PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMISSION

DATE : Thursday 14 December 2017
TIME : 10:00am - 12noon
PLACE : The Boardroom
GMCA
1st Floor
Churchgate House
Oxford Street
Manchester
M1 6EU

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES

2. CHAIR’S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST - attached

To receive declarations of interest in any item for discussion at the meeting. A blank form for declaring interests has been circulated with the agenda; please ensure that this is returned to the GMCA officer at the start of the meeting.

4. MINUTES AND MATTER ARISING OF THE MEETING HELD ON 14 SEPTEMBER 2017 - attached

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 14 September 2017 as a correct record and to raise any matters not covered elsewhere on this agenda.

- Environment Programmes and Green Summit – verbal feedback
- Constitution and Terms of Reference – report attached

5. GREATER MANCHESTER STRATEGY AND DELIVERY PLAN - attached

Report of Pete Wilding, Head of Strategy, GMCA

6. GREATER MANCHESTER SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

i. Developing the vision and strategy
Presentation from Dave Rudlin, Urbed

ii. Preparations for a Communications Plan – attached
Report of Smyth Harper, Head of Communications, GMCA

iii. General update report
Verbal update by Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy
7. GREATER MANCHESTER HOUSING STRATEGY - attached

Report of Steve Fyfe, Head of Housing Strategy

8. INTERIM NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION - attached

Report of David Hodcroft, Principal Planning Strategy

9. BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS - attached

Report of Steve Rumbelow, Lead Chief Executive for Planning and Housing

10. FUTURE MEETING DATES 2017/18 AND AGENDA ITEMS

16th March 2018
7th June 2018
6th September 2018
4th December 2018

The above meetings will be held 2:00-4:00pm, The Boardroom, GMCA Offices, Churchgate House, Manchester

Agenda items

- Brownfield land and “land banking”
- GMSF Transport Studies
- Housing Affordability evidence base
- Homelessness
- Cycling and walking plans
- Specialist housing, supported accommodation and extra care;
- Key environmental programmes.
Planning & Housing Commission Meeting on 14 December 2017

Declaration Of Councillors’ Interests in Items Appearing on the Agenda

NAME OF COUNCILLOR ______________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minute Item No. / Agenda Item No.</th>
<th>Nature of Interest</th>
<th>Type of Interest</th>
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COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mayor Paul Dennett GM Portfolio Holder - Chair
Councillor Nick Peel Bolton Council
Councillor Eamonn O’Brien Bury Council
Councillor Bernard Priest Manchester CC
Councillor Barbara Brownridge Oldham Council
Councillor Derek Antrobus Salford CC
Councillor Philip Harding Stockport Council
Councillor Ged Cooney Tameside MBC
Councillor David Hopps Trafford Council

Jane Healey Brown Arup
Ian Munro New Charter
Jenny Hope United Utilities
Helen Telfer Environment Agency

SUPPORT OFFICERS

Steve Rumbelow GM Lead Chief Executive
Paul Beardmore GM Housing Lead
Garreth Bruff GMCA Planning & Housing Team
Chris Findley GM Planning Lead
Steve Fyfe GMCA Planning & Housing Team
Aisling McCourt GMCA Planning & Housing Team
Anne Morgan GMCA Planning & Housing Team
Peter Wilding GMCA Head of Strategy
Richard Roe Trafford Council
Marie Bintley Wigan Council
Kerry Bond GMCA

21/17 ELECTION OF CHAIR

RESOLVED/-
That Mayor Paul Dennett, GM Portfolio Holder for Planning, Housing and Homelessness be appointed as Chair for the municipal year of 2017-18 as detailed in the Planning & Housing Commission Terms of Reference.

22/17 ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR

RESOLVED/-
That Ian Munro be appointed as Vice Chair for the municipal year of 2017-18.

23/17 MEMBERSHIP 2017-18

Members were informed of the elected members of the committee for 2017-18 as agreed at the AGMA Executive Board Annual General Meeting held on Friday 30 June 2017.
RESOLVED/-
To note the membership of the committee for 2017-18 and that any Portfolio holders for Planning and Housing not included in the membership would also be invited to take part in all commission meetings.

24/17 TERMS OF REFERENCE – PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

The Chair brought to the attention of Members the proposed revisions to the current Terms of Reference for the Committee to strengthen private sector engagement, ensuring that this is matched by broader inclusion across other key stakeholder groups.

RESOLVED/-

1. Members noted the current Planning and Housing Committee Terms of Reference, agreeing that an update be brought to the next meeting of the Commission.
2. i. That the proposal for a private sector sounding board be supported and that wider member of the Commission be looked at in more detail, any comments be sent to Garreth Bruff, GMCA Planning & Housing Team.
   ii. That a representative from Transport for Greater Manchester be added to the Membership of the Commission.
   iii. Members agreed that broader community involvement and public engagement across the GMCA should be considered.

25/17 APOLOGIES

The Chair welcomed all members to the meeting of the Planning and Housing Commission.
Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Councillor John Blundell, Councillor Ged Cooney, Simon Bedford, Steve Trusler and Paula Vickers.

26/17 CHAIRS ANNOUNCEMENT AND URGENT BUSINESS

There were no announcements or matters of urgent business reported.

27/17 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made in relation to any item on the agenda.

28/17 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD 5 APRIL 2017

The minutes of the meeting held on 5 April 2017 were presented for consideration, a member raised an issue under the following item:

14/17 MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING OF THE MEETING HELD ON 17 JANUARY 2017

8/17 KEY ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMES: URBAN PIONEER AND NATURAL COURSE UPDATE

It was requested that an update report be brought to the next meeting, to include a clearer process for the DEFRA Urban Pioneer and the Natural Course EU Life Integrated Project detailing how the principles and objectives of these initiatives should be considered and reflected in the wider work programme of the Commission, particularly the GMSF.
RESOLVED/-

i. To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 5 April 2017, noting that Cllr Antrobus should be listed as present at the meeting.
ii. That officers bring an update report to the next meeting, engaging Councillor Derek Antrobus and setting out a clearer process for the DEFRA Urban Pioneer Programme and the Natural Course EU Life Integrated Project.
iii. That Councillor Alex Ganotis, GM Portfolio Holder and Mark Atherton, GM Lead Officer for Environment be invited to the next meeting of the Commission to report on the environment theme more widely.

29/17     GREATER MANCHESTER STRATEGY

Peter Wilding, GMCA Head of Strategy, introduced the report updating members on the refreshed Greater Manchester Strategy and the priorities of this Strategy.

The Commission discussed the Strategy and the following points were raised-

- Priority 6 on housing should refer to tenure and the need to ensure people have 'secure' homes, reflecting this in the vision as well as in the Strategy and the Delivery Plan;
- That the Commission receive 6 monthly performance updates of the Delivery Plan;
- The importance of working with private landlords and whether authorities have the powers and capacity needed to ensure the Private Rented Sector properly managed and maintained; potential for Councils to introduce Private Rented Sector Licencing Schemes. Manchester and Salford City Councils have both introduced these schemes;
- The need for emphasis on the wider identity of Greater Manchester in the cultural priority and in developing the Greater Manchester sense of place;
- The growth of the construction sector and opportunities this presents for skills, jobs and investment in Greater Manchester. This links to work of Councillor Anstee and the Greater Manchester Skills Strategy and will enable a link to be formed with key development partners for construction;
- Links between housing and health as well as other key public services, and their role in tackling homelessness;
- The need for a Housing Strategy to sit alongside the Economic Strategy;
- The need for a clear connection between the Strategy and the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.

RESOLVED/-

1. To welcome the Strategy as a positive step forward for Greater Manchester.
2. That the Greater Manchester Strategy Delivery Plan be brought to the next meeting of Commission.
3. That the draft Housing Strategy be brought to a future meeting, addressing comments made and demonstrating how the vision in the Greater Manchester Strategy will be supported.
Chris Findley, Greater Manchester Planning Lead, provided a presentation on the GM Spatial Framework including:
- Progress to date
- Timetable up to June 2018
- Economic Forecasts
- Objectively Assessed Housing Need
- Land Supply
- Transport Studies
- Proposed Timetable for evidence up to March 2018

Discussion took place and the following points were raised:

- The potential for a more consistent approach to public consultation at the next stage, with a core offer that is similar in all 10 Greater Manchester districts.
- The issue of writing letters to each household was also raised and needs further consideration and discussion;
- The importance of delivering development on brownfield land;
- The need to give people an awareness of issues as new land supply is published and as a pre-cursor to communications on next draft of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework;
- To ensure that we are not seen to be 'starting again' but that this process is a response to the public consultation and the next stage in the process;
- The relationship between economic growth and wider quality of life issues. The need for further discussion on what we want Greater Manchester to look like in future, and to have local members and the public involved in this discussion;
- The need to consider the boundaries between districts and how we plan areas neighbour each other in different districts;
- The work underway by Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) and links to Transport 2040, and that the results of the six transport studies be brought to a future meeting.

RESOLVED/-

1. That an update report be brought to the next Commission meeting, to include-
   i. A vision and strategic objectives of the GMSF
   ii. A Communications Plan, including key messages and opportunities.
2. That an update on the issue of brownfield land and “landbanking” be brought to a future meeting.
3. That a representative from Transport for Greater Manchester is invited to bring the results of the six transport studies to a future meeting.

31/17 GREATER MANCHESTER HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND DELIVERY

Paul Beardmore, GM Housing Lead, provided a presentation on Greater Manchester Housing Affordability and Delivery. The data taken from the 2011 Census was presented in sections covering:

- Social Renting;
- New Affordable Homes;
- Rental and Ownership Affordability;
• Housing Benefit and Universal Credit;
• Housing Availability Need and Vacant Properties.

Members welcomed the report and the coverage the data provides.

Members requested that more emphasis be given to the methodology for data capture and asked officers to revisit the data and methodology for capturing data across GM to ensure this is done consistently on some key issues like housing registers and asked whether some of the data sets covered could also be analysed by demographic issues such as age.

It was stated that members and officers working on Health and Social Care are keen to work with this Commission on supported housing needs.

RESOLVED/–

1. That a report on the Greater Manchester Housing Strategy be brought to the next meeting.
2. That a report detailing interim findings of supported housing needs be brought to a future meeting of the Commission.
3. That officers revisit the data and the methodology for capturing data across Greater Manchester.

32/17 DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

14 December 2017 - 10:00am - 12noon - GMCA Boardroom, Churchgate House
PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMISSION

Date: 14th December 2017
Subject: Terms of reference: update and refresh
Report of: Garreth Bruff, GMCA Planning and Housing Team

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To agree changes to the Planning and Housing Commission terms of reference following discussions at the previous commission meeting.

