Appendix 1

Cheshire East Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2013/14

Cheshire East Council

Chapters

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Chapter 1: Executive Summary

1.1 This is the sixth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) (previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report) produced by Cheshire East Council and covers the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. It is being published to comply with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Local Planning Authorities are required to report on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies set out in the Local Plan documents are being achieved. Local Authorities may choose which targets and indicators to include in the report, as long as they align with relevant UK and EU legislation. The primary purpose of this Report is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community.

Local Plan progress

1.2 In the last year the Council has continued to gather the evidence base and has carried out extensive consultation across the Borough to shape the emerging Local Plan. Further detail can be found in paragraphs 3.3 to 3.4 of this Report.

1.3 The Local Development Scheme was revised and came into effect in April 2012. Progress with the preparation of the Local Plan in 2013/14 has not been made in accordance with the key milestones set out in the revised Local Development Scheme, (LDS). The delay in progress has been due to extensive consultation and continuing work on the evidence base to support the Local Plan. The current Local Development Scheme is being revised and will be reported on in the next AMR.

Housing

1.4 Housing market conditions for 2013/14 are more optimistic than in recent years, with completions (798 dwellings gross) rising in Cheshire East for the third year running. Less than a quarter of completions were in Crewe and Macclesfield, with Key Service Centres, villages and rural areas increasing their share of housing completions, indicating that opportunities to access new housing are spread equitably across the Borough. A significant proportion of completions were houses, and there has been an increase in the proportion of larger family homes. Affordable housing provision decreased by 29% over the monitoring period. The number of empty homes has fallen again this year following action taken by the Council.

1.5 The Government requires all planning authorities to be able to demonstrate a five year supply of land available for new housing development. This requirement has taken on added importance with the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March, 2012 and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) issued in March, 2014. As of 31st March 2014, Cheshire East has a total deliverable housing land supply of 10,562 dwellings. This equates, with a 5% buffer, to 6.08 years supply of deliverable housing land, and with a 20% buffer this equates to a 5.32 years supply

Population

1.6 Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates indicate that the population of Cheshire East grew by 5% in the ten year period from 2003 (355,500) to 2013 (372,700). Population projections (produced in 2015 for the Local Plan) suggest that the population is likely to grow by 16% between 2010 (the base year for these projections) and 2030, bringing the total population to around 427,100.[1]

Economy

1.7 Prominent retailers and major companies have located and invested in Cheshire East over the monitoring period. Gross employment floorspace completions (26,773sqm) are higher than the previous year, representing a 23% increase. The loss of land in existing employment use to other uses (15ha) has increased compared to the previous monitoring period. Cheshire East maintains a high supply of employment land, most of which is allocated or committed for mixed use development, however, much of the supply is constituted by a small number of very large sites concentrated in a small number of settlements.

1.8 The national shop vacancy rate slightly decreased over the monitoring period taking it to 13.9%, compared to Cheshire East, which has a 11.0% vacancy rate, with six centres increasing the number of occupied units. There have been some new retail developments in town centres. There have also been new leisure developments.

Tourism

1.9 The visitor economy in Cheshire East constitutes a very significant aspect of the overall economy of the Borough, being worth about £737 million, and attracting over 13 million visitors in 2013.[2] Through the implementation of the Visitor Economy Strategy, and several grant and accreditation schemes, Cheshire East is working in partnership to make sure that sector remains strong, and tourism-related employment continues to grow.

Minerals

1.10 Aggregate sales have remained steady but relatively low in the Cheshire sub-region[3] with production levels below the annual aggregate apportionment. Whilst the wider economy continues to struggle, it is unlikely that sales of primary aggregate will increase dramatically. Cheshire East's sand and gravel landbank sits at 7.28 years, which is just above the national indicator of 7 years, although its crushed rock reserves, at 107.25 years, exceed the national indicator of at least 10 years.

1.11 Three applications to vary conditions were approved to extend the operational life of Dingle Bank Quarry near Chelford. This will take silica sand extraction at the site up to 2016 with subsequent restoration of worked areas by 2018 and plant area by 2019. An

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1 Indicators H1 and H3 in Appendix B. Sources: [A] Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates 2003 to 2013. ONS Crown Copyright 2015. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v. 1.0. [B] 2010-based population projections produced as part of the Cheshire East Housing Development Study 2015, Opinion Research Services, June 2015.

2 Indicator TC6. Source: STEAM Trend Report for 2009-14, June 2015.

3 Comprises the authority areas of Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester

application for a brine pipeline between the Warmingham brinefield and chemical works at Lostock (in Cheshire West & Chester) via the salt works at Middlewich was also approved.

