in bringing forward the redevelopment of brownfield sites by refreshing masterplans, where necessary, and by pursuing opportunities identified through the town centre Regeneration Task Groups.

Development briefs

- 5.32 In addition to area-wide masterplans, development briefs are another useful tool in bringing forward brownfield sites. These tend to be more site-specific than wider masterplans and provide a lot more detail on a site's characteristics, including constraints, policy context, ownership details and design expectations.
- 5.33 Development briefs can provide more detailed guidance on sites identified within a wider masterplan or can be produced to respond to an individual development opportunity that may arise. Whilst briefs can come in different forms and content, their principle role is to promote the site and inform potential developers and other interested parties of the expectations for the redevelopment of a site, thus providing a degree of certainty to prospective developers.
- 5.34 They can be privately or publically produced, or even jointly if there is a shared ownership or common interest in a piece of land. The Council has made use of development briefs in the past, particularly when surplus Council-owned land is being sold for development. These have ranged from small-scale development opportunities on sites such as surplus garage colonies to larger, town centre opportunities such as at Townside. The use of development briefs has been successful in promoting developer interest and securing the delivery of development on brownfield sites.
- 5.35 As part of the wider masterplanning work, the Council will continue to consider whether specific sites will need to have a more detailed development brief produced in order to guide the type and form of development on the site. It is too early to determine the nature of these development briefs but they may be produced:

- To support the sale of publically-owned land. The Council and other public bodies are major landowners within the Borough and some of the vacant brownfield sites that exist in the Borough are publically-owned. Part of the Council's consideration for these sites will be whether or not it would be appropriate to simply put these land assets up for sale and for a developer to bring them forward. This route has been favoured in the past by local authorities and it removes a liability, brings in a capital receipt to the authority and often results in the delivery of development. There are many successful examples of this type of land disposal across the Borough, including the recently complete McCarthy and Stone development at Prestwich, which was formally Council-owned land;
- To attract interest from Registered Providers (e.g. housing associations) on Council-owned land, where there may be an aspiration to provide a specific housing tenure in an area. Historically, the Council and Registered Providers have delivered a significant amount of affordable housing on publicallyowned land. Whilst opportunities for this have dwindled in recent years (due to a lack of surplus land and different funding models within local authorities and housing associations) there may be opportunities as sites come forward; and
- To set out a development framework for Joint Venture partnership working with the private sector. Joint Venture arrangements are becoming more common across the country as local authorities seek to retain some control over their assets in terms of when sites are brought forward and the end use/occupier. These arrangements can also prove to be more profitable in the longer term, providing local authorities with annual revenue returns as opposed to a one-off capital receipts received from outright sale option. The Council has already had some success with the Joint Venture route, through the delivery of the Council offices, healthcare and hotel facilities at Townside. The Council will explore whether there are further opportunities for Joint Venture arrangements, which can help to bring forward brownfield land in line with specific development briefs drawn up to reflect the Council's aspirations for a site.

The Council will continue to explore opportunities to prepare detailed development briefs for key brownfield sites in order to promote sites, to guide the scale, type and form of development and to provide increased certainty to prospective developers.

Bury Growth Plan

5.36 Approved in November 2017 the Bury Growth Plan sets out a broad and high-level outline of the Council's key priorities for physical, economic, social and environmental growth which will be pursued over the long-term together with key methods of delivery.

- 5.37 It will be supported and delivered through a range of plans, strategies and programmes produced and operated by the Council and its partners that will drive the Borough towards the growth priorities identified in this Plan.
- 5.38 The Growth Plan sets out the key priorities for housing as being to:
 - Identify potential residential development land through the planning system to help meet the demands of a growing population, including sites for specialist accommodation;
 - Update planning policies to maximise the provision of affordable housing through private developments; and
 - Maximise opportunities for housing development to meet housing needs in sustainable locations.
- 5.39 The Plan specifically identifies the Bury Brownfield Land Strategy as one of key delivery mechanisms for promoting housing growth.

The Council will monitor performance against the key elements of this Brownfield Land Statement and these will be fed into the wider monitoring for the Bury Growth Plan.

Monitoring brownfield land

5.40 There are a number of ways in which the Council monitors the availability of brownfield site in the Borough.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

- 5.41 One of the key parts of evidence that will support the Local Plan and the GMSF is the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The SHLAA is a comprehensive document that identifies the existing supply of committed residential sites, including sites that are under construction, have an extant planning permission or benefit from an outstanding development plan allocation. It also identifies potential sites that are suitable for residential development.
- The SHLAA is used as a monitoring tool to identify how much housing is expected to come forward in the short, medium and longer term by assessing the likely delivery rates on current and potential sites. Section 4 of this Statement outlined that there is an identified supply of less than 4,500 over the next twenty years or so, with around 80% of this identified supply being brownfield land.
- 5.43 Housing supply never remains static and there are always changes as more sites become available (e.g. land becomes available through the closure of a non-residential building) or as planning applications are submitted that

increase or decrease the amount of development that is expected to come forward on a site.

- 5.44 The Council is committed to monitoring the potential of housing land in the SHLAA on a yearly basis. These yearly reviews will seek to consider any additional brownfield land that may become vacant or underused during the course of the year in order to determine whether or not the land has potential for housing. Landowners, developers and all other stakeholders are invited to put sites forward for consideration in the annual updates.
- This annual update is important to ensure that the Council has got an up-to-date database of housing land supply, particularly brownfield land. This information on supply is crucial in informing the preparation of the Local Plan and GMSF in terms of identifying the gap between housing land supply and the housing needs of the Borough. However, whilst it is likely that some brownfield land will continue to come forward over the plan period it is unlikely that sufficient land will come forward to meet the Borough's medium to longer term housing needs.

Through the SHLAA, the Council will continue to compile a list of constraints and get a better understanding of the nature of the Borough's brownfield sites, largely through evidence supplied by landowners and developers. The Council will continue to work with landowners and developers to try and overcome these constraints.

Brownfield Land Register

- The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 require each local planning authority in England to prepare, maintain and publish a register of previously developed (brownfield) land suitable for residential development by 31 December 2017. The government considers that the purpose of the registers is to provide up-to-date and consistent information on sites that local authorities consider appropriate for residential development. Bury's Brownfield Land Register is available here: www.bury.gov.uk/11050
- 5.47 The Register must include all parcels of brownfield land at least 0.25 hectares in size, or capable of supporting at least 5 dwellings, which the Council considers to be suitable and available for residential development and for development to be achievable. Effectively this information has been extracted from the Council's 2017 SHLAA given the close links between the requirements of the register and the production of the SHLAA. As a result, the Brownfield Land Register is a subset of the 2017 SHLAA.
- 5.48 There are currently a total of 66 sites on Bury's Brownfield Land Register Part 1. A summary is set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Brownfield Land Register Summary (Part 1)

| Status | Site count | Min. net dwellings | Site area |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Permissioned | 22 | 563 | 16.10 |
| Pending decision | 1 | 10 | 0.24 |
| Not permissioned | 43 | 1,970 | 67.63 |
| Total | 66 | 2,543 | 83.97 |