To request that the updated terms of reference are reported to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority for formal adoption.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Commission members are asked to:

1) Consider the updated terms of reference attached at Annex One

2) Agree these terms of reference so that they can be reported to the GMCA\AGMA Executive Board for formal approval and adoption

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The current Planning and Housing Commission terms of reference were originally written in January 2014, following a refresh of the Greater Manchester Strategy in 2013

1.2 Since then we have formed a new governmental organisation – the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) – and Greater Manchester elected its first Mayor in May 2017, with new political portfolios being appointed. The Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) was also refreshed in 2017, setting out a bold new vision for the city region and an approach to putting communities in control and people at the heart of everything we do

1.3 As such, Commission members agreed that it would be necessary to update the Planning and Housing Commission terms of reference to reflect this new
approach and ensure they are fit for purpose going forward.

2. CHANGES TO ROLE AND PURPOSE

2.1 A copy of the updated terms of reference are attached at Annex One for agreement by the Commission.

2.2 The key areas of change are to:

- Update the role of the Commission (section 1.1) so that it reflects relevant aspects of the new GMS Vision and the approach to place making it sets out
- Update the priorities for the Commission (section 1.2) so that these reflect the ambitions in the GMS where these relate to planning, housing and homelessness issues,
- Note the importance of supporting other key ambitions in the GMS (section 1.3), eg the work of the Homelessness Action Network and Low Carbon Hub

2.3 Taken together, the aim of these changes is to ensure that the Commission can support the GMS in creating a much more integrated approach to place-shaping - investing in all places in Greater Manchester so that they are attractive environments in which to live, work, visit and invest

3. CHANGES TO MEMBERSHIP

3.1 As discussed at previous meetings, and in line with the aspirations of the GMS, the updated terms of reference seek to expand membership of the Commission to embrace a broader selection of stakeholders essential to delivering our work (Section 2.1). This includes Transport, Health, the Voluntary and Community Sector and Higher Education.

3.2 Private Sector membership at Commission meetings would be reduced to one. However private sector engagement more broadly will be strengthened and deepened through the establishment of a new Private Sector Panel (Section 2.3). Managed in line with the proposal agreed at the Commission meeting in September, and linking into to other business networks, the Panel will act as a sounding board and a mechanism for identifying emerging issues that need to be brought to the Commissions attention.

3.3 The updated terms of reference also emphasise the importance of local community engagement (Section 2.4) and the Commission’s role in working with local Districts to ensure that meaningful opportunities are created in the development of GM planning and housing initiatives.
PURPOSE OF REPORT:

This report provides an update on the first six month Greater Manchester Strategy Implementation Plan and the outline proposal for the development of a two year Implementation Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Members are asked to:

- note the agreed actions in the GMS Implementation Plan;
- note the proposed approach and timeline for the development of the two year GMS Implementation Plan.

CONTACT OFFICERS:

Peter Wilding, Head of Strategy, GMCA
Peter.wilding@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

John Holden, Assistant Director Research and Strategy, GMCA
John.holden@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. A refreshed version of the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) has been developed and was agreed in the summer. The agreed version of the GMS can be viewed here [http://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/405/greater_manchester_summary_full_version.pdf](http://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/405/greater_manchester_summary_full_version.pdf)

1.2. Over the summer, work has been undertaken to develop an Implementation Plan to detail the specific actions and activities required to deliver the vision and ambitions in the GMS.

1.3. A full version of the Implementation Plan, developed with input from across policy areas, the LEP and voluntary & community sector, can be viewed here [http://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/406/greater_manchester_strategy_implementation_plan.pdf](http://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/406/greater_manchester_strategy_implementation_plan.pdf). Annexed are the actions in the Implementation Plan where the Planning, Housing & Homelessness portfolio is identified as deliver lead.

1.4. Work is also underway to develop a Performance Dashboard to track progress against key outcomes and indicators, which will be published alongside the first Implementation Plan update in April 2018.

2.0 FORMAT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2.1. The GMS Implementation Plan is structured around the 10 GMS priorities and the five enablers, with the actions being undertaken in the next six months presented under these 15 headings. A six month timescale has been chosen for this first implementation plan, reflecting the stage of the policy development cycle GM is currently at. The Plan includes the development of several key strategies/plans which will result in detailed actions being developed over the coming months. At the next update of the Implementation Plan, these actions will have been worked up and we will be in a position to produce a two year plan to 2020.

2.2. Responding to feedback from GM chief executive officers and LEP members on drafts of the Plan, this final version now clearly articulates our vision; the scale of our ambition; and the actions we are taking which contribute to achieving that vision.

2.3. Actions are grouped under ambition statements, and thematic sub-headings (which identify the ‘factors’ that need to be addressed to meet the ambition). In future iterations the Implementation Plan will continue to evolve, but it is assumed that while the actions under each of the ambition statements will change, the ambition statements and thematic sub-headings will largely remain unchanged. The actions all link back to achieving the outcomes and targets for each priority set out in the GMS.
2.4. The current plan is a collation of actions being delivered across all portfolios, which is purposely broad to capture contributions from across the GM system. Some of the actions to be delivered over this six month period, have been highlighted in the Plan as priorities. These are actions which have the potential to make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the GMS ambitions over this time.

2.5. Recent work led by the GM Reform Board has developed a single overall ambition for priority 1 (All children in GM are school ready – The proportion of children with a ‘good level of development’ at the end of reception will be higher than the national average across all of Greater Manchester within the next five years). This has been captured in the current plan, and as further ambitions are developed for the other priorities they will be included in future iterations of the Implementation Plan.

2.6. Lead organisations for the coordination (not necessarily the delivery) of the action are identified. Portfolio lead responsibilities are also shown. It should be noted that for the actions where the lead is the GMCA, this refers to the activities of the central GMCA team and the 10 districts and GM agencies working collaboratively. It will not be possible to deliver the ambitions in the Plan without the buy-in of districts and GM agencies to these actions, given the significant contribution that is expected from their activity across the Plan.

3.0 DELIVERING THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1. Further work is planned to highlight and develop the interdependencies between the actions in the Plan. This will enable future iterations of the Implementation Plan to present a more sophisticated picture of the interdependencies between the different actions. For example, how our investments in transport and housing will contribute to the achievement of our town centres being quality places to live and work; or, how work being undertaken on school readiness will impact over time on education, health and work outcomes.

3.2. We are confident that, all things being equal, the actions set out in the current Implementation Plan are deliverable, as in the main they rely on existing resources. However, it is likely that future resources (in terms of people and revenue/capital spend) will need to be re-shaped to align with the new GMS priorities, with potential additional resource requirements in some areas to deliver the GMS in full.

3.3. In addition, the successful delivery of the GMS will require buy-in and involvement from all districts. To facilitate this, it has been suggested that each local authority takes it through their own structures and aligns the actions with their own plans. This will be a key route in demonstrating how those headline activities will be tailored and delivered in the different context of each district. More broadly, there are vital contributions from partners across Greater Manchester (including from the community, voluntary, and social enterprise sector) and work has been undertaken with these bodies to ensure that the Plan fully reflects their contributions to delivering the GMS.
4.0 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

4.1. The published GMS Implementation Plan will be updated every six months, alongside publication of a GMS Performance Dashboard which will track progress against key outcomes and indicators.

4.2. The Performance Dashboard will bring together the outcome measures and other indicators into a single slide for each GMS priority. The data will be updated every six months along with additional commentary on performance for consideration by the LEP and GMCA Boards and other key GM groups (such as Scrutiny Committees, the Reform Board, the Police and Crime Panel and so on). It is proposed that one of the six monthly updates would take the form of an annual “State of Greater Manchester” report which would summarise progress against actions and how GM’s performance has shifted over the past year. This would be released to be available for the start of the financial year to help set annual GMCA, LEP and other stakeholders’ priorities.

5.0 SCRUTINY COMMITTEE COMMENTS

5.1 The draft Implementation Plan was considered by the GM Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

5.2 The comments received from Overview & Scrutiny Members are:

GM Economy, Business Growth and Skills.

Comment: Ensure actions reflect the need to provide support to existing businesses, as well as supporting new businesses.
Response: Priority 4 ambitions now capture the development of existing businesses, in addition to new business start-up and support.

Comment: The actions related to the Internationalisation Strategy should reflect all eight priorities, not just highlight some
Response: Three of the priorities have been specifically highlighted, as these are the areas where implementation activity will be prioritised over this six month period. The 2 year Implementation Plan will cover activity around all 8 priorities.

Comment: Members would like to see a version of the GM performance management framework, including key performance indicators, before the March update report is produced.
Response: A draft version of the GM performance management framework will be provided in the new year to all scrutiny committees.

Comment: Future versions of the Implementation Plan should have a greater level of prioritisation, with fewer overall actions.
Response: Recognised, and something we intend to work towards for the next update of the Plan.
GM Corporate Issues & Reform

Comment: A detailed implementation plan for school readiness needs to be brought forward, setting out how the GMS ambition is going to be achieved, underpinned by an in-depth analysis of school readiness data across GM.

Response: A GM early years strategy will be developed over the next 6 months which will identify the actions and investment required to deliver our ambitions. This will be taken through the scrutiny committee.

Comment: There is a need for clarity around the roles and responsibilities of the Corporate Issues and Reform Scrutiny Committee and the Police and Crime Panel in scrutinising actions related to Priority 8 (safe and strong communities).

Response: A note setting out the demarcation of roles and responsibilities will be provided to the scrutiny committee and the Police and Crime Panel.

GM Housing, Planning & Environment

Comment: Future versions of the implementation plan should set out clear milestones and delivery dates.

Response: Recognised, and something we intend to work towards for the next update of the Plan.

6.0 DEVELOPING THE TWO YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 An approach is currently being developed to engage across GM partners to develop the two year Implementation Plan. The two year plan will capture those transformational actions which need to happen across the GM system in order to achieve the targets and ambitions set out in the GMS.