Waste

1.12 Household waste arisings in Cheshire East rose slightly on the previous year, although recycling/composting rates have increased and now exceed Government targets due to the implementation of a revised collection scheme for recyclables. This reduces levels of residual waste sent to landfill. Permission was granted for a temporary waste transfer station until December 2027 at Danes Moss Landfill Site, Macclesfield principally handling municipal waste.

Environment and Climate Change

1.13 Conserving the natural environment and our built heritage continues to be of importance to Cheshire East Council. There are still historic assets at risk in the Borough. Heritage crime in the Borough is to be addressed through a new Heritage Crime Initiative, with the Council supporting the Cheshire Constabulary Heritage Watch community initiative.

1.14 Generally there has been a deterioration in air quality ratings since the previous monitoring period, with only one of the Air Quality Management Areas (A5022/A534 Sandbach) achieving improved average air quality ratings.

1.15 In terms of planning applications for renewable energy provision, no major schemes have been approved or installed in this monitoring year.

Chapter 2: Introduction

2.1 This is the sixth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) (previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report) produced by Cheshire East Council. It is being published to comply with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

2.2 This Report covers the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. It contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the effectiveness of Local Plans. It reflects ongoing changes to the national planning regime, particularly the additional flexibility and responsibility given to local communities in designing and implementing their own approach to the planning process.

2.3 Monitoring is essential in order to establish what has occurred in the Borough and how trends may be changing. It enables consideration of the effectiveness of existing policies and targets in order to determine whether changes are necessary. It provides a crucial method of feedback within the process of policy-making and implementation, whilst also identifying key challenges and opportunities. This enables adjustments and revisions to be made as necessary.

2.4 This is achieved by monitoring particular indicators. The Core Indicators are identified in Appendix A. Other indicators, identified in the Sustainability Appraisal, are in Appendix B. These will be referred to throughout the Report and shown as footnotes.

2.5 Although the Report monitors the performance of the Cheshire East Local Plan, which is in the course of preparation, in the 2013/14 monitoring period the Development Plan consisted of:

- Cheshire Replacement Minerals Local Plan (1999)
- Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan (2007)
- Congleton Borough Local Plan First Review (2005)
- Borough of Crewe and Nantwich Replacement Local Plan (2005)
- Macclesfield Borough Local Plan (2004)

2.6 The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy formed part of the Development Plan until it was revoked on 20th May 2013 along with the saved policies of the Cheshire 2016 Structure Plan Alteration contained in it.

2.7 The Government has made a number of reforms to planning legislation and guidance in recent years. Additional changes made over the monitoring period include the publication of the following documents and Regulations:

- Growth and Infrastructure Act (April 2013)
- Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (April 2013)
- Planning practice guidance for renewable and local carbon energy (July 2013)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014)

Chapter 3: Local Development Scheme

3.1 The Cheshire East Local Development Scheme (LDS) has been revised and came into effect on 30th April 2012, covering the period 2012 to 2014. It sets out Cheshire East Council's programme for the preparation of the various Local Development Documents (LDDs) with key milestones identifying target dates for achieving various stages of each of the documents it is to produce. The LDS was reviewed and updated to reflect the progress made in the preparation of the Core Strategy (now known as the Local Plan Strategy) and to set out a realistic timetable for the various documents. Table 3.1 shows a summary of the LDS milestones.

Table 3.1 Summary of LDS Milestones

Milestone	LDS date	Stage Reached	Comments
Core Strategy DPD			
Regulation 25 consultation	Jan 2009 to Oct 2012	Completed December 2013	Delay in progress due to extensive consultation and continuing work on the evidence base to support the Local Plan.
Publication consultation	Jan to Feb 2013	Underway	Delay in progress due to extensive consultation and continuing work on the evidence base to support the Local Plan.
Submission	May 2013	-	-
Pre-hearing meeting	June 2013	-	-
Examination	Aug 2013	-	-
Inspector Report	Oct 2013	-	-
Adoption	Nov 2013	-	-
Site Allocations DPD			
Regulation 25 consultation	Jan 2009 to Nov 2013	Underway	-
Publication consultation	Feb to March 2014	-	-
Submission	June 2014	-	-
Pre-hearing meeting	July 2014	-	-
Examination	Sept 2014	-	-
Inspector Report	Nov 2014	-	-
Adoption	Dec 2014	-	-

3.2 Progress with the preparation of the Local Plan in 2013/14 has not been made in accordance with the key milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme 2012 to 2014 due to the reasons set out in Table 3.1. The current LDS is being revised and will be reported on in the next AMR.