- 5.49 It should be noted that the Brownfield Land Register presents only a partial picture of the amount of brownfield land that is available, suitable and achievable for new housing in Bury. This is because small sites, sites under construction and those sites that are not wholly brownfield in nature are excluded from the register, as are sites with permission for conversion or change of use above existing premises. The SHLAA continues to remain the comprehensive assessment of future housing land supply in the Borough and includes dwellings on sites that are excluded from the register for reasons set out above.
- 5.50 Part 2 of the brownfield land register is a subset of Part 1. Part 2 will comprise only those sites in Part 1 that the local planning authority has decided would be suitable for a grant of permission in principle for residential development.
- 5.51 Permission in principle is a new planning tool which works alongside existing routes for obtaining planning permission. It can only be granted for residential-led developments and is intended to offer an alternative to obtaining outline planning permission, providing early certainty on the 'in principle' matters of use, location and amount of development. Local planning authorities can enter suitable sites in Part 2 of the brownfield land registers (subject to undertaking the necessary requirements for publicity, notification and consultation) which will trigger a grant of permission in principle.
- The permission in principle consent route has 2 stages: the first stage (or permission in principle stage, which is triggered by entry in Part 2 of the brownfield land register) establishes whether a site is suitable in principle for residential development, and the second ('technical details consent') stage is when the detailed development proposals are assessed. The scope of permission in principle is limited to location, land use and amount of development. Other matters should be considered at the technical details consent stage.

5.53 No sites have been included on Part 2 of the brownfield land register by the Council at the current time but this is something that the Council will continue to consider if it will help bring forward brownfield land quicker than through the traditional planning application process. The intention is that the brownfield land register will be updated on an annual basis.

The Council will update its Brownfield Land on an annual basis in order to maintain an up-to-date record of brownfield sites in Bury that are suitable for housing.

Employment land monitoring

- 5.54 In addition to housing land, the Council monitors the amount of available employment land supply in the Borough on an annual basis. This identifies anticipated delivery and phasing of these sites in the short, medium and long term.
- 5.55 As of April 2017, the Council has identified a total employment land supply of 32.77 hectares on 29 sites. 24 of these sites totaling 16.85 hectares (51.4% of the supply) is brownfield. This is considered to be a very low supply in terms of attracting employment opportunities into the Borough particularly as some of this land is starting to come forward for development.
- 5.56 The Council will continue to monitor employment opportunities on brownfield land within the Borough and work with landowners and developers to help bring these sites forward. However, this is insufficient to meet the Borough's long term growth aspirations.
- 5.57 In addition to monitoring the availability of employment land for new development, the Council has reviewed all existing employment sites within the Borough in order to identify those that remain suitable for continued employment use and worthy of continued protection and, conversely, those that are no longer considered suitable for continued employment use.
- 5.58 The Council has operated a long-standing approach whereby suitable employment sites will be retained unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for employment purposes.
- 5.59 Those sites that have been considered to be unsuitable in principle for continued employment use have been considered against the SHLAA appraisal process to see if they would be more suitable for residential development. The likelihood is that the majority of these sites will come forward for housing at some point although for now are currently in continuing employment use.
- 5.60 This approach will ensure that existing employment sites will be considered for redevelopment if they are either fundamentally unsuitable or if the continued use of the site for employment purposes can be shown to be unviable. Either

way, the approach will avoid the long-term protection of unsuitable employment sites.

The Council will continue to annually monitor the supply of employment land in the Borough, including assessing the suitability of opportunities for recycling brownfield sites for new employment development.

Key funding mechanisms

5.61 There are a number of potential funding mechanisms that can be used to support and enable the delivery of new development on Bury's brownfield sites.

Greater Manchester Housing Investment Fund

- 5.62 Since the housing market crashed in 2008, it's been hard for home buyers to get a mortgage and for developers to find funding meaning that there are far fewer houses being built than what are needed.
- 5.63 Greater Manchester's 'GM Place' initiative in association with the Homes and Communities Agency is a strategic approach to accelerating the pace of new homebuilding across the sub-region. It's a link to the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and finance opportunities like the new Greater Manchester Housing Investment Fund.
- 5.64 The £300 million Housing Investment Fund (HIF) was established by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority to encourage, accelerate and unlock housing schemes in Greater Manchester over a 10 year period. It provides developers with access to traditional finance to kickstart housing projects that would otherwise be difficult to fund from elsewhere.
- 5.65 To date the HIF has committed over £420m to build over 5,800 units at 23 sites across Greater Manchester. Whilst the Fund has reached its £300m milestone after only two-and-a-half years, it remains open for business through the use of recycled funds and will continue to invest in more homes across the region.
- 5.66 To date, there have been two schemes in Bury that have been supported by finance from the Greater Manchester HIF:
 - Brook Street, Radcliffe funding supported the redevelopment of a redundant industrial site for 22 houses; and
 - Lowes Road, Bury funding supported the remediation of a former brick works site and redevelopment for 24 houses.

5.67 The Council will continue to promote the Greater Manchester HIF as a potential source of finance for residential developers that might otherwise have difficulty in accessing funding.

Greater Manchester Housing Package

- 5.68 The Greater Manchester housing package supports the government's brownfield first policy as well as helping small and medium size builders to build out small sites.
- 5.69 Greater Manchester is set to receive over £68 million funding to support an ambitious programme of house building by 2035 and boost economic growth across the Northern Powerhouse.
- 5.70 The government package includes:
 - £50 million for a Land Fund to help councils in the region to prepare brownfield land for housing development;
 - up to £8 million for capacity funding to boost support for housing delivery across the region;
 - New flexibilities on the existing £300 million Housing Investment Fund to allow more homes to be delivered through loans to developers.
- 5.71 The Council will continue to promote housing sites within Bury and seek contributions from this fund to enable development to come forward.

Greater Manchester Business Investment Fund

- 5.72 The Greater Manchester Business Investment Fund is managed by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority and its aim is to encourage business growth and job creation in Greater Manchester.
- 5.73 Loans are available for eligible companies that are having difficulty accessing traditional forms of finance from the private sector and projects can qualify if:
 - They have been turned down by a bank or other lender but can sustain a level of debt repayment
 - There is a funding gap (i.e. the business has secured some financing but needs additional debt support to proceed)
 - They demonstrate a clear link to jobs secured within Greater Manchester.
 The focus of the programme is on new job creation, but jobs safeguarded will also be considered.
- 5.74 More than £100m has been invested in businesses across Greater Manchester by the Greater Manchester Investment Fund. The fund has helped create and safeguard more than 6,000 jobs and supported over 100 local businesses since it was established. It has also supported the development of 171,921sqft

- of commercial floor space and the redevelopment of 23 hectares of brownfield land.
- 5.75 The Council will continue to promote the Greater Manchester Business Investment Fund as a potential source of finance for businesses that might otherwise have difficulty in accessing finance to fund the growth of their business.