6.2 Work will begin on the development of early priorities for the two year plan soon, led by Portfolio Chief Executives, with the updated plan to be drafted by March 2018.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Members are asked to:

• note the agreed actions in the GMS Implementation Plan;
• note the proposed approach and timeline for the development of the two year GMS Implementation Plan
**Annex: Greater Manchester Strategy Implementation Plan – Planning, Housing & Homelessness portfolio actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority 1: Children starting school ready to learn</th>
<th>Ambitions</th>
<th>Priority actions: in the next 6 months we will...</th>
<th>Lead(s)</th>
<th>Lead portfolio(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GM will be at the leading edge of providing our children with excellent places to play, develop and learn</td>
<td>GMSF</td>
<td>Explore the opportunities to ensure our ambition for <strong>excellent places to play</strong> is aligned to the GMSF</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<tr>
<th>Priority 4: A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester</th>
<th>Ambitions</th>
<th>Priority actions: in the next 6 months we will...</th>
<th>Lead(s)</th>
<th>Lead portfolio(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We will have the right employment sites and premises, in the right locations to support economic growth in all parts of GM</td>
<td>GMSF</td>
<td><strong>Identify new sites</strong> which improve the competitiveness of GMSF, support more inclusive growth and protect the strategic employment role of major industrial and warehousing locations</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<td>Explore the feasibility of a <strong>strategic approach to acquisition/relocation of existing employment uses</strong></td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<td><strong>Identification of public sector land that could be used for housing or employment opportunities</strong></td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Through the Infrastructure Advisory group, outline the vision, scope and process to develop a <strong>Strategic Infrastructure Plan</strong> to enhance the resilience of existing infrastructure and to accommodate growth</td>
<td>GMCA GM LEP</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<tr>
<td>GM’s town centres are quality places where people choose to live and work</td>
<td>GMSF</td>
<td>Continue to <strong>identify opportunities for regeneration and place making</strong> (including through the integration and rationalisation of the public estate) to provide homes, open space, health and education facilities in our town and district centres</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Establish capacity to deliver <strong>town centre residential and employment schemes</strong></td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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**Priority 6: Safe, decent and affordable housing**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>GM will become the UK’s leading innovator in housing development</th>
<th>GMSF</th>
<th>Continue our work on rewriting the GMSF, to identify how many and what kinds of <strong>new homes</strong> we need, and the land on which they can be provided</th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
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<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Bid for <strong>Housing Infrastructure Fund ‘Forward Funding’ resources</strong></td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<td>Identify applicable uses and strategy for any future <strong>recycled housing fund</strong> monies</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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**Work with GM’s main infrastructure providers to promote **collaboration and synchronisation of investment plans**

**Invest in companies** across GM (30,000 sq mt commercial space develop p.a.; 5Ha brownfield land developed p.a.)

Establish a new **long term funding mechanism for transport infrastructure**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agree a Housing Deal with Government</strong></th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
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<td>with objectives to bring forward new homes:</td>
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<td>- By investing in infrastructure and remediation to unlock brownfield sites</td>
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<td>- In our town centres</td>
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<td>- By helping new entrants into the housing market</td>
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<th><strong>Implement new delivery models</strong></th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
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<td><strong>Develop a joint venture with GM Housing Providers as a new way of delivering new homes</strong></td>
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<th><strong>Regeneration</strong></th>
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<td><strong>All parts of GM will be neighbourhoods of choice,</strong> with good quality affordable homes in safe and attractive communities, well served by public transport, so that the people that live in them are connected to jobs and opportunity and have access to excellent local amenities, green spaces and a high quality cultural and leisure offer.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Quality</strong></th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Develop plans to improve the quality of our private rented housing,</strong> including security of tenure, potentially including landlords register and social letting agencies</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Strategy</strong></th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set out a strategic approach to creating neighbourhoods of choice</strong> through the GMSF aligned with the GM Investment Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Establish principles of a GM health &amp; housing strategy</strong></td>
<td>H&amp;SCP</td>
<td>Health &amp; Social Care Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Strategy</strong></th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Be a national leader in ending rough sleeping and reducing homelessness</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Develop a strategy to tackle all aspects of rough sleeping across GM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Develop clear pathways into affordable housing</strong> for people with low to high support needs</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Implementation</strong></th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ensure that local authorities are prepared for implementation of the Homelessness Reduction Act</strong> and that this is delivered consistently across GM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Finalise the details and begin implementation of the GM Homelessness Prevention Trailblazer</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme, including development of a GM Homelessness Action Network</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission and establish a provider and investor to deliver a Social Impact Bond for entrenched rough sleepers</td>
<td>GMCA Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GM will be a national leader in protecting and strengthening the natural environment</th>
<th>GMSF</th>
<th>Green City Region Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop a comprehensive natural capital evidence base for GMSF and begin to create a natural capital investment plan for Greater Manchester</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GM will be a carbon neutral city region</th>
<th>Local distributed energy</th>
<th>Green City Region Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete the Energy Path Network Model for Bury and, if appropriate, develop a smart energy infrastructure masterplan for GM</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design a large scale demonstrator of smart energy systems and heating for GM</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Define a programme of public sector energy and heat network projects and support both community led and private sector energy generation projects</td>
<td>GMCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop policies and targets on low carbon energy generation and efficiency to inform GMSF</td>
<td>GMCA Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Priority 8: Safe and strong communities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greater Manchester will be the most resilient city region in the UK</th>
<th>Operational response</th>
<th>GMCA FRS Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progress the work of the task force established to the point where all residents living in high-rise residential buildings can be assured that their homes are safe</td>
<td>GMCA FRS</td>
<td>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Priority 9: Healthy lives, with good care available for those that need it

We will work in partnership to improve the health of all GM residents

- Development of a coherent offer across health and care to integrate housing into health and social care delivery within the GMHSCP — focusing on the priorities of homelessness; supported housing and Home Improvement Agency.

### Enablers: Enabling actions will support the implementation of the 10 GMS outcomes, providing the systems, processes and conditions to do things differently

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enabler 1 - Communities in control</th>
<th>- Listening to and engaging with the public as the new draft of the GMSF is developed, as well as keeping the public updated on progress.</th>
<th>GMCA</th>
<th>Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabler 3 - An integrated approach to place-shaping</td>
<td>Set out an integrated land use and infrastructure plan for GM through GMSF.</td>
<td>GMCA TfGM</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Infrastructure Housing, Planning &amp; Homelessness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report provides an update into communications and engagement for the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework; outlining the activity that has taken place since the last update to the Commission in September. This includes the advice and guidance commission with the Consultation Institute who are offering assurances to our processes and the development of the GM wide communications and engagement working group.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE REPORT

Members of the Commission are asked to note the content of this report.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 2016 consultation on the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

1.1.1 During the consultation on the first iteration of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, which started in October 2016, 29,583 separate comments were recorded, with 27,655 were submitted from people within Greater Manchester.
1.1.2 The highest number of responses appeared to be from people in Bury (5,092) and the lowest in Manchester (316). Around 1,242 comments could not be accurately located or were not given postcodes.

1.1.3 Most of the comments about allocations were located around the allocation, showing that primarily people were concerned with their immediate locality. However, there were also many comments on allocations from other parts of Greater Manchester and across the United Kingdom.

1.2 Maps of responses

1.2.1 Map showing the responses distributed across Greater Manchester –

1.2.2 Map showing the responses distributed across Greater Manchester, along with the allocations as proposed in the previous draft of the plan in October 2016 –
1.2.3 Map showing the method that people used to respond to the previous consultation –

1.2.4 This data will help to inform the approach for the next consultation and that whilst it is expected that feedback will naturally be increased around the proposed allocations, engagement needs to be across the conurbation to a wider audience to reiterate that this is a plan for everyone.

2. ACTIVITY UPDATE

2.1 A Communications and Engagement Plan was drafted towards the end of the summer 2017 in partnership with communication and engagement leads in each District.

2.2 Development of the GM Communications and Engagement working group

2.2.1 A GM wide working group has been established to discuss emerging themes and issues with the spatial framework, such as consistent key messages, a stable approach to engagement and ongoing conversations about future challenges.

2.2.2 This groups comprises communications and engagement leads from Rochdale Council, Salford City Council, Stockport City Council, Transport for Greater Manchester, and GMCA. To date, this group has met two times with the expectation that they will meet on a monthly basis going forward.

2.2.3 Other communication and engagement teams from other areas of the public sector within Greater Manchester receive updates on developments through the ‘Head of Comms’ meeting which takes place monthly. This monthly update ensures that every key public sector communicator has sight of the developments and can contribute where necessary.

2.3 Release of responses through an e-bulletin
2.3.1 All of the responses from the consultation in October 2016 were published and people could see all of the submissions.

2.3.2 People were informed about this through either an e-bulletin or by post. Through the email method, we were able to collect a number of statistics to monitor engagement in news via email.

2.3.3 6,465 emails were opened (63.8% of those that it was sent to), with 1,874 of those people clicking through into other areas of the e-bulletin. 206 emails bounced (email addresses were unavailable at the time of sending) and 35 unsubscribed themselves from the list.

2.3.4 Within the e-bulletin, a list of all of the recent news releases relating to the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework were referenced, along with information about a national consultation 'Planning for the right homes in the right places.' This is to continually demonstrate our commitment to being open and transparent with the public.

2.3.5 Regular e-bulletins will be done to the mailing of over 10,000 people to keep people informed of developments, encourage wider involvement and demonstrate our transparency. People are being encouraged to engage electronically where possible.

2.4 The Consultation Institute

2.4.1 The Consultation Institute have been commissioned to support the pre-engagement and subsequent consultation with 7 days of advice and guidance.

2.4.2 The initial start to this collaboration was on Thursday 23 October, when they facilitated a risk workshop with the strategic leads for planning and housing (Paul Dennett and Steve Rumbelow), planners from across GM and communication and engagement leads from the working group.

2.4.3 During the session, a number of potential risk areas were discussed, such as public engagement, politics, management of the programme, law / legal implications and leadership.

2.4.4 As an output of the risk workshop, there will be a report which will outline some recommendations of mitigating activity to help to manage both the pre-engagement and next consultation. This report is due before the end of 2017.

2.4.5 Further work will be done with the Consultation Institute over the coming months.

2.5 Proactive news and communication coverage

2.5.1 ‘Planning for the right homes in the right places’ consultation.
GMCA responded to the government’s consultation on housing needs, and the response was presented to November’s GMCA meeting. A press release was also prepared and issued which linked to the response so the public could see how GMCA engaged with government on the consultation. As outlined above,
residents were also encouraged to respond to the consultation in the October e-bulletin.

2.5.2 Town Centre challenge.
The Town Centre Challenge is a new initiative launched by Andy Burnham in November. Local authorities are invited to nominate one of their towns for focused attention to help accelerate regeneration. The Mayor, working with each council, will bring together housing providers, public and private landowners, developers, community groups and other key stakeholders in a concerted effort to support local councils to unlock the potential in town centres, particularly to deliver viable housing markets and sustainable communities.

This forms part of the approach to the spatial framework rewrite as it unlocks the potential of developing higher-density, affordable housing which is better linked to transport infrastructure and local retail and leisure facilities, seeking to reduce the requirement on greenbelt land.

The Town Centre Challenge was launched at a media event in Bury which generated significant media coverage in both Greater Manchester-wide broadcast and print media, and local media outlets. It was followed by a stakeholder event in Stockport after November’s GMCA meeting, where Stockport’s nomination was the first in Greater Manchester to be revealed.

2.5.3 Mayor’s Question Time
The Mayor of Greater Manchester also holds public Question Time events every month around the conurbation. So far, around 400 people have attended the first four sessions. Members of the public are asked to raise any questions with Andy Burnham that are important to them. The GMSF has been raised at all of the events and answered. These events have been viewed (via an online link) over 60k times and over 40k worth of minutes have been viewed.