3.3 In the last year the Council has continued to gather the evidence base and has carried out extensive consultation across the Borough to shape the emerging Local Plan, as follows:

- Possible Additional Sites Proposed by Developer and Land Interests (May 2013)
- Pre-Submission Core Strategy (November to December 2013)
- Pre-Submission Core Strategy Sustainability (Integrated) Appraisal (November to December 2013
- Draft Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (November to December 2013)
- Pre-Submission Core Strategy Non-Preferred Sites (November to December 2013)
- Local Plan Strategy Submission Version (March to April 2014)
- Local Plan Strategy Sustainability (Integrated) Appraisal (March to April 2014)
- Strategy: Habitats Regulations Assessment Final Report February 2014 (March to April 2014)
- Strategy: Habitats Regulations Assessment Summary Report February 2014 (March to April 2014)
- Local Plan Strategy Policies Map (March to April 2014)

3.4 Recently completed evidence base documents are:

- New Green Belt and Strategic Open Gaps Study (September 2013)
- Green Belt Assessment (September 2013)
- Indoor Leisure Facilities Development Statement (September 2013)
- Draft Core Strategy and CIL Viability Assessment (October 2013)
- Assessment of Additional Brownfield Potential for Housing Development (November 2013)
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan (March 2014)
- Local Plan Strategy Statement of Consultation (March 2014)
- Submission Sites Justification Paper (March 2014)
- Submission Non-Preferred Sites Justification Paper (March 2014)
- Housing Background Paper (March 2014)
- Employment Background Paper (March 2014)
- Population Projections and Forecasts Background Paper (March 2014)
- Local Plan Strategy Overview document (March 2014)
- Cheshire Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (March 2014)

Duty to Cooperate

3.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes a requirement for public bodies to cooperate on cross-boundary planning issues. The Council has held regular meetings with neighbouring authorities and other bodies in order to make sure that plan-making in the wider area is comprehensive and logical. A Duty to Cooperate Statement of Compliance is being produced.

Chapter 4: Housing

4.1 In England 112,630 houses were completed in the 12 months to March 2014. This is 4 per cent higher than the previous year. The current level of completions is 36 per cent below the peak level of 2007. Private enterprise housing completions were 6 per cent higher than in the year before whilst completions by housing associations remained stable (0 per cent change) over the same period.[4] DCLG no longer collate and report on data by region however they report on district and Local Enterprise Partnerships. In England, 176 out of 326 authorities reported an increase in completions over the 12 months to March 2014. The geographic spread of increases and decreases is very mixed. The average age of first-time buyers is now 37.[5]

4.2 The number of completions in Cheshire East has risen again with 798 dwellings (gross) completed in 2013/14. Dwellings lost through demolition, change of use or conversion amount to 135 homes, resulting in a net figure of 663 additional dwellings across the Borough.[6] The North West of England Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) and the saved policies from the Cheshire Structure Plan were revoked by the Government on 20th May 2013. These are no longer part of the Statutory Development Plan. However the North West Regional Spatial Strategy proposed a requirement of 20,700 dwellings for Cheshire East for the period 2003 to 2021, which equates to an average yearly housing figure of 1,150 dwellings. Since 2002/03 11,634 (net) dwellings have been completed, hence the average number of dwellings built each year between 2002/03 and 2013/14 is 970. As illustrated by Figure 4.1, in excess of a 1,000 dwellings were built each year between 2002 and 2008, with a peak in 2005/6 of almost 1,500 dwellings. The national downturn in housebuilding then impacted Cheshire East, with a significant decrease in the number of homes built. The period 2013/14 demonstrates a slight increase in completions on the previous year, a tentative signal that the housing market is showing signs of improvement.

4 Housebuilding: March quarter 2014, England (Department for Communities and Local Government) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/311515/House_Building_Release_-_Mar_Qtr_2014v3.pdf
5 http://www.mortgageintroducer.com/mortgages/246147/5/Industry_in_depth/First_time_buyer_average_age_is_now_37.htm
6 Statistics source is Cheshire East Council Housing Database unless otherwise stated.