Evergreen 2 fund

- 5.76 The Evergreen 2 fund will invest up to £45m of European Regional Development Fund monies. This will be allocated as £30m from Priority 1a of the 2014-20 ERDF Operational Programme, and £15m from Priority 4b.
- 5.77 Under Priority 1a, Evergreen 2 will develop, retain and exploit excellence in GM's science/technology/innovation assets, through investment in the appropriate volume, specification and flexibility of commercial floor-space. This will include investment in the development of new sites, the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield and the development/refurbishment of commercial floorspace.
- 5.78 The Council will continue to promote Evergreen 2 funding opportunities to eligible projects, including those requiring funding to support the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites to enable the development of new commercial floorspace.

Growing Places fund

- 5.79 Growing Places offers loans between £0.5m and £5m at commercial rates and is aimed at unlocking property and infrastructure projects. The Fund is available to developments which are financially viable but require funding to assist in scheme delivery. The Fund will not fund land acquisition or refinance existing developments.
- 5.80 The Council will continue to promote funding through the Growing Places project to eligible schemes.

One Public Estate

- 5.81 One Public Estate is an established national programme delivered in partnership by the LGA and the Office of Government Property (OGP) within the Cabinet Office. It provides money to support local authorities and partnerships across England in unlocking development by rationalising public sector land and buildings.
- 5.82 Bury is involved in collaborative working arrangements across Greater Manchester on the One Public Estate programme.

- 5.83 One of the key aims of the programme is to assess the extent of publiclyowned land and property and to determine whether there is scope for consolidation and rationalisation of these assets with a view to growing the pipeline of sites to deliver significant housing and employment growth and regeneration across Greater Manchester.
- Phase six, the latest funding window to cover 2017-2018, was launched on 1 August 2017, along with an additional £45 million funding pot from the Department for Housing, Communities & Local Government called the Land Release Fund aimed at remediation and infrastructure projects.
- 5.85 The Local Government Association and Cabinet Office said that by 2019-2020, the One Public Estate programme is targeted with the creation of 44,000 jobs, releasing land for 25,000 homes, raising £615m in capital receipts through land and property sales, and cut running costs in the public estate by £158m.
- 5.86 The Council will continue to work on the One Public Estate programme with a view to identifying and delivering new development on publicly-owned sites.

Planning Delivery Fund

- 5.87 The Planning Delivery Fund recognises that capacity and capability to deliver the scale and quality of housing growth being sought by the government is limited in some key areas. Funding is intended to support ambitious authorities in areas of high housing need to plan for new homes and infrastructure, equipping them with the requisite resources to deliver the agenda set out in the housing White Paper.
- 5.88 This programme of funding aims to support:
 - More and better joint working, across local authority boundaries, ensuring that there are the skills and capacity where they are needed to plan strategically for housing growth, and to manage delivery of new homes and infrastructure;
 - A step change in the design quality of new development, as well as design advice and support to local authorities delivering growth; and,
 - Innovation in the planning system, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of processes and enable the delivery of more high quality homes.
- 5.89 The £25 million of resource funding announced in the housing White Paper, is available for the financial years 2017/18 to 2019/20. This prospectus opens up to £11 million of the Planning Delivery Fund for bidding, equally split over the financial years 2017/18 to 2018/19, to be administered under three dedicated funding streams: a Joint Working Fund, a Design Quality Fund, and an Innovation Fund.

5.90 The Council will explore opportunities to access funding from the Planning Delivery Fund and a way of helping to bring forward new housing and associated infrastructure.

Prudent borrowing

- 5.91 In the absence of other forms of development, a number of local authorities have sought to secure prudential borrowing facilities to support new development within their area. Such facilities may be utilised to provide equity investment, loan finance or gap funding to bring forward projects which would otherwise not be delivered within current market conditions however would require to comply with the appropriate state aid legislation.
- 5.92 The use of prudent borrowing within the current funding market is considered to reduce developer risk for commercial development projects as down side risks are shared with a third party and also note that many developers take confidence from acting in a joint capacity with the relevant Local Authority.
- 5.93 It is important that should prudential borrowing be secured then this should be targeted carefully at specific areas which will have the maximum impact upon the development of brownfield sites and on the local economy. Funding could be utilised to support a programme of site remediation to ensure that sites were immediately available to developer requirements in areas where there is anticipated to be existing levels of demand.
- 5.94 Where appropriate, the Council may consider the use of prudent borrowing to support the delivery of new development in Bury, particularly where this would help to unlock a constrained brownfield site.

Developer contributions

- 5.95 Developer contribution, or planning obligations as they are also known, are negotiated legal agreements between developers and local authorities. They are used to make development acceptable through delivery of affordable housing or infrastructure, or requiring development to be used in a particular way.
- 5.96 Developer contributions should only be sought where they meet all of the following tests:
 - necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - directly related to the development; and
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 5.97 The current National Planning Policy Framework specifies that pursuing sustainable development requires careful attention to viability and costs in plan-making and decision-taking. Plans should be deliverable. Therefore, the sites and the scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject

- to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened.
- 5.98 To ensure viability, the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development, such as requirements for affordable housing, standards, infrastructure contributions or other requirements should, when taking account of the normal cost of development and mitigation, provide competitive returns to a willing land owner and willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable.
- 5.99 However, the government has recently consulted on a series of reforms to developer contributions in conjunction with the proposed revisions to the NPPF. These reforms are seen as a way of enabling the necessary supporting infrastructure to be built and to continue to support the delivery of affordable housing.
- 5.100 The Council will keep abreast of the proposed reforms to developer contributions and will continue to explore opportunities to use such contributions as a way of enabling the delivery of new development and supporting infrastructure.

The Council will continue to explore opportunities for funding from various sources in order to support and enable the redevelopment of Bury's brownfield sites.

Development partnerships

- 5.101 As opposed to disposing of sites for development, public sector bodies can enter into joint ventures with private sector developers such that land could be vested into development schemes with the returns received upon completion of the scheme and ultimate disposal.
- 5.102 Such an approach enables the public sector to have an element of control over the development process and improves cash flow for the private sector development partner to improve viability and project profitability. This would normally relate to either the private sector undertaking development on public sector land or the public sector joining with an adjoining development scheme to provide a more comprehensive development.
- 5.103 The Council has previously entered into joint venture arrangements in order to secure the delivery of new development as part of the first phase of the Townside development in Bury town centre.

The Council will continue to explore the potential for entering into partnership arrangements for sites, particularly if this would enable development to be delivered on stalled sites.

Contaminated land

- 5.104 The contamination of land has the ability to affect the health and wellbeing of the local community and the need to remediate the land can often act as a significant constraint on bringing sites forward for development.
- 5.105 Although the contamination of land can be naturally occurring, Bury's industrial heritage has left a legacy of brownfield land that has the potential to be contaminated. Land that has become polluted by substances which may be harmful to humans or the environment. This usually happens as a result of, spillages or leakages of chemicals and fuels on past industrial sites or the disposal of rubbish and waste in tips and landfill sites.
- 5.106 The Council has a duty under Part 2A Environmental Protection Act 1990 to identify land that presents an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment and ensure that those who are responsible for the contamination clean it up.

Bury's Contaminated Land Strategy is currently under review but it will set out the Council's approach towards the remediation of contaminated land which will, amongst other thigs, help to bring forward the redevelopment and re-use of brownfield land within the Borough.