2.5.4 Ongoing engagement monitoring
The City Mayor for Salford and GM Lead for Planning, Housing and Homelessness Paul Dennett has met with numerous Greater Manchester wide groups and organisations about the next stages of the development of the plan.

These individuals, groups and organisations have included –
- Members of Parliament
- Save Greater Manchester Greenbelt Association
- Campaign to Protect Rural England
- DevoConnect

In addition to this, localised activity is happening across the Districts, where face to face engagement is happening between Leaders, Officers and groups and organisations. This information will be collated on an ongoing basis going forward.

3. 2017/18 QUARTER 4 – PROJECTED ACTIVITY
3.1 There is a range of planned activity in the first quarter of 2018 around the spatial framework to ensure that the public continues to be informed about developments, and
are prepared for the publication of the revised draft and the subsequent public consultation. This activity includes:

3.1.1 A media release following the publication of the brownfield sites, from across the ten Greater Manchester Districts will be issued and this will reiterate the communication messages outlined in the initial plan.

3.1.2 Monthly Mayor’s Question Time (December – Bolton, January – Tameside, February – Wigan, March – Bury and April – Rochdale) will give members of the public an opportunity to ask the Mayor directly about questions relating to any part of the plan that they care about.

3.1.3 E-bulletin to people registered on the circulation list will be sent out in January with an update to any activity.

3.1.4 Ongoing engagement with interest groups, recorded through a centrally stored datasheet to monitor ongoing leader engagement.

3.1.5 Explore other opportunities for collaboration with partner agencies.

3.2 In addition, the communications and engagement working group will produce an updated communications and consultation plan by the end of February 2018, which will include –

- A full consultation plan, which will reflect the content taken from the Consultation Statement for Greater Manchester which is currently being drafted with input from both planning, communication and engagement colleagues.
- A detailed communication plan with a table of milestones and dates, relating to wider GMSF information and release of information.
- An outline of the approach to engagement; how feedback will be captured, recorded and used, including that information that is captured outside of the formal consultation period or methods.
PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek the guidance of the Commission on the development of the GM Housing Strategy.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Commission give their views on the scope, process and timescale for the production of the GM Housing Strategy suggested in the report.

CONTACT OFFICERS:

Steve Fyfe steve.fyfe@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk
1 FUNCTIONS OF A GM HOUSING STRATEGY

1.1 At the Commission’s last meeting, the need for a GM Housing Strategy to fit into the family of strategies supporting the overarching Greater Manchester Strategy was highlighted. This could potentially serve a number of purposes and audiences, and the work needed to develop the Strategy could itself make an important contribution to bringing relevant stakeholders more closely into the policy-making process.

1.2 Potential functions of a GM Housing Strategy include:

a. developing the housing related priorities of the GM Strategy into a more detailed strategic framework for action at GM, district and neighbourhood level;
b. influencing the development of related strategies and priorities for action in areas such as health & social care, regeneration, infrastructure, transport, investment and carbon reduction (and in turn be influenced by priorities from those strategies and elsewhere);
c. informing the GM Spatial Framework’s consideration of, and policy framework for, the future delivery of new housing supply and stronger communities;
d. providing an agreed, collective view of GM’s strategic housing priorities as a foundation for future engagement with Government on further devolution;
e. testing thinking and bringing new ideas and learning from local working within GM and from elsewhere into the GM strategic toolkit;
f. giving greater clarity to partners in the voluntary sector, the private sector and potential investors on GM’s potential, challenges, priorities and aspirations on housing-related issues, as a basis for stronger partnership working; and
g. through the production process, building stronger partnerships and networks of support and shared understanding within GM which will help the delivery of the identified common objectives which emerge.

1.3 Particularly relevant to the Planning & Housing Commission’s work, there are specific requirements from a GM Spatial Framework (GMSF) viewpoint which a GM Housing Strategy could usefully address. Paragraph 50 of the National Planning Policy Framework sets the context:

50. To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:

- plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes);
- identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and
• where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified (for example to improve or make more effective use of the existing housing stock) and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficiently flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time.

1.4 While the work being undertaken on the evidence base for the GMSF will address these issues, the production of a GM Housing Strategy could offer an opportunity to debate and crystallise the policy response to those issues which need to be embedded in the Spatial Framework.

2 SCOPE

2.1 The GM Strategy (GMS) presents some clear headlines which a GM Housing Strategy needs to respond to and develop further. GMS identifies ‘safe, decent and affordable housing’ as one of ten priorities, and below that headline considers three themes:

• Providing the homes we need
• Creating neighbourhoods of choice
• Tackling homelessness

2.2 However, there are clearly multiple connections between housing and the housing sector and other priorities in the GMS. Most obviously, our aspirations for an age-friendly city region, healthy lives with quality care available for those that need it, safe and strong communities, a green city region, and a thriving and productive economy in all parts of GM, are all areas where housing can play a key role (or conversely, could be a barrier to progress).

2.3 But in reality, none of the other nine priorities are unrelated to housing in one way or another – we know that children from families living in poor quality or insecure homes don’t make the best progress in their school life, we know that transport and connectivity is crucial to the success of our ‘neighbourhoods of choice’. We therefore need to make active decisions about the scope of a GM Housing Strategy – to focus our attention and effort where it can make the greatest positive impact.

2.4 Annex A sets out an initial suggested bullet point list of the key topics which the Strategy could address. The Commission’s views on the list would be welcome.
3 PROCESS AND TIMESCALE

3.1 Alongside the ten thematic priorities, the GM Strategy identifies five key enablers, the first of which is ‘communities in control’, an acknowledgement that everyone with a stake in the city region – including residents, business, the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector, as well as civic leaders – needs to work together if we are to fully realise our ambitions for our communities.

3.2 For the GM Housing Strategy, this points to the case for us to ‘co-produce’ the Strategy with a broad range of stakeholders, to ensure that the final Strategy is built on a wide range of experience, expertise and knowledge and also that those stakeholders are engaged in the subsequent delivery of the Strategy. This might include appropriate GM and district members and officers, partners from the GM Housing Providers, representatives of community and voluntary groups active on housing issues, representatives of relevant elements of the private sector, and academics with pertinent expertise to offer.

3.3 The process by which stakeholders are involved needs to be open and accessible, while being sufficiently structured to reach conclusions on which a broad consensus can be achieved. It is proposed that, once amendments to the initial list in Annex A are agreed, the topics the Strategy needs to cover should be considered by working groups each including a mix of stakeholders (including Commission members).

3.4 The outputs from those conversations would then be drawn together by a smaller core writing group into a first working draft of the Strategy for consideration by the working groups. A reworked draft Strategy would then be refined through the appropriate formal processes, including consideration by districts, the Commission, Leaders and GM Scrutiny Panel.

3.5 Balancing the desire to make good progress with the need to allow sufficient time for a broad range of stakeholders to consider and contribute to the development of the Strategy, it is suggested that the full final draft Strategy could be ready in time to complete the formal approval processes in September or October 2018.

3.6 However, if we are seeking to inform the GM Spatial Framework on the issues identified at para 1.3 above, a draft of sufficient weight will be needed by March/April. This would allow this to be used as an input to the draft GMSF, which is to be ready for consideration at GMCA’s June meeting for consultation. This could be addressed by taking a phased approach to the process to allow the GMSF-related elements to be completed upfront.

3.7 The Commission’s views on the stakeholders to be involved and the timescale and process proposed would be welcome.
ANNEX A: POTENTIAL TOPICS FOR GM HOUSING STRATEGY

The final document will set housing issues in a broader context, connected to the GM Strategy vision and priorities, and relate the GM position and ambitions in the context of national policy and ongoing discussions with Government about the scope for further devolution of powers or resources to GM. It will set out briefly the work already underway and tools already available to us. It will also discuss the stakeholders and partnerships involved in both the development of the Strategy and in taking it through to implementation. The level of detailed actions and delivery plans to be included in the Strategy needs to be considered as part of the development process.

With that framework in mind, the following is a suggested list of topics which should be covered by the Strategy, broadly grouped under themes as a starter for discussion:

a. Housing delivery, land supply, public land, private sector investment and public sector funding for new housing, unlocking brownfield land resources and remediation, accelerating the pace of development of existing permissions, developing skills and capacity around CPOs, supporting SME developers and building new partnerships/joint ventures to drive development across all tenures forward in town centres and elsewhere.

b. Understanding and defining affordability, better connecting housing costs to household incomes, new tools and products to widen access to quality housing recognising realities of labour markets, understanding the elements of housing need represented on the housing registers and beyond, the role of social housing and the challenges of poor quality low-end PRS supply, impacts of welfare reform, benefit caps and Universal Credit, restrictions on HRA, impact of Right to Buy.

c. Homelessness and rough sleeping, homelessness prevention through tackling underlying causes including unstable or short term tenancies, mental health, family breakdown, substance misuse, poverty and benefit issues, connecting to work with GM Homelessness Action Network and development of ten year strategy to radically reduce homelessness.

d. Wider neighbourhood issues, quality of existing stock across tenures, tackling connections between tenure, place and poverty, monitoring trends to identify weak markets and positive interventions, drive up standards of property management and condition in the PRS, work on empty properties, improving energy efficiency and fuel poverty in PRS and lower value owner occupied homes.

e. Supported housing and links to social care, the ageing society, devolved health responsibilities and improved direct commissioning and market provision of flexible services and homes to help raise health outcomes for vulnerable and older households, integration of health and care models with housing provision built with care needs in mind.

f. New mechanisms and models to explore, potential additional powers/asks of Government, mechanisms for broader engagement in housing policy and strategy, PRS tenants’ rights and protections, cooperative and community-based housing models, additionality from the planning system via s106 and value capture mechanisms, quality of new build and potential of modern methods of construction.
DATE: 14 DECEMBER 2017

SUBJECT: INTERIM NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION

REPORT OF: DAVID HODCROFT (PLANNING AND HOUSING TEAM), GMCA

PURPOSE OF REPORT
To provide a briefing for the Planning and Housing Commission on the interim national infrastructure Assessment consultation that was launched on the 13 October 2017, outlining the key issues to be raised in the GMCA response on the 12 January 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS
Members are asked to:
1. Note the report and key issues identified – section 2.5
2. Note the process for developing and finalising the response – section 3
3. Consider the proposed planning and housing issues that the Greater Manchester response should highlight – section 4.

CONTACT OFFICERS
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David Hodcroft – Principal (Planning and Housing Team), GMCA
David.hodcroft@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk
1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) was created in 2015 to provide independent advice and analysis to the Government on the infrastructure requirements and future strategy for infrastructure decisions in the UK.