Figure 4.1 Net Housing Completions

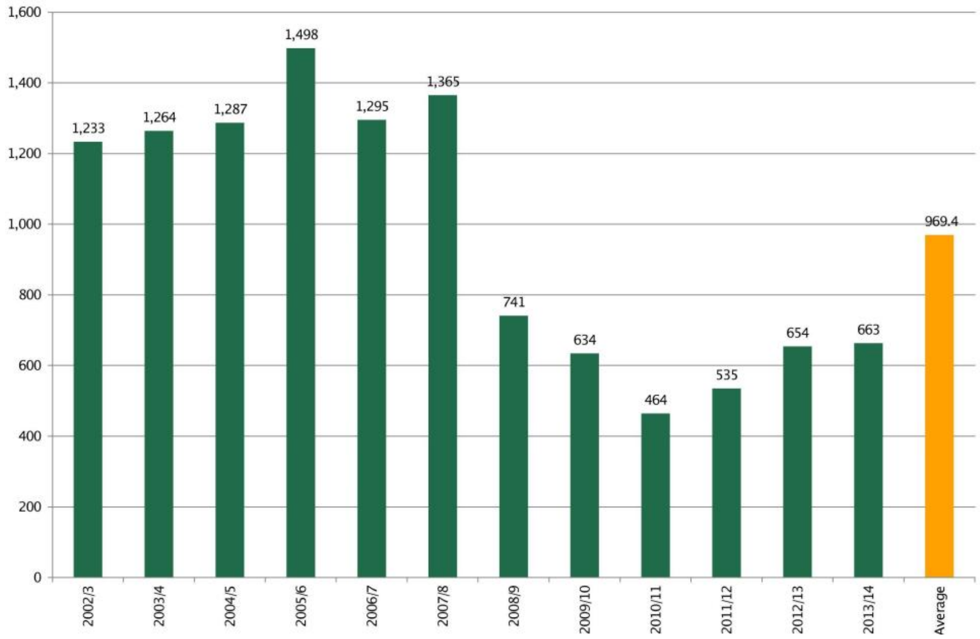
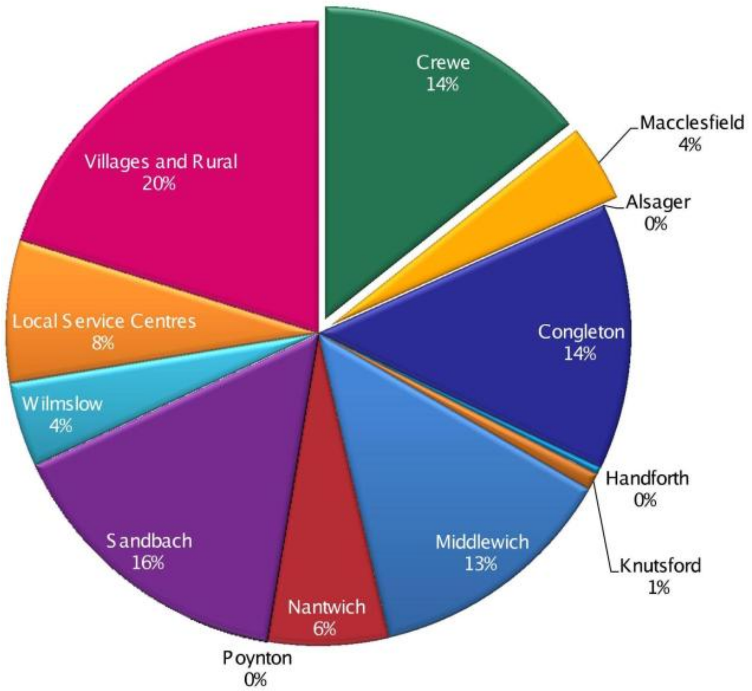
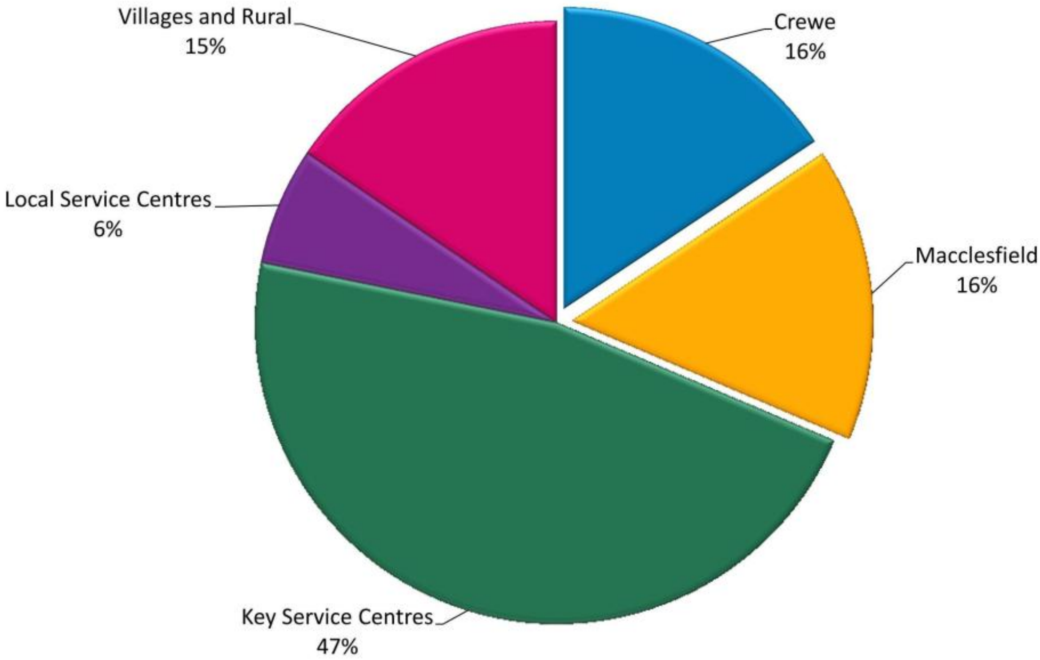