Compulsory Purchase

- 5.107 Compulsory purchase is a power that enables public bodies to acquire land compulsorily. Compulsory purchase is mostly exercised by local authorities to promote schemes for various purposes and is intended as a last resort to secure the assembly of all the land needed for the implementation of projects.
- 5.108 Acquiring authorities should use compulsory purchase powers where it is expedient to do so. However, a compulsory purchase order should only be made where there is a compelling case in the public interest.
- 5.109 The acquiring authority will be expected to demonstrate that they have taken all reasonable steps to acquire all of the land and rights included in the Order by agreement.

As a last resort, the Council may consider the use of its compulsory purchase powers if this is considered necessary to secure development that is clearly in the public interest.

Chapter summary

This chapter highlights that the Council will continue to build on the significant progress that has been made on bringing forward improvement and regeneration on brownfield sites across the Borough. In particular, the Council is committed to building on this success by continuing to explore the suitability of using various mechanisms to support the delivery of development on brownfield sites.

6 Next Steps

- 6.1 As stated, the Council will continue to build on the significant progress that has been made on bringing forward improvement and regeneration on brownfield sites across the Borough by continuing to explore the suitability of using various mechanisms to support the delivery of development on such sites.
- 6.2 A significant part of this commitment will emerge through on-going work on the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and the Bury Local Plan. Both of these statutory plans will be likely to promote an approach that seeks to bring forward vacant and derelict brownfield land to help meet development needs in sustainable locations and to help the regeneration of local neighbourhoods.
- 6.3 These plans will continue to include policies restraining development on the vast majority of land that is currently protected as Green Belt, recreation land and other types of green infrastructure.
- 6.4 However, as discussed, if the Borough is to accommodate an increased level of employment and is to meet the housing needs of a growing population, there will be a need to release some greenfield land over the next twenty years. There is simply not enough brownfield land to provide for these long term needs.
- 6.5 In the meantime, as outlined in this Brownfield Land Statement, the Council is committed to overcoming barriers to the development of vacant and underused brownfield sites and to help to bring such sites back into a beneficial use, whether it is for a hard-end or soft-end use.



9

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY, HELD ON FRIDAY 25 MAY 2018 AT MANCHESTER TOWN HALL.

PRESENT:

Greater Manchester Mayor Andy Burnham

Deputy Mayor Baroness Beverley Hughes

(Policing and Crime)

Bolton Councillor Linda Thomas
Bury Councillor Rishi Shori
Manchester Councillor Nigel Murphy
Oldham Councillor Sean Fielding
Rochdale Councillor Allen Brett
Salford City Mayor Paul Dennett
Stockport Councillor Alex Ganotis

Tameside Councillor Brenda Warrington
Trafford Councillor Andrew Western
Wigan Councillor David Molyneux

OTHER MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

TfGMC Councillor Guy Harkin
Manchester Councillor Angeliki Stogia
Rochdale Councillor Sara Rowbotham
Stockport Councillor Wendy Wild
Wigan Councillor Jenny Bullen

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

GMCA Chief Executive Eamonn Boylan
GMCA – deputy Chief Executive Andrew Lightfoot

GMCA – Monitoring Officer Liz Treacy
GMCA – Treasurer Richard Paver
Office of the GM Mayor Kevin Lee

Bolton Tony Oakman

Bury Pat Jones-Greenhalgh
Oldham Carolyn Wilkins
Manchester Joanne Roney
Rochdale Steve Rumbelow

Salford Jim Taylor
Stockport Pam Smith
Tameside Sandra Stewart
Trafford Joanne Hyde

Wigan Alison McKenzie-Folan

Manchester Growth Company Mark Hughes
TfGM Steve Warrener

GMP Ian Piling
GMFRS Dawn Docx
GMCA Simon Nokes
GMCA Julie Connor
GMCA Sylvia Welsh
GMCA Lindsay Dunn
GMCA Nicola Ward

GMCA 104/18 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received and noted from Cllr Richard Leese (Manchester), Cllr Andrea Simpson (Bury), Theresa Grant (Trafford), Steven Pleasant (Tameside), Cllr Laura Evans (Trafford), Donna Hall (Wigan), Jon Rouse (Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership), Jon Lamonte (TfGM) and Ian Hopkins (GMP)

GMCA 105/18CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS

1. GM Leaders

On behalf of all members, the GM Mayor placed on record his thanks to the Leaders who had resigned since the last meeting of the Combined Authority. The former Leader of Oldham Council, Councillor Jean Stretton, the former Leader of Trafford, Councillor Sean Anstee and Lord Peter Smith, the former Leader of Wigan. The important contribution made by all three to the work of the Combined Authority was acknowledged and the Mayor thanked them for their personal support. It was noted that Lord Peter Smith, former Chair of AGMA would continue in his role as Chair of the GM Health and Care Board.

The Chair welcomed three new Leaders, as members of the GMCA, Councillor Sean Fielding, Leader of Oldham, Councillor Andrew Western, Leader of Trafford and Councillor David Molyneux, Leader of Wigan, to their first Combined Authority meeting.

2. Manchester Arena Attack Anniversary

The Mayor acknowledged the events that had taken place in the City during the week to commemorate the one year anniversary of the attack at Manchester Arena. Although it had been recognised that the 22 May had been a difficult day, tributes and events had been handled with great dignity, empathy and had portrayed Manchester to the world as place of humanity, solidarity and diversity. The families of the twenty two victims would forever be part of Manchester.

Sir Richard Leese, Leader, Joanne Roney, Chief Executive, Kate Brown and the supporting team at Manchester City Council were thanked on behalf of the GMCA for the arrangement and management of the programme of events which took place on 22 May, in recognition of the Anniversary of the Manchester Arena Attack.

Thanks were also conveyed to the Bishop and the Dean and staff at Manchester Cathedral, Rose Marley and Sharp Futures for their role in the One Voice Event, volunteers who helped with 'Trees of Hope' throughout the City Centre and everyone who attended the event in Albert Square.

3. Northern Rail Network Performance

The GM Mayor drew member's attention to the ongoing situation on the rail network and the unacceptable performance of Northern Rail. Delays, cancellations, overcrowding, along with recent timetable changes, had resulted in a progressively intolerable situation for rail passengers in the North West. Along with the Mayor for the Liverpool City Region, the GM Mayor had made representations with other northern leaders to the Secretary of State for Transport and Transport for the North Board and he provided the GMCA with an update on the details of those exchanges. The Mayor had made it known from the outset in those conversations, that the situation should never have been allowed to get as bad as it had before the Government acknowledged that there was a problem. He also stipulated that it was his belief that problems on the rail network in London and the South East were more readily attended to than those that occurred, sometimes of a worse nature, in the North of England. The Mayor pledged to use his voice to make representations on behalf of the travelling public of GM that going forward this would no longer continue.