1.2 The NIC was formally launched on the 30th October 2015, with Lord Adonis appointed as Chair. The NIC is an executive agency of HM Treasury and its formal role is to: provide expert, independent advice on pressing infrastructure issues and produce an in-depth assessment of the UK’s major infrastructure needs on a 30-year horizon. Its objectives are to:
   - Foster long-term and sustainable economic growth across all regions of the UK
   - Improve the UK international competitiveness
   - Improve the quality of life for those living in the UK

1.3 The main output of the NIC is the National Infrastructure Assessment. This is a report analysing the economic infrastructure needs of the UK over the next 30 years with the NIC producing one National Infrastructure Assessment each Parliament which will then be formally laid before Parliament.

1.4 On the 27 October 2016 the NIC launched a 15-week Call for Evidence to shape the development of its National Infrastructure Assessment. All interested parties were encouraged to submit evidence, ideas and solutions. A joint GMCA/LEP response was submitted on the 9 February 2017. The responses to the call for evidence were published by the NIC on the 16 October 2017 and can be viewed at: [https://www.nic.org.uk/publications/responses-call-evidence-interim-national-infrastructure-assessment-2/](https://www.nic.org.uk/publications/responses-call-evidence-interim-national-infrastructure-assessment-2/)

1.5 The NIC are now consulting on the interim National Infrastructure Assessment. The first full assessment will be published in 2018 following this consultation and will lead to the development of a final view of the strategic vision to 2050 and the priorities for the next 30 years as well as recommendations to Government.

1.6 A briefing on this consultation was provided to the 16 November and 13 December and Housing, Planning & Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the 14 December Planning and Housing Commission meeting.

1.7 The Greater Manchester response will be shaped by the new Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS): Our People our Place following commitments in the implementation plan:

   - Through the Infrastructure Advisory group, outline the vision, scope and process to develop a Strategic Infrastructure Plan to enhance the resilience of existing infrastructure and to accommodate growth and to

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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Consultation on the interim National Infrastructure Assessment was launched on 13 October 2017. The chairman (Lord Adonis) of the National Infrastructure Commission was supported at the launch by five of the country’s seven Mayors – from the West Midlands, Greater Manchester, London, Cambridge and Peterborough and the West of England.

2.2 The consultation includes a number of immediate announcements and recommendations primarily focussed on existing transport, energy and digital projects and regulatory frameworks. It should also be viewed within the context of the autumn budget announcements relating to transport, digital innovation, housing delivery and planning reform reported to the GMCA on the 24 November 2017.

2.3 The opening section of the assessment highlights the commission’s commitment to work with the recently elected metro mayors. Stating that: “In parallel with the Assessment the Commission will work with them on developing integrated and comprehensive infrastructure strategies. Whilst transport planning will be central to this work, the Commission will also aim to take a broader perspective, encouraging metro mayors to consider the full spectrum of potential priorities for each city-region…they need their own infrastructure plan of priority projects, policies and delivery systems, complementing Government plans and the work of the National Infrastructure Commission.

2.4 The assessment covers all of the key sectors of economic infrastructure. It encompasses transport, energy, water and sewerage, flood risk, digital and waste. Whilst the assessment doesn’t cover housing, it is identified as “the greatest capacity challenge of them all”. The assessment is guided by the Commission’s objectives to support sustainable economic growth across all regions of the UK, improve competitiveness and improve quality of life.

2.5 The interim National Infrastructure Assessment examines seven key areas, and sets out the vision and priorities for helping meet the country’s needs up to 2050. The seven areas and key points identified in the assessment are:

1. **Building a digital society: fast, reliable data services everywhere** - Requirement for substantial investment in digital infrastructure in the form of fibre optic cables and mobile networks. But choice over how to deploy it. Infrastructure has a long life and needs to be build and designed well. Support from a national design council covering all of the main

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3 See: https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/475/greater_manchester_combined_authority
infrastructure sectors. New ways to measure the state of the UKs infrastructure will be developed. Cost benefit analysis is widely used but has its limitations.

2. **Connected, liveable city-regions: linking homes and jobs** - Cities are the engine of growth but to succeed they need effective infrastructure, this includes intercity connections but is more than this and urban transport is not joined up. New technology will play a part such as ‘mobility as a service’ but will not solve issues of congestion or capacity. The new Metro Mayors provide an opportunity to correct the existing lack of integrated transport and it is crucial that they have funding and resources.

3. **New homes and communities: supporting delivery of new homes** - Housing supply has failed to keep up with demand. Housing cannot be created without the underpinning of transport and utilities. Smart, sustainable and liveable communities depend upon reliable and high-quality infrastructure. In return the value of new and existing infrastructure is enhanced if it enables housing to be built and gives people choices of where to live and work. System limitations include poor co-ordination between new infrastructure in relation to housing supply and the lack of responsiveness with some infrastructure framework. Better co-ordination is needed.

4. **Low-cost, low carbon: ending carbon emissions from power, heat and waste** - There are strong targets for the reduction of greenhouse emissions and good progress has been made. The cost of some supply options has decreased more rapidly than predicted. New storage and demand management technologies will be needed to enable even high levels of renewable energy. There is a gap between existing Government targets and policy and sudden changes in policy have increased the risk for private sector investors. It will not be possible to continue using natural gas to heat buildings. Carbon capture and storage will be needed as well as energy from waste. Demand will have to be managed. There are two priorities (1) improve energy efficiency and (2) provide long term certainly to deliver low cost energy.

5. **A revolution in road transport – seizing the opportunities of electric and autonomous vehicles** - Most journeys are made by road, predominantly by car. The car is about to undergo a revolution with electric, autonomous and connected vehicles will make road travel more comfortable and safer. Society will have to make choices about what changes in road design and use are acceptable for new vehicles. And whether motorist are willing to give up some degree of individual control to improve overall traffic flows. With electric vehicles, fuel duty income will decline. A new pricing system will be needed and new forms of pricing will be required alongside new forms of vehicle ownership.

6. **Reducing the risk of extreme weather: Making sure the UK can stand up to drought and flooding** - The UK relies on water and flood risk infrastructure that dates back in some cases more than a century. Risk are
increasing including from climate change, a growing population and higher environmental standards. The public has a low awareness and has a short term focus on the value of water infrastructure. Efficiency and resilience as well as demand management are needed. A longer term, more joined up and integrated approach to flooding, drainage and sewerage is required. Green infrastructure approaches to flood risk management and river catchment management can provide multifunctional benefits, as can changes to agricultural subsidies but are not necessarily effective against extreme flooding events and investment in traditional defences are required.

7. **Financing and funding infrastructure in efficient ways:** getting the balance right between public and private sectors - The UK’s infrastructure is built, owned and run by a mix of the public and private sectors. Constraints set by the Government’s fiscal remit mean that access to private sector finance will continue to be key to serving the UK’s infrastructure needs. However projects can only be financed if there is a clear funding stream and a way to pay back the upfront costs. The European Investment bank and the Green Investment bank have played an important role in financing infrastructure by undertaking due diligence on complex and ‘first of a kind’ project. The EIB may leave the UK market post Brexit. However the GIB may change after privatisation. New institutions may still be needed.

2.6 There is an emphasis on liveability and the integration and interdependency between planning for homes and homes, transport infrastructure and other critical utilities such as digital, water, flood risk management, energy and greenspace. The assessment is about setting the right framework now to help different localities plan for the future and shape their own destiny.

2.7 The consultation is supported by 28 open consultation questions and the deadline for responses to the consultation is **12 January 2018**.

3. **DEVELOPING THE GREATER MANCHESTER RESPONSE**

3.1 The following groups and boards are being utilised to gather views from different organisations and stakeholders on the strategic infrastructure issues that Greater Manchester should raise through the consultation. These groups have a good fit with the seven key areas identified in the consultation. The identified groups/boards are:

1. Greater Manchester Planning and Housing Commission
2. Greater Manchester Digital Infrastructure Leadership Group
3. Greater Manchester Infrastructure Advisory Group (including support from the Chief Resilience Officer)
4. Natural Capital Group / Low Carbon Hub
5. Transport for Greater Manchester
6. Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority
3.2 The GMCA Planning and Housing Team are responsible for co-ordinating the Greater Manchester response and have been liaising with the NICs thematic advisors, connecting themes leads to the NIC team to initiate ongoing dialogue and engagement.

4. **SPECIFIC PLANNING AND HOUSING RELATED ISSUES IDENTIFIED**

4.1 The issues identified above are all relevant to the work of the planning and housing commission. The NIC have also identified the following specific matters where the Commissions views are now sought on: the relevance of the issue in Greater Manchester and any specific asks members would like the GMCA to recommendation to the NIC:

**Better integration between transport and housing**

4.2 The methods used to inform transport investment decisions do not currently support integrated transport and housing planning. Standard economic appraisal methods for transport are good at assessing benefits, such as quicker or safer journeys, but it is harder to capture the benefits from new housing or commercial developments enabled by transport projects.

4.3 Freight and service vans need to be able to move around within cities. A lack of capacity on urban networks adds costs and delays which are ultimately passed on to firms and consumers. Rising urban property prices have pushed freight handling facilities further from city centres, requiring longer journeys to and from depots. A lack of integration between land use planning and transport means that the impact on congestion is not properly taken into account. Urban freight policies are often inconsistent across local authority boundaries, which causes additional costs for freight companies who need to operate across them.

**Digital infrastructure needs a higher priority**

4.4 Civil engineering works are the largest cost component of digital infrastructure installation. The process of obtaining planning permission and rights of way (“wayleaves”) for digital infrastructure can add significant costs and delays to network enhancements. Cutting these overhead costs would be one of the lowest cost ways of delivering better digital infrastructure quickly. The Government made some changes to the Electronic Communications Code to improve the ease of rolling out digital infrastructure in 2016. However, many stakeholders consider that progress has been too slow, and that there is further scope for reform.

4.5 This includes facilitating planning permission for the investment the UK needs, without long delays. The planning process can be very time consuming and costly for operators. Applications are required for every individual site, rather than on a network basis like other infrastructure. Local authorities could play a more proactive role in making the process easier through coordinated connectivity plans.
4.6 The Government has consulted on whether local authorities in England should be required to have planning policies setting out how high quality digital infrastructure would be delivered in their areas.

**Paying for Infrastructure through new development**

4.7 For new developments, there are two existing mechanisms for development contributions. Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 provides a mechanism to mitigate site-specific issues, as part of obtaining development consent, such as infrastructure provision (e.g. access roads, utility connections) as well as the provision of social housing. The Community Infrastructure Levy is a charge based on new floorspace, set at local level where local authorities have chosen to introduce it. Charges may vary by location, use, size and type of development.

4.8 The NIC have highlighted a number of shortcomings with this system. Cashflow issues can arise when the costs of infrastructure need to be incurred before revenues are received. Developers perceive Section 106 agreements to be lacking in transparency. Local authorities perceive them as time-consuming and feasible often only for larger sites. Negotiations are costly for all involved, but constrained budgets, asymmetric information and bargaining power mean local authorities often find themselves out-resourced.