Figure 4.2 Location of Completed Dwellings (2013/14)



Housing

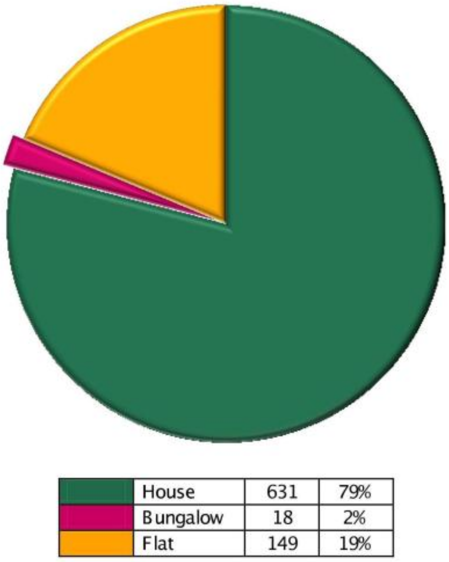
Figure 4.3 Completions by Location from 2009



4.3 In 2013/2014 18% of completions were located in the Principal Towns of Crewe and Macclesfield. Key Service Centres received a 54% share, with 15% of that focused in Sandbach, 14% in Congleton and 13% in Middlewich. Local Service Centres witnessed 7% of the completions, and villages/rural areas saw 20%. Between 2009 and 2013 the Principal Towns have seen 32% of the Borough's housing completions, with the Key Service Centres witnessing 47%. 15% of the Borough's housing completions have been in the villages and rural areas, with 6% being in the Local Service Centres.

4.4 A significant proportion of the dwellings completed in 2013/14 were houses, accounting for 79% of all completions. This is more than last year's figure of 64%. Bungalows contributed to only 2% of completions, whilst the percentage of flats has decreased to 19%, from 33% the previous year. No extra care apartments were completed during the year.

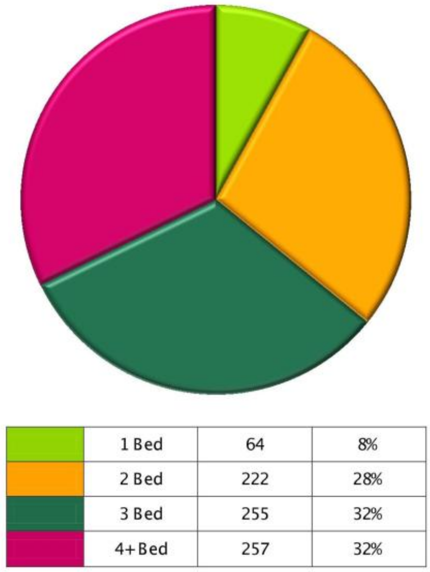
Figure 4.4 Type of Dwelling Completed (2013/14)



4.5 Of the 649 houses or bungalows completed in 2013/14, 69% were detached or semi-detached properties, with just over a third being terraced properties. This is a similar pattern to that observed in 2012/13.

4.6 Properties completed during the monitoring period demonstrate a mix of sizes. The percentage share of 1-bedroomed homes has decreased by 6% in comparison to the previous year. The provision of 2-bedroomed units has decreased from 33% to 28%, with the provision of both 3 and 4-bedroomed homes increasing on the previous year.