A further four points, which were topics of disagreement with the Government were outlined;

These included;

- There was no shared analysis or agreement of what the issues were that were affecting Northern Rail. It was acknowledged that Network Rail and their failure to deliver promised improvements on the Manchester to Bolton line and Blackpool had contributed to the current chaos. However, it was the view of the Mayor and the Liverpool City Mayor, that this, along with the introduction of the new timetable was not the root cause. It was the opinion that endemic staffing issues on Northern Rail, linked to the management culture of the organisation had exacerbated the issues described;
- The agreed action plan, should be publicised with clear deadlines alongside the actions, so the public could see what was being done and hold the company to account. Clarity was needed so that if

- services were not going to be provided, then information was made available in order to avoid the chaos of last minute cancellations;
- There were a large number of outstanding compensation claims made by GM residents and these would be required to be answered within a firm deadline. It was the view of the Mayor, that a broader compensation offer for regular travellers and season ticket holders who have faced disruption over a long period of time, should be introduced and paid for out fines issued to Arriva Trains;
- If Northern Rail fail to stick to recovery plan as agreed then a process should be initiated for the removal of the franchise.

Members of the GMCA were invited to raise concerns from their boroughs with regard to the impact the performance was having on their residents. Councillor Sara Rowbotham (Rochdale) expressed her concern with the apparent disregard of the shareholders, owners and senior company executives of the company for the residents of Rochdale, Greater Manchester and the North West. An immediate call for improvement was made.

Councillor Linda Thomas (Bolton), described some of the ongoing problems experienced by the residents of Bolton, which included insufficient trains and carriages, dirty trains and poor customer relations. The recent electrification of the line had an effect on the livelihoods of many farmers and commuters meaning many felt that they were not important to the rail company. She agreed with the Mayor that she felt rail users in the north were invisible, despite continued pressure from MPs across the North West.

Councillor Alex Ganotis (Stockport) explained how the introduction of the new timetable for the residents of Stockport had proved chaotic and resulted in an unacceptable experience for rail users across the network. He explained the practical issues as a result of the new timetables which had resulted in a reduction in services, and in particular, a bunching of services at peak times. This had caused huge inconveniences for commuters and affected work patterns, childcare arrangements and pupils using the rail network. He believed that the new timetable had been introduced with no consideration for commuters. Northern Rail had also confirmed that the reason for the reductions and bunching of services was due to the increased capacity into and out of Piccadilly train station, especially due to an increase in Trans Pennine Express services. It was reported that operators have had to bid for platform slots and the outcome of the bidding process had resulted in timetable changes. He called for more information and transparency in the bidding process. Collective responsibility to address the impact of changes on the residents of Stockport, GM and the North West would be required.

Councillor Andrew Western (Trafford) echoed the comments made by the Mayor and colleagues with regards to the Manchester to Liverpool line through Urmston. He explained that the residents of Trafford had suffered from significantly overcrowded trains and delays and cancellations had

impacted on the public both personally and professionally. He called for pressure on the Government to intervene in the rail issues affecting the Northern Powerhouse and the unacceptable treatment of commuters.

Councillor David Molyneux, (Wigan Council) provided a personal recollection of a train journey to Manchester he had experienced on 27th April 2018. He explained the overcrowded conditions on a warm day which had resulted in increased temperatures within the train carriages which were particularly concerning for younger passengers. This had resulted in genuine safety concerns and lead to some passengers coming close to losing their tempers. The front line staff from Northern Rail were considered to be put in extremely difficult and challenging situations and Councillor Molyneux stated that rail service in GM needed improvement.

Councillor Brenda Warrington (Tameside) reiterated the sentiments of colleagues with regards to overcrowding and the manner in which customers were treated. It was considered an increasingly challenging situation to persuade commuters to contribute to the improvement in air quality by choosing public transport as opposed to travelling by car. Members were provided with details of her personal experience of the train journey into Manchester that morning.

Councillor Angelicki Stogia (Manchester) explained that it was important that the feelings of the people travelling by train across GM were acknowledged. The appalling situation faced by commuters in train stations in the city centre was leaving people to feel angry, stressed, frustrated, disappointed, anxious and let down. The real risks of people losing their jobs as a result of the situation called for pressure to be applied on behalf of the residents of Greater Manchester. Northern Rail were described as an unaccountable and inept company that were required to be held to account. Councillor Stogia expressed her thanks to the Mayor for outlining the points that had been discussed with the Minister and he was urged to continue to share information with the public.

The Mayor thanked members for their contributions and acknowledged the strength of opinion that had been expressed. Given the seriousness of the issues and intensity of feelings, the Mayor proposed that an objective assessment of the performance of Northern Rail and Network Rail be undertaken by TfGM and Transport for the North. This would be provided to the June meeting of the GMCA to inform the next steps to be taken by Transport for the North and the GMCA in addressing the current performance issues.

4. Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)

Colleagues were reminded that the GMCA had previously decided to publish the revised GMSF in June 2018. Due to the changes in the membership of the

GMCA and the results of local elections across Greater Manchester, it was proposed to defer the submission of the GMSF to the 29 July meeting of the GMCA. It was acknowledged that public consultation would commence during the school summer holidays for a three month period concluding mid-October 2018.

Councillor Andrew Western welcomed the delay and highlighted that the change in political administration in Trafford would result in a different perspective with particular regard to land allocated for house building in Flixton.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That it be noted that Councillor Jean Stretton, the former Leader of Oldham, Councillor Sean Anstee, the former Leader of Trafford and Lord Peter Smith the former leader of Wigan had resigned as members of the GMCA, and that it be placed on record that members recognise and appreciate that all three had made a major contribution to the work of the GMCA. In particular acknowledging the work of Lord Peter Smith as the long standing Chair of AGMA, leading to the establishment of the GMCA and as Chair of the GMCA over a significant length of time. That it be noted that Lord Peter Smith will continue as Chair of the Health & Care Board and Portfolio Lead for Health and Care.
- That the appointment of Councillor Sean Fielding, Leader of Oldham, Councillor Andrew Western, Leader of Trafford and Councillor David Molyneux, Leader of Wigan to the GMCA be noted and that they be welcomed to their first meeting as members of the GMCA.
- 3. That Sir Richard Leese, Leader, Joanne Roney, Chief Executive, Kate Brown and the supporting team at Manchester City Council be thanked on behalf of the GMCA for the arrangement and management of the programme of events which took place on 22 May, in recognition of the Anniversary of the Manchester Arena Attack.
- 4. That thanks also be convey to the Bishop and the Dean and staff at Manchester Cathedral, Rose Marley and Sharp Futures for the role in the One Voice Event, volunteers who helped with 'Trees of Hope' throughout the City Centre and everyone who attended the event in Albert Square.
- 5. That an objective assessment of the performance of Northern Rail and Network Rail be undertaken by TfGM and Transport for the North for the following month for submission to the June meeting of the GMCA to inform the next steps to be taken by Transport for the North and the GMCA in addressing the current performance issues.

6. That it be agreed that the submission of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework be deferred to the 29 July meeting of the GMCA, due to the changes in the membership of the GMCA and the results of local elections across Greater Manchester, acknowledging that the public consultation will commence during the school summer holidays for a three month period concluding mid-October 2018.

GMCA 106/18 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made by any member of the GMCA in relation to items on the agenda.

GMCA 107/18 MINUTES OF THE GMCA MEETING HELD ON 27 APRIL 2018.

The minutes of the GMCA meeting held 27 April 2018 were submitted for consideration.