4.9 A recent review of the Community Infrastructure Levy also suggests that it has failed to deliver the funds anticipated and, in many cases, to meet the demands of simplicity and efficiency it set out to achieve. The Government is now considering a reform of the development contributions system following the 2017 Housing White Paper and autumn 2017 budget.

4.10 Currently, the provision of the infrastructure necessary to unlock new housing is too often not funded, timed or delivered in a way that facilitates or expedites housing delivery. Where infrastructure assets are already in place, local plans should strive to ensure that new housing can make use of them. Despite some positive examples, more could be done to co-ordinate infrastructure and housing on a systematic basis.

**Coherent infrastructure plans to support spatial strategies**

4.11 Currently, local authorities issue a ‘call for sites’ to identify the land developable for housing. The assessment of land availability is an important step in the preparation of development plans. In filtering suggested sites, authorities will evaluate them against a range of factors including connectivity to infrastructure. In this way, infrastructure forms part of the evidence base that an authority will present to the planning inspector to demonstrate the ‘deliverability’ of a site at a plan’s Examination in Public.

4.12 However, this falls short of a co-ordinated strategy to ensure that infrastructure assets are used to their full capacity to support housing development, or that housing is planned in a way that maximises the returns from new infrastructure investment.
Responses to the Commission’s Call for Evidence urged better integration. The Royal Academy of Engineering felt that infrastructure, housing and work places should be planned as a single, integrated system; while the Royal Town Planning Institute recognised that some infrastructure could be guided by housing, but housing should be directed by transport infrastructure.

**Designing liveable places and homes fit for the future**

It will not be possible to continue to use natural gas – which is carbon-based – to heat the UK’s buildings and provide hot water in the long term. The future will be powered by electricity distributed within a smart, diverse and responsive network system.

The UK has a relatively old and energy inefficient building stock, which results in higher energy consumption. Upgrading the energy efficiency of buildings will enable consumers to save money in the short and longer term as the UK switches to low carbon heat infrastructure. Building refurbishment could be integrated with other enhancements, such as installing solar panels or alternative forms of heating. New developments should not contribute to carbon emission now or require expensive retrofitting in the future.

Effective water management has important environmental and economic benefits. But water and flood infrastructure is largely invisible in the public eye. Services are often taken for granted despite significant flooding in recent years. Pressure on water systems is growing due to the effects of climate change, increasing population, public expectations and the need to protect the environment. These are combined with ageing infrastructure, uncertain evidence on extreme rainfall and river flows based on relatively short records, fragmented responsibilities across different organisations, and low public and political awareness of the risks the UK faces.

In Greater Manchester responsibility for water management is defrayed across multiple organisations: United Utilities, the Environment Agency, ten Lead Local Flood Authorities. In our call for evidence last February we recommended that regulated utilities should be subject to a statutory duty to co-operate to ensure that infrastructure providers and the regulators e.g. Ofcom, Ofwat and Ofgem are required to actively engaged with the Greater Manchester Mayor and Combined Authority to ensure that future investment plans are consistent with the future development strategy for larger than local geographical areas. We could expand on this by requesting that the existing requirements for co-operation outlined in the 2010 Flood and Water Management Act should apply to the Environment Agency and drainage authorities in so far as this related to strategic flood risk and water management activities.

Other issues worth considering relate to existing Environment Agency/DEFRA grant in aid calculations and whether we should request a minimum level of protection for households in urban areas (city regions) irrespective of the partnership funding formula. Areas in drought/high water stress areas can
already set or optimum higher water efficiency standards through their local plans. Greater Manchester is in a different position but may wish to do this anyway for wider carbon, water efficiency reasons and standards for critical drainage areas where for example urban intensification is causing pressure on combined sewers.

5. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Recommendations are found at the front of the report.
GREATER MANCHESTER PLANNING & HOUSING COMMISSION

Date: 14 December 2017

Subject: BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS

Report of: Steve Rumbelow, Lead Chief Executive for Housing, Planning and Homelessness

SUMMARY

A report on the Autumn 2017 Budget was considered by the GMCA at their meeting on 24th November. The report provided an update on the Budget announcements, highlighting those of particular relevance to Greater Manchester including new agreements for further devolution.

A copy of this report is attached for discussion by the Planning and Housing Commission and consideration of how these announcements should inform our work in the future.

CONTACT OFFICERS:

Steve Fyfe, Head of Housing Strategy

Anne Morgan, Head of Planning Strategy
Date: 24th November 2017

Subject: Autumn Budget

Report of: Andy Burnham, Mayor of Greater Manchester and Eamonn Boylan, Chief Executive of the GMCA.

PURPOSE OF REPORT
This report updates members on the key announcements made in the Government’s Autumn Budget on 22nd November, highlighting those announcements that are of particular interest and relevance to Greater Manchester.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Members are asked to:
- Note the contents of the Autumn Budget briefing
- Note the agreements that have been secured for Greater Manchester and confirm that progress on the implementation of these should be reported back to future GMCA meetings, as part of the new Greater Manchester Strategy Implementation Plan monitoring arrangements.

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BACKGROUND PAPERS:
1. **Summary**

1.1. Budget 2017 was presented in the context of a challenging economic climate, with the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) substantially downgrading its economic forecasts for the next five years. Despite this, the Chancellor has set out a moderately expansionist plan for the UK to boost productivity with investment in transport and digital infrastructure, innovation and skills underpinned by the Government’s modern Industrial Strategy (due to be released 27 November). Other funding commitments include an additional £3bn to support with Brexit and £6.3bn of additional funding announced to support the NHS. A £1.5bn package has also been developed to address concerns with the roll out of Universal Credit, which includes the removal of the 7 day waiting period from February 2018.

1.2. Government’s commitment to strengthening devolution to Greater Manchester Combined Authority is set out in the Budget, with the city region the only area to have an agreement published alongside the main Budget document. A range of new agreements were announced including commitment to work in partnership with Greater Manchester to develop a local industrial strategy; these are outlined in section 12 below. It was also confirmed that Greater Manchester is set to receive £243 million over 4 years from the £1.7bn Transforming Cities Fund which the Chancellor announced to fund initiatives to improve connectivity, reduce congestion and utilise new mobility services and technology. In a sign of the Government’s commitment to Mayoral Combined Authorities, half of the national total fund was allocated to these six areas on a per capita basis. Other cities will be required to bid for a share of the funding.

1.3. Housing was a major agenda item for this Budget and the Government reinforced its ambitions to raise housing supply nationally to 300,000 per year, on average, by the mid-2020s. Significant additional funding was announced in the Budget including an estimated £15.3bn of new financial support for housing over the next five years. Supporting Greater Manchester’s commitment to eradicate homelessness, the Budget included an announcement of £28m rough sleeping funding for devolved areas. Greater Manchester is one of three “Housing First” pilot locations (alongside Liverpool and the West Midlands) which will provide enhanced support to rough sleepers.

2. **Economy & Productivity**

2.1. The OBR has significantly revised down its forecast for productivity growth in the UK. On average, it is down by 0.7 percentage points a year, rising from just 0.9 per cent this year to 1.2 per cent in 2022. Lower productivity has an impact across the economic forecast and on the public finances. It reduces tax receipts, by £21.6bn in 2021-22, reducing the cushion for the Government in meeting its fiscal targets and meaning that the room for additional spending to offset any more negative impacts on the UK economy from Brexit is also reduced.
2.2. Forecast GDP growth has also been lowered in every year. The OBR now expect growth to average 1.4 per cent a year over the next five years, slowing a little over the next two (as public spending cuts and Brexit-related uncertainty weigh on the economy) and picking up modestly thereafter as productivity growth quickens. GDP per capita is forecast to grow at less than one per cent until 2022. Average earnings growth is also expected to remain low at 2.3 per cent for the next three years, rising to 3 per cent in 2021. The slowdown in UK GDP growth so far this year contrasts with a pick-up in other advanced economies. In the euro area, US, Canada and Japan, quarterly growth so far this year has been stronger than in the second half of 2016 and stronger than in the UK.

2.3. The fall in the pound that followed the EU referendum has pushed up consumer price inflation and squeezed households’ real incomes and spending. Inflation is expected to be 2.7 per cent this year, but then fall back toward the 2 per cent target in future years. The good news is that unemployment is expected to remain low at around 4.5 per cent.

2.4. The poor productivity performance has added urgency to the Government’s Industrial Strategy White Paper, which is expected to be published next Monday (27th). As the Budget announced, Greater Manchester will work with the Government to develop the Local Industrial Strategy strand.

3. Transport
3.1. The flagship announcement for Greater Manchester in transport is that the city region is set to receive £243 million over 4 years from the £1.7bn Transforming Cities Fund for transport initiatives. This funding will provide Greater Manchester with the flexibility to make strategic decisions on priority transport projects to take forward to support delivery of our strategies, helping to improve connectivity and reduce congestion in the city region. The Government has also committed to continuing to work with Transport for Greater Manchester to explore options for the future beyond the Fund, including land value capture. Further, Government has confirmed that it will lend local authorities in England up to £1 billion at a new discounted interest rate of gilts + 60 basis points accessible for three years to support infrastructure projects that are high value for money.

3.2. In addition, as announced in October 2017, £300 million will go towards ensuring High Speed 2 (HS2) infrastructure can accommodate future Northern Powerhouse and Midlands rail services. Transport for the North and Midlands Connect are working up the case for these services. This will enable faster services between Liverpool and Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and York, as well as to Leicester and other places in the East Midlands and London. It will also enable future services between Liverpool and Leeds to go via Manchester Piccadilly station. Noteworthy is that there was no mention in the Budget of support for rail electrification between Manchester and Leeds. The
Government will, however, shortly be consulting on commercial options to improve mobile communications for rail passengers and will invest up to £35 million to enable trials. Amongst other areas, this will be used to install trackside infrastructure along the Trans-Pennine route between Manchester, Leeds and York and to support the rollout of full-fibre and 5G networks.

3.3. Other transport initiatives include the expansion of rail cards for 26-30 year olds, offering a third off train travel, and an announcement that there will be a national study on the future of freight, looking at reducing congestion, improving air quality, reducing CO2 emissions and harnessing new technologies. An interim report is to be published in Autumn 2018 with the final report to follow in Spring 2019.

4. Housing, planning and homelessness
4.1. Together with the reforms announced in the Housing White Paper (February 2017), the Budget reinforces Government’s ambitions to raise housing supply nationally to 300,000 per year, on average, by the mid-2020s. Significant additional funding was announced in the Budget, though details are still to follow from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Nationally £15.3 billion of new financial support will be available for housing over the next five years. New financial guarantees have also been announced worth £8 billion to support house-building, including for SMEs and purpose built rented housing which will be subject to ‘consultation with industry’. The Government and Greater Manchester are continuing discussions on a housing deal for Greater Manchester with the aim to conclude these next year.