Figure 4.5 Size of Dwelling Completed (2013/14)



4.7 The National Planning Policy Framework Core Principles encourage the re-use of previously developed land. Between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014, 67% of completions were on brownfield sites, compared to 75% of completions the previous year.

4.8 The percentage of new housing developments at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare or more has fallen to 46%, compared to 56% in 2012/13. There has been an increase of 10% in developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare.

Table 4.1 Density of New Housing Developments by Year

		2012/13		2013/14	
		No. of Dwellings	Percentage	No. of Dwellings	Percentage
Density of New Dwellings	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	309	44%	434	54%
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	95	13%	173	22%
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	306	43%	191	24%

4.9 During the period 2013/14, 116 sites have been started, which is an increase on the previous monitoring period. The majority of starts are small sites, however a number of larger sites have also been started, including a new development of 269 homes in Sandbach, 143 homes in Crewe and 121 homes in Disley. Some of the more significant sites of ten or more dwellings are listed in Table 4.2.

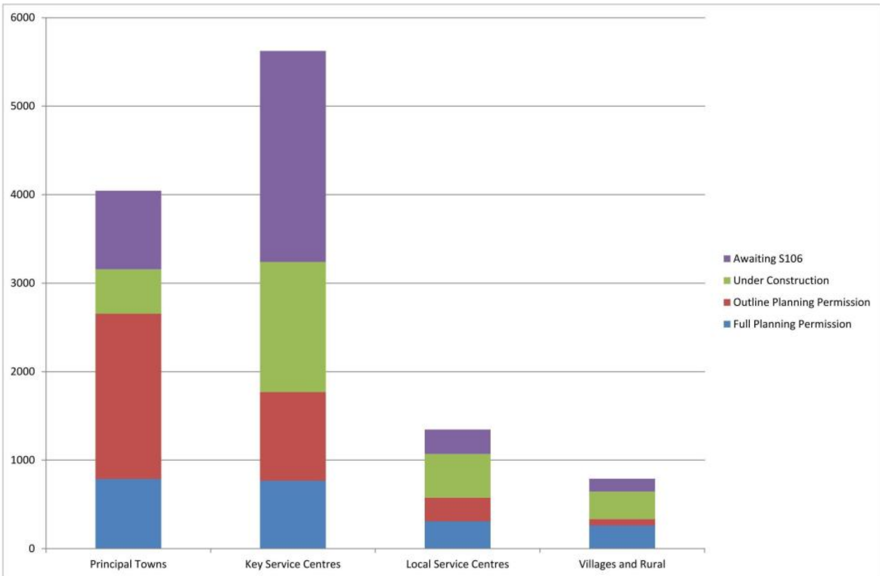
Table 4.2 Significant Sites Started (2013/14)

Site	Number of Dwellings Proposed (Gross)
Butley Hall, Scott Road, Prestbury	10
Land adjacent to 97 Broughton Road, Crewe	11
The Woodlands, Shady Grove, Alsager	12
Royal Scot, Plane Tree Drive, Crewe	14
Dystelegh Court, Greenhill Walk, Disley	15
Winlowe, Bank Street, Macclesfield	15
Land south of Tudor Way, Congleton	16
89A Bradfield Road, Crewe	16
Rockwood Inn, 204 Alton Street, Crewe	20
Linden Court, Hungerford Avenue, Crewe	22
Land off St Anne's Lane, Nantwich	24
Oakdean Court, Wilmslow	29
Land off Hassall Road, Sandbach	39
Land on Sheppenhall Lane, Aston	43
South Cheshire College of further Education, Dane Bank Avenue, Crewe	50
Kestrel Engineering, Brook Street, Congleton	54
Land at COG Training and Conference Centre, Crewe Road, Nantwich	59
Land south of Crewe Road, Alsager	65
Fibrestar Site, Redhouse Lane, Disley	121
Bombardier Transportations, West Street, Crewe	143
Land south of Hind Heath Road, Sandbach	269

4.10 The number of dwellings started on sites this year is 1,026. This is an increase of 449 from the previous year. It includes a number of dwellings on newly started sites (identified above) and several on sites that were already under construction prior to the monitoring period.

4.11 There has been a 20% increase in the number of sites granted planning permission this year: 346 permissions were granted in the year 2013/14, which equates to permission for 6,011 dwellings (gross). 37% of the dwellings given planning permission were in the Principal Towns of Crewe and Macclesfield, with 37% also in the Key Service Centres. The remaining 26% of dwellings were permitted in Local Service Centres, villages and rural areas.