RESOLVED/-

That the minutes of the GMCA meeting held on 27 April 2018 be approved as a correct record.

GMCA 108/18 MINUTES OF THE GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP HELD ON 14 MAY 2018

RESOLVED /-

That the minutes of the Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership held on the 14 May 2018 be noted.

GMCA 109/18 GMCA APPOINTMENTS TO OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEES

The Mayor of Greater Manchester introduced a report which requested that members agree the appointments to the GMCA's three scrutiny committees and the substitute's pool.

RESOLVED /-

1. That appointments to the GMCA's 3 Overview & Scrutiny Committees, (15 members each) following nominations received from the constituent councils be approved as detailed below. That it be noted that political balance requirements have been met: 11 Labour, 3 Conservatives and 1 Liberal Democrat per Committee.

| ECONOMY, BUSINESS GROWTH & SKILLS OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Bolton | Susan Haworth | Labour |
| 2 | Bury | Mary Whitby | Labour |
| 3 | Mancheste | Luke Raikes | Labour |
| 4 | Oldham | Barbara Brownridge | Labour |
| 5 | Rochdale | tbc | Labour |
| 6 | Salford | Kate Lewis | Labour |
| 7 | Stockport | Jude Wells | Labour |
| 8 | Tameside | Yvonne Cartey | Labour |
| 9 | Trafford | Barry Brotherton | Labour |
| 10 | Wigan | Charles Rigby | Labour |
| 11 | Stockport | Mark Hunter | Liberal Democrat |
| 12 | Rochdale | Mike Holly | Conservative |
| 13 | Salford | Karen Garrido | Conservative |
| 14 | Bury | Robert Caserta | Conservative |
| 15 | Oldham | Chris Goodwin | Labour |

| | HOUSING, PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Bolton | Shamim Abdullah | Labour | |
| 2 | Bury | Catherine Preston | Labour | |
| 3 | Manchester | James Wilson | Labour | |
| 4 | Oldham | James Larkin | Labour | |
| 5 | Rochdale | Linda Robinson | Labour | |
| 6 | Salford | Stuart Dickman | Labour | |
| 7 | Stockport | Laura Booth | Labour | |
| 8 | Tameside | Mike Glover | Labour | |
| 9 | Trafford | Graham Whitham | Labour | |
| 10 | Wigan | Lynne Holland | Labour | |
| 11 | Stockport | Lisa Smart | Liberal Democrat | |
| 12 | Bolton | Andrew Morgan | Conservative | |
| 13 | Wigan | Michael Winstanley | Conservative | |
| 14 | Bury | Dorothy Gunther | Conservative | |
| 15 | Manchester | Paula Sadler | Labour | |

| CORPORATE ISSUES & REFORM OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 2 3 4 5 | Bolton Bury Mancheste Oldham Rochdale Salford | Hamid Khurram Stella Smith Mary Watson Colin McLaren Peter Malcom | Labour Labour Labour Labour Labour Labour |
| 7 8 | Stockport Tameside Trafford | David Jolley Yvonne Guariento Gill Peet Ann Duffield | Labour Labour Labour |
| 10 11 12 | Wigan Bury | Joanne Marshall Tim Pickstone | Labour Liberal Democrat |
| 12 13 14 15 | Trafford Stockport Tameside Mancheste | Nathan Evans Linda Holt John Bell Annette Wright | Conservative Conservative Conservative Labour |

2. That approval be given to the appointment of up to 16 members to the GMCA Overview and Scrutiny Committee substitutes pool. That the appointments detailed below be approved, noting that a further 3 nominations are to be confirmed in June.

| | LABOUR | CONSERVATIVE | LIBERAL DEMOCRAT |
|------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Bolton | Kevin McKeon | David Greenhalgh | |
| Bury | Waiting for 1 further nomination to be confirmed | | |
| Manchester | | | John Leech |
| Oldham | To be confirmed | | Hazel Gloster |
| Rochdale | Danny Meredith Ray Dutton | Ann Stott | |
| Salford | Tanya Burch | To be confirmed | |
| Stockport | | | |

| Tameside | Adrian Pearce | Ruth Welsh | |
|----------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Trafford | Amy Whyte | Bernard Sharp | |
| Wigan | Fred Walker | James Grundy | |

GMCA 110/18 ROUGH SLEEPERS UPDATE

The Rough Sleepers Update report was withdrawn and it was noted that the issue would be considered at the next meeting of the GMCA Reform Board, with a view to submitting an update to the 29 June meeting of the GMCA.

GMCA 111/18 GREATER MANCHESTER CYCLING & WALKING GOVERNANCE UPDATE

The Mayor of Greater Manchester introduced a report which set out the governance proposals for allocating the Transforming Cities funding to cycling and walking focused schemes.

As set out in the Autumn 2017 Budget, Greater Manchester had been awarded capital funding of £243m from the Transforming Cities Fund. Subsequent to the announcement, a letter was received by the Mayor, with a follow up letter to the GMCA (attached at Appendix 1) confirming that the allocation would be treated as part of the Greater Manchester "single pot" and, therefore, Government expected that the single pot assurance framework would follow to ensure that the value for money of spending decisions were assessed and considered consistently. DfT had also asked GMCA to publish a delivery plan for the Fund and to prepare annual performance statements against that plan.

The report set out proposals to ensure that the governance and management of the Challenge Fund would facilitate the development and delivery of schemes and comply with the overarching GMCA Single Pot Assurance Framework in terms of: governance of decision making, accountability for public money, assurance, prioritisation and value for money.

Members were informed that the Cycling and Walking Commissioner, Chris Boardman would present the results of the prioritised programme and scheme pipeline to the meeting of the GMCA in June. In support of the proposals, it was suggested that membership of the Cycling and Walking Delivery Board should include representatives from health and/or public health services and representative users of the schemes, including children and young people and people with physical and sensory impairments, in recognition of the wider agenda beyond transport improvements, including the improvement of the health of the population and improving air quality. The Mayor recommended that the Cycling and Walking Commissioner meet with a number of individuals who attended the Mayor's Question Time on 24 May, to discuss the experiences of disabled people in getting around Greater Manchester.

In discussing the report, clarity on who would be responsible for the development of the business case for schemes, whether it be Local Authorities or TfGM or a combination, together with details of available support was requested.

The importance of creating safe routes for all modes of travel was highlighted along with the emphasis on walking as an alternative to driving for journeys of less than one kilometre.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the proposed governance arrangements, including for the allocation of funding and the approval of business cases in relation to allocating Transforming Cities funding (TCF) to cycling and walking focused schemes be approved.
- 2. That the prioritisation framework against which schemes will be assessed be approved.
- 3. That progress on scheme development be noted and it be agreed that delivery will be reported through regular updates to GMCA and via the quarterly GMCA Capital Monitoring reports.
- 4. That it be noted that Chris Boardman, Walking and Cycling Commissioner, would be presenting an update on the progress of the cycling and walking agenda at the 29 June meeting of the GMCA.
- 5. That the report to be considered by the GMCA on 29 June consider a number of issues including:
 - extending the composition of the Cycling and Walking Delivery Board to include representatives from health and/or public health services and representative users of the schemes, including children and young people and people with physical and sensory impairments, in recognition of the wider agenda beyond transport improvements, including the improvement of the health of the population and improving air quality
 - provide clarity on who would be responsible for developing the business case for schemes; local authorities or TfGM or a combination, together with details of available support
- 6. That the Walking and Cycling Commissioner be encouraged to meet with a number of individuals who attended the Mayor's Question Time on 24 May to discuss the experiences of disabled people in getting around Greater Manchester.