4.2. In other housing announcements, stamp duty will be abolished for first-time buyers for homes worth up to £300,000 and for the first £300,000 of all properties worth up to £500,000. This will be of limited benefit to Greater Manchester first time buyers, most of whom purchase at below the existing £125,000 stamp duty threshold and the OBR says that most of the impact will actually be to raise house prices. It will also do little to stimulate housing supply. In addition, £204 million of funding was announced for innovation and skills programmes in the construction sector, including funding to train a workforce to build new homes. Councils will be allowed to impose a 100% Council Tax premium on properties left vacant (currently capped at 50% premium), which may help to maintain the longstanding downward trend in empty homes in Greater Manchester. Councils in high demand areas will also be able to bid for additional borrowing above their existing Housing Revenue Account – although it is not yet clear whether Greater Manchester authorities will be eligible. Consultation on longer term tenancies in the private rented sector is a potentially positive move.

4.3. The eradication of homelessness is a key priority for Greater Manchester and the Budget included an announcement of a share of £28m rough sleeping funding for Greater Manchester (along with
Liverpool and the West Midlands) as one of three “Housing First” pilot locations. This is alongside £20 million of funding to support access and sustainment of tenancies in the private rented sector. Under this approach individuals will be provided with accommodation alongside intensive key worker support to enable them to recover from issues such as poor mental health or substance abuse and sustain their tenancies. A National Homelessness Task Force is also to be established to assist with the national target to halve rough sleeping by 2022 and end it by 2027 – someway short of Greater Manchester’s ambitions to end rough sleeping by 2020.

4.4. The Budget outlined a number of planning initiatives to bring forward development and ensure that land is put to best use. Protection for Green Belt land was re-emphasised. To ensure urban land is used efficiently, the Government will consult on introducing minimum densities for housing development in city centres and around transport hubs, alongside measures to support conversion of commercial land and developments into housing. Government will also launch a consultation on reform of the system of developer contributions towards affordable housing and local infrastructure.

4.5. Government announced that Combined Authorities and planning joint committees with statutory plan-making functions will be given the option to levy a Strategic Infrastructure Tariff (SIT) in future, in the same way that the London Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is providing funding towards Crossrail. DCLG will consult on whether it should be used to fund both strategic and local infrastructure. While this is potentially of interest for Greater Manchester, the difficulties of relatively low land values in the city region will remain. Allowing authorities to set CIL rates which better reflect the uplift in land values between a proposed and existing use, rather than setting a flat rate for all development of the same type (residential, commercial, etc), announced in the Budget, will also give local authorities the option of a different rate for different changes in land use (agricultural to residential, commercial to residential, industrial to residential).

5. Business, science and innovation

5.1. Responding to the productivity challenge, the Chancellor has expanded the National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) from £23bn to £31bn. This funding will be used to support innovation, improve the UK’s infrastructure, and underpin the Government’s modern Industrial Strategy. £2.3 billion has also been set aside from the NPIF for investment in R&D in 2021-22, recognising the importance of growing the UK’s R&D capacity. Aligned to this the Chancellor also announced increases to the R&D expenditure credit to 12%, up from 11%.

5.2. The Government additionally plans to attract £20bn of new funding into high growth innovative businesses. It will invest £21m over four years to extend Tech City’s reach to become Tech Nation. A regional hub will
be established in Manchester. A boost to innovative technologies was also announced with a £540 million grant to ensure the UK is a world leader in electric cars and the Government will also support activities to create an effective regulatory framework for Artificial Intelligence.

5.3. The Chancellor also announced the plan to bring forward to 1 April 2018 the planned switch in indexation of increases in Business Rates from RPI to the main measure of inflation (currently CPI). There is a need to assess the impact in the context of the Business Rate retention pilot on Greater Manchester during the transition period. Future business rate revaluations will also now take place every 3 years rather than every 5 years.

5.4. To support the role Culture can play in regeneration and local growth, the Government will provide £2m of funding to DCMS for place-based cultural development.

6. Digital City Region
6.1. The Government has allocated £385 million from the NPIF to fund the development of next generation 5G mobile, full fibre broadband networks and the improvement of mobile and internet connectivity for train passengers. This includes the launch of a new £190 million Challenge Fund that local areas around the country will bid for to encourage faster rollout of full-fibre networks by industry. This is a re-announcement first set out in the Autumn Statement last year and reiterated in the Spring Budget. Greater Manchester has already undertaken significant work in this area by putting in place a Digital Infrastructure Plan for the city region, which has wide ownership across the public and private sectors. A bid is being prepared for the second wave of this funding by the 26th January 2018 deadline.

6.2. Investment of £160 million, from the NPIF, was announced in new 5G infrastructure with first projects to include £10 million to create facilities where the security of 5G networks can be tested and proven, working with the National Cyber Security Centre.

7. Health
7.1. A package of funding was announced in the Budget with respect to the NHS. However, there were no significant announcements on, or additional funding for, social care. £6.3bn of additional NHS funding was announced, which includes £2.8bn in resource funding, to support the NHS in meeting performance targets. £335m of this will be provided this year, to help the NHS increase capacity over winter. £1.6bn will be provided in 2018-19 – taking the overall increase in the NHS’s resource budget next year to £3.75bn. £900m will be provided in 2019-20, to help address future pressures.

7.2. £3.5bn of the £6.3bn will be in capital funding by 2022-23. This includes £2.6 billion for Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships
(including the GM Health and Social Care Partnership) to deliver transformation schemes that improve their ability to meet demand for local services. £700m will support turnaround plans in the individual trusts facing the biggest performance challenges, and tackle the most urgent and critical maintenance issues that trusts are facing – to help ensure every patient is treated in a safe environment, conducive to the highest quality of care. £200m will support efficiency programmes that will, for example, help reduce NHS spending on energy, and fund technology that will allow more money and staff time to be directed towards treating patients. This fund will allow the NHS to increase the proceeds from selling surplus NHS land and buildings and will unlock land for housing. There was, however, no announcement on GM’s Care 2020 proposal, which would have allowed a move away from an episodic approach to funding and towards a consolidated capitated approach, sometimes called ‘Year of Care’, for people with on-going needs.

7.3. Government also committed to funding pay awards to NHS staff on Agenda for Change contracts – as part of a pay deal to improve productivity, recruitment and retention. In December, a green paper will be published setting out the Government’s plans to transform mental health services for children and young people. The Budget also provides £42 million of additional funding for the Disabled Facilities Grant in 2017-18.

8. Equality, fairness and inclusion
8.1. The Budget contained confirmation of new national minimum wage rates that will apply from April 2018. This year the Government accepted all the recommendations of the Low Pay Commission (LPC). The rate of the national living wage for workers aged over 25 will rise by 4.4% – a rate higher than average wage growth – from £7.50 an hour to £7.83 an hour. According to the LPC, this will benefit more than two million workers in the UK. For workers aged between 21 and 24, the pay floor will rise by 4.7% from £7.05 to £7.38; for 18-20 year olds it will rise by 5.4% from £5.60 to £5.90 an hour; and for 16 and 17 year olds it will go up by 3.7% from £4.05 to £4.20. The apprentice minimum wage will rise by 5.7% from £3.50 to £3.70 an hour.

8.2. A £1.5 billion package has been introduced to address concerns with the roll out of Universal Credit. This includes the removal of the 7 day waiting period from February 2018, meaning the time it takes to receive Universal Credit will be reduced by a week. From January 2018, the Government will also allow claimants to access up to a month’s worth of Universal Credit within five-days via an interest free advance. This can then be repaid over a period of twelve months to make it easier for claimants to manage their finances. In addition to this, claimants who are already receiving Housing Benefit will continue to receive it for the first two weeks of their UC claim.
8.3. Government announced that, of the £5m announced in the Spring Budget for projects to celebrate the centenary of voting rights being extended to women for the first time in 1918, £1.2 million will fund activities in 7 cities and towns with strong links to the campaign for women’s suffrage – Bolton, Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, London, Manchester, and Nottingham. The Government will allocate the rest to local and community projects, a statue of Millicent Fawcett in Parliament Square, and other activities.

9. **Skills, Employment, and Apprenticeships**

9.1. The Budget contained a number of relatively small-scale announcements on skills, some of which support existing policies, but some of which are novel. A new National Retraining Partnership, made up of Government, the CBI and the TUC, will be backed with £65 million over the next two years. The work of the Partnership will be guided by ‘Skills Advisory Panels’ to ensure local economic voices are recognised.

9.2. Alongside the Budget, in the latest update to GM’s devolution deal the Government has committed to working with GMCA to implement one of the first Skills Advisory Panels (SAP), building on the already established Greater Manchester Skills & Employment Partnership. The SAP will involve an enhanced local partnership between GMCA, local employers, post-16 skills providers and Central Government. SAPs will have a key role in bringing together strategic planning for post-16 skills provision based on data and intelligence on local labour market demand, and in influencing post 16 skills provision, including the implementation of T levels in the local area. In particular, the Government and GMCA will take account of SAP analysis when allocating future capital and workforce development funds to local colleges to ensure colleges and providers in the region have plans that meet local labour market needs. GMCA will work with Government and local employers to encourage a strong Greater Manchester offer of traineeships, work placements and apprenticeship placements.

9.3. The need to improve employment support for older people was also highlighted in the Budget and Greater Manchester will work with Government via the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and local Jobcentre managers to explore opportunities to address this, including consideration of a locally tailored offer targeted at the over 50s.

9.4. Although there were no significant measures to ease the pressure on school funding, there was a theme in this year’s Budget of preparing for further technological transformation through maths, digital and other STEM courses. Many of these announcements focused on schools, while the Budget was lighter than previous years on apprenticeships and vocational education.
9.5. The Teaching for Mastery in maths scheme is to be expanded to 3,000 more schools. Schools are to be incentivised to teach more maths beyond GCSE with additional funding of £600 for each extra pupil who takes maths at ‘A’ level. There was also an additional £18 million for rolling out further specialist maths schools. Helping teachers prepare for the already announced T level vocational qualifications will require £20 million, the Chancellor said. Funding of almost £50 million was allocated to establish ‘Further Education Centres of Excellence’ in training maths teachers, spreading best practice and supporting resit outcomes. Finally, an announcement costed at £84 million was made to ensure every school has a computer science teacher.

9.6. To assist with the challenges of attracting and retaining talent, the Budget announced that immigration rules will be relaxed to enable world leading scientists to apply for settlement in the UK after 3 years. Additionally it will be made easier for high skilled students to apply to work in the UK after they graduate. £170m will be given to stimulate innovation in the construction industry. £4m was also awarded to Jodrell Bank, part of the University of Manchester, to create a new interpretation centre promoting the historically significant scientific work undertaken at this site.