Figure 4.6 Location of Commitments by Type



4.12 At 31st March 2014 there were a number of sites with planning permission that remained unimplemented or under construction, as well as sites awaiting the signing of a Section 106 Agreement. These sites have a remaining capacity for 11,803 dwellings. 34% of the dwellings are in the Principal Towns of Crewe and Macclesfield, whilst a further 48% are in the Key Service Centres of Alsager, Congleton, Handforth, Knutsford, Middlewich, Nantwich, Poynton, Sandbach and Wilmslow. The remaining 18% of dwellings are in Local Service Centres and villages. The locational split of these pipeline developments has changed from 2012/13, with an increase in Principal Towns and Key Service Centre commitments and a decrease in Local Service Centre and village commitments. Figure 4.6 provides the breakdown in terms of numbers of dwellings.

Affordable Housing

4.13 According to Land Registry data[7] the average house price in Cheshire East in March 2014 was £151,800. This is up 3.8% on the same month of 2013. In the North West, house prices grew more slowly (up 2.7% over the same twelve-month period, to reach £108,700), but in England and Wales, house price inflation was higher (6.0% for the year to March 2014, bringing the average to £168,800).

4.14 Average house prices in Cheshire East by house type were as follows in March 2014: detached house £259,200; semi-detached £134,500; terraced £105,400; and flat £126,500.[8]

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7 Indicator H12: Land Registry data. Downloaded on 28/8/15 from http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/hpi
8 Land Registry data. Downloaded on 28/8/15 from http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/hpi

4.15 Table 4.3 shows the number of affordable units completed over the last four years. In 2013/14, 16% of the dwellings built were affordable. This is a decrease of 53 dwellings on the number of affordable dwellings built in 2012/13.

Table 4.3 H11: Provision of Affordable Homes

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
170	214	184	131

Empty Homes

4.16 The Government is keen to reduce the number of houses that are standing empty. There is now an added incentive of the New Homes Bonus, which rewards bringing empty homes back into use. In Cheshire East there has been a reduction in the number of empty homes for the fifth year running. Information taken from the Empty Homes Agency[9] suggests that at October 2013, there were 4,515 empty homes in Cheshire East. This represents a significant drop over the last three years; in 2010, the Borough had 6,189 empty homes. 1.22% of these have been vacant for more than 6 months.

4.17 The number of empty homes in Cheshire East represents 2.7% of the Borough's total housing stock. This is lower than levels recorded in the North West (3.7%) and the national rate (2.8%).

4.18 The Council is taking action to reduce the number of empty homes by working with owners in a number of ways:

- Two dedicated posts to liaise with owners to bring empty homes back into use;
- A leasing scheme in partnership with Wulvern, Peaks and Plains Housing Trust, Plus Dane, Regenda and Great Places, offering options for leasing properties, including financing options for renovation works;
- A proactive approach through area based surveys to gain a better understanding of the problems associated with empty properties;
- Prioritising and targeting of problematic empty properties (risk based matrix scoring system) and pursuing more rigorous enforcement measures;
- Interest-free loans for renovations; and
- Change in the Council Tax discount for properties empty for longer than 2 years – now 150% discount.

Housing Supply

4.19 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Local Planning Authorities to 'boost significantly the supply of housing', and to 'illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period'. The Local Plan Strategy Submission Version was published in March 2014, however this plan is subject to formal Examination and therefore does not constitute an adopted Local Plan. The Submission

9 Indicator H16: Empty Homes Agency

Version indicates the proposed housing requirement and how this will be met over the Local Plan period, however this is likely to change as a result of the Local Plan process and procedures through to formal adoption.

4.20 As of 31st March 2014, Cheshire East has a total deliverable housing land supply of 10,562 dwellings. This equates, with a 5% buffer, to 6.08 years supply of deliverable housing land, and with a 20% buffer this equates to a 5.32 years supply, as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Housing Land Supply to 1st April 2014

Base Date 1st April 2014	
Element	**Dwellings**
Five year housing land supply need (1,180 dpa x5)	5,900
Backlog	2,370
Total housing need (Sedgefield)	8,270
With 5% buffer applied	8,684 (1,737 dpa)
With 20% buffer applied	9,924 (1,985 dpa)
Total supply as at 31st March 2014	10,562
With 5% buffer applied	6.08 years
With 20% buffer applied	5.32

4.21 The full details of this supply are included in a separate paper, published 14 October 2104 and available on the Council's website.[10] In addition this paper gives an updated position to the housing land supply to 31st August 2014. The update concluded that at 31st August 2014 the Council could demonstrate a 6.36 years supply based on 5% buffer and 5.57% years supply with a 20% buffer.