GMCA 112/18 INTRODUCTION OF ZONAL FARES STRUCTURE ON THE METROLINK NETWORK

The Mayor of Greater Manchester introduced a report which detailed a proposal by TfGM to introduce a zonal fare structure on the Metrolink network in early 2019. The report set out the policy drivers, customer benefits of the proposed change, and requested approval, subject to a public engagement exercise in late May/ early June and subsequent report to the GMCA.

Members welcomed the proposed introduction of a zonal fare structure on the Metrolink network and suggested it would increase flexibility and simplify the system for passengers, which would have a positive impact on the tourist economy in Greater Manchester. It was recognised in the report that there was a potential minor adverse impact of very short journeys becoming more expensive and it was confirmed that the impact of any change would be taken into consideration as part of the proposed public engagement exercise which would run from 1 to 17 June 2018. On behalf of the GMCA, the Mayor thanked colleagues in TfGM for the pace of the thorough work undertaken on a potentially complicated proposal.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the proposal to introduce a zonal fare structure on the Metrolink network in early 2019 be approved.
- 2. That the policy drivers and customer benefits of the proposed change be noted.
- 3. That the financial and demand assessment associated with the proposal and the assumed mitigation of risks be noted.
- 4. That it be noted that some of the proposed changes to the fares structure will impact on short journeys and comments would be considered as part of the proposed public engagement exercise.
- 5. That it be noted that the final zonal fare structure will be subject to a public engagement exercise from 1 17 June 2018.
- 6. That it be noted that the approval of the final zonal fare structure will be subject to a subsequent report to the GMCA on 27 July 2018.

GMCA 113/18 BUS REFORM OBJECTIVES UPDATE

The Chair introduced a report which updated members on the long-term objectives for the bus network in Greater Manchester.

It was highlighted that the overarching objective was to improve the network and achieve network integration in order to be as efficient and accessible as possible. It was proposed that the bus network would benefit from a simplified and integrated

ticketing system covering all buses and also journeys using more than one mode of transport within Greater Manchester. Fares should offer value for money to customers, with smart ticketing introduced as soon as possible for travel across the whole bus network and for travel across different modes.

As well as simplified fares and ticketing, the bus network should be as easy to use as possible for passengers and potential passengers, and provide a positive journey experience. Buses should be accessible, particularly for mobility impaired passengers, and there should be aids for partially sighted or blind customers to help them navigate the network. It was recognised that the bus network should be delivering optimal value for money in terms of service to Greater Manchester.

It was highlighted that the GMCA would be undertaking bus reform to reflect the GM priorities. The bus operators had requested to work in partnership and the Mayor challenged them to demonstrate how the proposed partnership approach would work, including how it could support affordable travel for young people, in particular free travel for 16-18 year olds.

It was proposed that 'comprehensive access' to the public transport network needed to ensure that there was a comprehensive bus network outside of the M60 as well good orbital connectivity around Greater Manchester and beyond the M60 boundary.

Each Local Authority was requested to provide the Mayor with local intelligence regarding gaps in the local bus network to inform further discussions with bus operators through partnership working.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the Mayor continue his conversations with bus operators, challenging them to demonstrate how the proposed partnership approach will work including how the approach can support, affordable travel for young people, in particular free travel for 16-18 year olds.
- 2. That 'comprehensive access' to the public transport network needs to ensure that there is also a comprehensive bus network outside of the M60 as well good orbital connectivity around Greater Manchester and beyond the M60 boundary.
- 3. That all Local Authorities provide the Mayor with local intelligence regarding gaps in the local bus network to inform further discussions with bus operators.
- 4. That the objectives set out in the report be endorsed.

GMCA 114/18 RAIL STATION PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

The Mayor of Greater Manchester presented a report which provided an update on the progress to date and proposed next steps in relation to the Case for Change: GMCA Rail Station Transfer.

The Case for Change recommended the full transfer of rail station responsibility to the GMCA over a long-term period. However, in light of the feedback received from the Secretary of State for Transport, Chris Grayling, TfGM had developed alternative proposals to test working in partnership with operators and other industry stakeholders at a number of GM rail stations. The GMCA Transport Revenue Budget 2018/19 report presented to the GMCA in January 2018, granted approval for a drawdown of £0.5m to progress proposals for the rail station partnership and work undertaken to date and proposed workstreams were detailed within the report.

It was noted that whilst enabling work was progressing on the workstreams, formal agreement on a 'partnership approach' by all parties was still required. This would be progressed with industry stakeholders over the forthcoming months. In parallel, further discussions would be held with the Department for Transport (DfT) and London Continental Railways (LCR) regarding the proposed 'Development and Community Fund'. It was proposed to present a further report to Leaders in the late summer.

In offering support for the proposals, it was suggested that a further report which analysed how partnerships were progressing be presented to the meeting of the GMCA in September 2018.

Members discussed the importance to develop a strategic approach to the release of land in order to deliver on the GMSF and provide brownfield development first. It was suggested that the government would need to apply pressure to Network Rail to release their assets of brownfield land to support housing development and the ambitions to regenerate town centres. It was considered critical that the DfT and Network Rail as partners work together with the Combined Authority on the one public estate programme in GM.

The partnership approach instead of the transfer of rail stations to the Combined Authority recommended by the Secretary of State for Transport was described as disappointing. Members highlighted the prolonged lack of investment in rail stations and the fact that many in Greater Manchester were not Disability and Discrimination Act 1995 compliant and did not support a modal shift to the use of public transport. Councillor Sean Fielding, (Oldham) highlighted that Greenfield station in Oldham had limited step free access and the issue was subject to notice of motion annually at the Oldham Council meeting.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the report and the national political environment which has a preference for alliancing and partnerships rather than the transfer of full responsibility and ownership for rail assets be noted.
- 2. That the proposals to work with the rail industry to determine the extent to which the proposals around a partnership approach in relation to rail assets can deliver acceptable benefits to Greater Manchester be noted and endorsed.
- 3. That it be agreed to develop and embed formal governance with rail industry partners around stations development and delivery in Greater Manchester.
- 4. That the continuation of the workstreams and enabling projects set out in the report that can be delivered within the £0.5 million of funding approved by GMCA as part of the Transport Budget in January 2018 be approved.
- 5. That the potential for Government to assist with facilitating the release of brownfield land within the ownership of Network Rail be progressed as part of the discussions on Greater Manchester's Housing deal.
- 6. That an update on Rail Station Partnerships be submitted to the GMCA in September 2018.

GMCA 115/18 MANCHESTER AND PENNINE RESILIENCE – OPTIONS FOR THE HAWESWATER AQUEDUCT

The Mayor of Greater Manchester introduced a report which set out the preferred option to improve the resilience of the water supply to Greater Manchester via the Haweswater aqueduct.