10. **Safer and Stronger communities**

10.1. There was no specific announcement by the Chancellor regarding Police budgets, which indicates the future settlement will continue with the concept of ‘flat cash’ which emerged during last year’s settlement calculation. In practical terms, this suggests the prospect of a continued real-terms reduction in central Government funding; since November 2015, the amount of police grant received in Greater Manchester has been cut by £8m (2%), equating to the cost of 160 police officers. Nor was there any mention in the Budget of the Government delivering its commitment to meet the costs of the Arena Attack.

10.2. The Budget did however reaffirm the Government’s commitment to Greater Manchester’s Justice Devolution Agreement and the focus on joining up offender management services with those in the community. In doing this, particular emphasis will be given to delivering the existing commitment to better integrate adult education skills training provision in the community with education provision in prisons.

11. **Green City Region**

11.1. The Chancellor announced a new £220m Clean Air Fund to tackle poor air quality in local authority areas with the most challenging pollution problems. This will be funded by targeted changes to company car tax and to vehicle excise duty for those buying new diesel cars. From April 2018, new diesel cars will go up one Vehicle Excise Duty (VED) band in their first-year rate.

11.2. The Government has also pledged to review how changes to the current tax system could reduce the amount of single use plastic waste
as a significant step towards encouraging a resource efficient society and encourage a circular economy.

12. **Further devolution to Greater Manchester**

12.1. Alongside the Budget, Government published a new agreement with the GMCA and GM’s directly elected Mayor, which sets out new commitments to further strengthen joint working. It builds on the four previous devolution deals agreed between the GMCA and Government, along with the Memorandum of Understanding that devolved £6bn of health and social care spending. The agreement aims to further improve outcomes across the city region and continue to build the Northern Powerhouse.

12.2. Greater Manchester was the only place to have an agreement published alongside the Budget, although the main Budget document noted that Government has agreed a second devolution deal ‘in principle’ with the West Midlands Mayor and Combined Authority, a ‘minded to’ agreement with the North of Tyne (which is still subject to consent from local partners) and that discussions with the Liverpool City Region and Tees Valley will be entered into to explore the scope for further devolution.

12.3. The new agreements that GMCA has reached are:

- Government will work with Greater Manchester to develop a local industrial strategy. Aligned to the national industrial strategy, it will focus on raising skills levels, growing leading sectors, supporting new high value businesses, backing the area’s world-class science and innovation assets, and building on opportunities in all parts of the area.

- Greater Manchester will be provided with an allocation of £243 million over four years as part of the Transforming Cities Fund. to fund priority transport projects to take forward to support delivery of local strategies, and help to improve connectivity and reduce congestion in the region.

- Greater Manchester and Government will work together to explore future funding for transport beyond the Transforming Cities Fund. A working group has been set up to explore mechanisms to capture the increase in land value created from new development and regeneration, to help reinvest in local infrastructure and services.

- Government will invest £28m in Housing First pilots in three areas across England, one of which will be in Greater Manchester. This will support rough sleepers with the most complex needs to turn their lives around.

- Greater Manchester will implement one of the first Skills Advisory Panels (SAP), building on the Greater Manchester Skills & Employment Partnership. The SAP will involve an enhanced local partnership between GMCA, local employers, post-16 skills providers and Central Government. SAPs will have a key role in bringing together strategic planning for post-16 skills provision, capital funding, and workforce development funds.
• The Ministry of Justice, GMCA and local operational leaders will work together to improve integration between education provision within prisons and work and skills opportunities in the community.

• GMCA will work with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and local Jobcentre managers to explore opportunities to improve employment support for older people, including consideration of a locally tailored offer targeted at the over 50s.

• The Department for International Trade will work with Greater Manchester to agree a new Trade and Investment Plan, to increase exports and investment and, following appropriate analysis, agree how Greater Manchester and DIT activities and resources can be better aligned and enhanced.

• Capacity funding for Mayoral Combined Authorities. The Government will make available to Mayoral Combined Authorities with elected mayors a £12 million fund for 2018-19 and 2019-20, to boost the new mayors’ capacity and resource.

13. **Recommendations**
13.1. Recommendations appear at the front of this report.
Greater Manchester Autumn Budget 2017
Update: Further commitments between Government and the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and the directly elected mayor
Greater Manchester Autumn Budget 2017 Update: Further commitments between Government and the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA)

1. The Government is fully committed to strengthening devolution to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA). This agreement provides an update on devolution to Greater Manchester and sets out new commitments between Central Government and the GMCA to further strengthen joint working. This builds on the four previous devolution deals agreed between the GMCA and Government, along with the Memorandum of Understanding that devolved £6 billion of health and social care spending to Greater Manchester. This agreement aims to further improve outcomes across the city region and continue to build the Northern Powerhouse.

Local Industrial Strategy

2. The Government wants to work closely with Greater Manchester to deliver on key national priorities within the Industrial Strategy where the region provides a good opportunity to secure global leadership and enhanced growth. Government will work with Greater Manchester to develop a local industrial strategy. This will be a long-term vision for growth, based on robust evidence and focused on raising productivity and earning power in the area. It will be underpinned by strong cooperation between national Government and the private sector, local leadership and key institutions.

3. The strategy will set out how Greater Manchester will work in partnership with Government to support the key foundations of productivity. It will focus on raising skills levels across the area. It will identify and work to grow its leading sectors, support new high value businesses, back the area’s world-class science and innovation assets, and build on opportunities in all parts of the area.

4. The strategy will reflect the main themes of the national Industrial Strategy, but also take a place-based approach that builds on the area’s unique strengths and ensures all people in Greater Manchester can contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth.

Investment in Growth

Transport and infrastructure

5. Government is committed to supporting Greater Manchester’s transport ambitions. Together, Greater Manchester and Government have developed and delivered the first transport fund: a 10 year, £3 billion investment in local transport that has enabled transformative projects. These include new Metrolink lines and expansions, the redevelopment of Oxford Road, and new guided busways. Government has also provided substantial additional investment for transport in the region, including
construction of the Ordsall Chord, which will enable new direct services to link Manchester Airport to key towns and cities across the North. The Government has also made the M60 a smart motorway between junction 8 of the M60 and junction 20 of the M62 to help relieve congestion and improve journey times.

6. Government has recently committed up to £300 million to go towards ensuring HS2 infrastructure can accommodate future Northern Powerhouse and Midlands rail services. Transport for the North are working up the case for these services, including aiming to enable faster journeys between Liverpool and Manchester and services between Liverpool and Leeds to go via Manchester Piccadilly station.

7. Greater Manchester is developing and prioritising a pipeline of transport investment programmes for the next 20 years that will help support the delivery of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and city region’s 2040 Transport Strategy. To support this, the Autumn 2017 Budget announces that Greater Manchester will be provided with an allocation of £243 million over four years as part of the Transforming Cities Fund. This funding will provide Greater Manchester with the flexibility to make strategic decisions on the priority transport projects to take forward to support delivery of their strategies, and help to improve connectivity and reduce congestion in the region.

8. In addition, Greater Manchester and the Government will continue to work together to explore future funding for transport for Greater Manchester beyond the Transforming Cities Fund, including exploring mechanisms to capture land value. We have set up a working group to explore mechanisms to capture the increase in land value created from new development and regeneration, to help reinvest in local infrastructure and services. The Government and Greater Manchester are also continuing discussions on a housing deal for Greater Manchester which we aim to conclude next year.

9. Greater Manchester is taking an integrated approach to transport and environmental issues, working with Government through the new UK Plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations. The Government and Greater Manchester will work in partnership to ensure that Greater Manchester is able to bring forward and implement its local air quality plan so that air quality limits are achieved within the shortest possible time.

Homelessness

10. Government will invest £28m in Housing First pilots in three areas across England, one of which will be in Greater Manchester. This will support rough sleepers with the most complex needs to turn their lives around. Under this approach individuals will be
provided with accommodation alongside intensive key worker support to enable them to recover from issues such as mental health or substance abuse and sustain their tenancies.

Work and Skills

Post-16 skills

11. The Government commits to work with the GMCA as we implement one of the first Skills Advisory Panels (SAP), building on the already established Greater Manchester Skills & Employment Partnership. The SAP will involve an enhanced local partnership between the GMCA, local employers, post-16 skills providers and Central Government. SAPs will have a key role in bringing together strategic planning for post-16 skills provision based on data and intelligence on local labour market demand, and in influencing post 16 skills provision, including the implementation of T levels in the local area.

12. In particular, the Government and the GMCA will take account of SAP analysis when allocating future capital and workforce development funds to local colleges to ensure colleges and providers in the region have plans that meet local labour market needs. The GMCA will work with Government and local employers to encourage a strong Greater Manchester offer of traineeships, work placements and apprenticeship placements.

13. Working within the Government’s forthcoming strategy for careers services, the Government will work with GMCA to ensure GMCA fully engages employers in playing a full role.

Offender Management

14. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Greater Manchester have been working together for several years to deliver improved criminal justice outcomes in the local area, fostered by the agreement of the first justice devolution deal in March 2016. Building on this agreement to better join up justice services with those in the community, our new commitment will focus on supporting GMCA and local operational leaders to improve integration between education provision within prisons and work and skills opportunities in the community.

15. The MoJ and GMCA will continue to work together to join up offender management services with those in the community, and to deliver this will refresh their joint Memorandum of Understanding by March 2018, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the MoJ, GMCA and senior operational leaders. In doing this, a particular focus will be given to delivering the existing commitment to better integrate adult education and skills training provision in the community with education.
provision in prisons, ensuring that empowered prison governors are supported to deliver within the context of a place and its labour market as well as a wider integrated work and skills system to avoid duplication and ensure transition from learning and skills in prison to community is connected.

**Employment support**

16. Through the Working Well Programme, Government and Greater Manchester have worked together to put in place a localised employment support programme that meets local labour market needs and connects the range of support services on offer, tackling fragmentation and duplication and resulting in better outcomes for residents at a reduced cost for the tax payer. Government and Greater Manchester will work with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and local Jobcentre managers to explore opportunities to improve employment support for older people, including consideration of a locally tailored offer targeted at the over 50s.

**Trade and Investment**

17. In the 2014 Devolution Deal, Government and Greater Manchester committed to working together to provide integrated business support services to Greater Manchester businesses that reflects the needs of export and investment customers. Building on the progress that has been made since 2014, the Department for International Trade (DIT) will work with Greater Manchester to agree a new Trade and Investment Plan, to serve the customer and economy better in terms of increasing exports and investment and, following appropriate analysis, agree how Greater Manchester and DIT activities and resources can be better aligned and enhanced to achieve this.

**Mayoral capacity and funding**

18. The Government will launch a one-off Mayoral Capacity Fund totalling £12 million over two years, which will be available to Mayoral Combined Authorities with elected mayors, including GMCA. This fund will support the new mayors by boosting their capacity and resources to deliver for their local area.