It was noted that the GMCA had received an approach from Untied Utilities (UU) with regard to improvements to the single largest water supply into Greater Manchester. Members were asked to support the business case and in doing so they encouraged UU to engage with the public to obtain a long term preferred option that provided a sustainable solution to the residents and businesses in Greater Manchester.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the report and the key issues and options identified (sections 2, 3 and 4) be noted.
- 2. That it be agreed to write to United Utilities by 31st May to confirm the engagement that they have undertaken with GMCA and to provide support to the progression of a preferred option that secures a long term and sustainable solution for residents and businesses in GM.

GMCA 116/18 BREXIT MONTHLY MONITOR

Councillor Nigel Murphy, Manchester CC introduced a report which updated members on the key economic and policy developments of relevance to Greater Manchester in relation to the UK's decision to leave the European Union (EU).

Key items highlighted were;

- That UK GDP growth was down, furthermore, the Bank of England had announced that interest rates were being kept down in light of lower projections for GDP growth in 2018.
- The negative effect on employment in the region had seen unemployment rise for a third consecutive month which placed unemployment higher than at pre-referendum levels.

The Mayor highlighted that the position with regard to unemployment was troubling and suggested that the situation be closely monitored as the Government approached the conclusion of negotiations, in particular regard to the Customs Union. It was noted that a higher proportion of GM exports go to the EU than the British average which ultimately would have a bigger impact on GM than other parts of the country. It was expected that there would be further need to debate options and feed into vote in Parliament later in the year.

A member questioned whether the introduction of Universal Credit had any effect on the way figures were collated and consequently impacted on the increased numbers unemployed. It was agreed that further work would be carried out in this regard and reported back to the next meeting. The Mayor suggested that a broader report on the implementation and effects of the introduction of Universal Credit, which would include issues in relation to family poverty, unemployment and homelessness should be presented at the next meeting of the GMCA.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the Brexit Monthly Monitor (May 2018) be noted.
- 2. That Officers be requested to submit a report to the GMCA on 29 June providing an update on the impact of Universal Credit broadly across Greater Manchester, including the impact on the number of unemployed residents and family poverty etc.

GMCA 117/18 GMCA CAPITAL OUTTURN 2017/18

The Mayor of Greater Manchester introduced a report which informed members of the GMCA capital outturn for 2017/18.

It was clarified that the GMCA had set a three year forward budget which had been approved in January 2018 and the report presented the outturn for the last financial year. A further update on the monitoring would be provided to the meeting in July which would include the forward forecast.

RESOLVED/-

That the 2017/18 outturn capital expenditure compared to the forecast position presented to GMCA in January 2018 be noted.

GMCA 118/18 GMCA REVENUE OUTTURN 2017/18

The Mayor of Greater Manchester introduced a report which set out the revenue outturn for 2017/18 and requested members note the position on reserves. The report sought approval of the transfer of funds to earmarked reserves.

Eamonn Boylan, GMCA Chief Executive, offered Leaders reassurance that any decisions to spend any reserves, not already committed to the GMCA, would be submitted to the GMCA for approval. Furthermore, it was acknowledged that a process, to determine the amount of reserves that may be available for return to Local Authorities, be considered by the GMCA as soon as possible.

Salford City Mayor Paul Dennett highlighted the importance for districts to receive clarity with regards to the return of reserves early in order to assist with the budget setting process and help to mitigate against the impact of austerity and government cuts to continue to provide services for the most vulnerable communities.

RESOLVED /-

- 1. That the GMCA Economic Development and Regeneration revenue outturn position for 2017/18, which shows a favourable position of £0.576 million after transfers to earmarked reserves be noted.
- 2. That the contribution to earmarked Economic Regeneration and Development reserves be approved.
- 3. That proposals to spend any reserves which have not already been committed will be submitted to the GMCA for approval and that a process will be developed quickly, in consultation with Local Authority Treasurers, to determine how much of the reserves may be available for return to Local Authorities, to be considered by the GMCA as quickly as possible.
- 4. That the GMCA transport revenue outturn position for 2017/18 is in line with budget after transfers to earmarked reserves be noted.
- 5. That the contribution to earmarked transport reserves be approved.

- 6. That the GM Fire and Rescue Service outturn position for 2017/18 which shows a favourable position of £0.396 million after transfers to earmarked reserves be noted.
- 7. That the TfGM revenue position for 2017/18, in line with budget be noted.
- 8. That it be noted that the final outturn position is subject to the completion of the annual external audit to be finalised by 31 July 2018, which will be reported to the GMCA Audit Committee at its meeting in July.
- 9. That it be noted that the appropriate adjustments to the 2018/19 budget will be brought forward in due course.

GMCA 119/18 GREATER MANCHESTER INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK PROJECT UPDATES

The Mayor of Greater Manchester provided a report which sought approval from the GMCA for investments to Maxilin Manufacturing Limited and LA Fashion Enterprise Limited (Lasula). The investments will be made from recycled funds.

RESOLVED/-

- 1. That the funding applications by Maxilin Manufacturing Limited (loan of £600k) and LA Fashion Enterprise Limited (Lasula) (investment of £1,000k) be given conditional approval and progress to due diligence.
- 2. That delegated authority to the GMCA Treasurer and Monitoring Officer be approved to review the due diligence information and, subject to their satisfactory review and agreement of the due diligence information and the overall detailed commercial terms of the transactions, to sign off any outstanding conditions, issue final approvals and complete any necessary related documentation in respect of the loans/investments at 1. above.

GMCA 120/18 GREATER MANCHESTER HOUSING INVESTMENT LOANS FUND - INVESTMENT APPROVAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Paul Dennett, introduced a report which sought approval from the GMCA of the GM Housing Investment Loans Fund loan to Wiggett Homes Ltd and May Property Group Limited.

RESOLVED /-

1. That the following loans from the GM Housing Investment Loans Fund be approved.

| BORROWER | SCHEME | DISTRICT | LOAN |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Wiggett | Hare Hill | Rochdale | £2.215m |
| Homes Ltd | Mill, | | |
| | Littleborough | | |
| Maya | Dale House, | Stockport | £1.321m |
| Property | Hazel Grove | | |
| Group | | | |
| Limited | | | |

 That delegated authority to the GMCA Treasurer acting in conjunction with the GMCA Monitoring Officer to prepare and effect the necessary legal agreements be approved.

GMCA 121/18 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

That, under section 100 (A) (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the press and public should be excluded from the meeting for the following items on business on the grounds that this involves the likely disclosure of exempt information, as set out in paragraph 3, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

GMCA 122/18 GREATER MANCHESTER INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK PROJECT UPDATES

CLERK'S NOTE: This item was considered in support of the Part A Greater Manchester Investment Framework Project Updates (minute 119/18 refers).

RESOLVED /-

That the report be noted.

GMCA 123/18 GREATER MANCHESTER HOUSING INVESTMENT LOANS APPLICATIONS

CLERK'S NOTE: This item was considered in support of the Part A Greater Manchester Housing Investment Loans Applications (minute 120/18 refers).

RESOLVED /-

That the report be noted.

Agenda Item 11

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