Appeals

4.22 The key findings of housing-related appeals during the monitoring period show that, generally, the material considerations of the proposals outweigh departures from/conflicts with the Development Plan. It is also worth noting that the Council's calculation of 5 year housing supply was not supported at a number of planning appeals.

4.23 An outline application in Handforth for continuing care retirement community (care village) comprising a 58 bedroomed care home, 47 close care cottages and 15 shared ownership affordable dwellings (12/1578M), on safeguarded land was allowed. The Inspector found that the element of Policy GC7 of the Macclesfield Borough Local Plan that designates that safeguarded land was out of date. The proposal should therefore be considered in the context of whether any adverse impacts resulting from the proposal would significantly and demonstrably outweigh its benefits. The Inspector concluded that

10 Cheshire East Council Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement, September 2014

the proposal would result in benefits, as there is a current and future identified need for the proposal and these represent material considerations sufficient to justify a departure from the development plan.

4.24 An outline application for up to 270 dwellings in Nantwich (12/2440N) went to appeal due to the Council's failure to issue a decision in the prescribed period (the site already had planning permission for 240 dwellings). This appeal was recovered for the Secretary of State's determination due to the number of units proposed and the site size. The Secretary of State agreed with the Inspector's conclusions to allow the appeal, whereby it was found that there would be no significant implications resulting from the difference in providing up to 270 dwellings on the site, as opposed to up to 240 in the already permitted scheme.

4.25 An outline application for up to 160 dwellings in Sandbach (12/1903C) went to appeal due to the Council's failure to issue a decision in the prescribed period. The Inspector allowed the appeal due to the lack of a five year housing land supply, and the benefit the provision of affordable housing would bring. The Inspector acknowledged that there was conflict with the development plan, but the harm identified to landscape, loss of BMV land, and the loss of outlook for local residents would not amount to significant and demonstrable harm that would outweigh the benefits of the scheme.

4.26 In the case of 12/1670C, which was an application for 30 dwellings in Alsager, the Inspector acknowledged that there would be harmful effects on the character and appearance of the area; however these were found to be moderate, minor, or short term. The Council was found not to have a five year supply of housing land. The Inspector found that the proposal would contribute to local needs, and stated that this benefit is not outweighed by the limited harm the development would cause; therefore the appeal was allowed.

4.27 Although there was a conflict with policies in the Borough of Crewe and Nantwich Replacement Local Plan 2011, an outline application for a residential development in Crewe (11/3010N) was allowed. This was due to the lack of a five year housing land supply, the contribution the proposal would make to meeting the need for market and affordable housing, and that the proposal would constitute a sustainable form of development.

4.28 An appeal for some 51 dwellings (11/2212N) in Shavington was allowed due to the lack of a five year housing land supply, and that there would be economic, social and environmental benefits from the proposal, for example the provision of open-market and affordable housing, and the proposed areas of Public Open Space would exceed policy RT.3 in the Borough of Crewe and Nantwich Replacement local Plan 2011. The Inspector concluded that the proposal would constitute sustainable development.

4.29 Two outline applications in Congleton, both for for 40 dwellings (12/3028C, and 12/3025C), went to appeal due to the Council's failure to issue a decision in the prescribed period. The Inspector allowed the appeals due to the lack of a five year housing land supply, the benefits the development would provide, for example affordable housing, and that the identified harm (intrusion into the open countryside, and impact on the character of the area) does not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits.

4.30 In the case of 12/2309N, which was an outline application for 10 dwellings in Hankelow, the Inspector afforded little weight to the emerging Core Strategy. The Council did not have a five year supply of housing land, and it was found that the proposal would constitute sustainable development, therefore the appeal was allowed.

4.31 An application for 25 dwellings in Somerford 12/3807C was allowed although the Inspector concluded that the proposal would not comply with policies relating to development in the countryside or the Infill Boundary Line and that there would also be undoubted reliance on the private car for many journeys. However, the Inspector found that these adverse impacts would not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework as a whole. Of particular importance is the provision of market and affordable homes, which would help address housing need and the reduction of the land supply deficit.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

4.32 The AMR 2010/11 included a detailed evaluation of the Indices of Deprivation, which combine a number of economic, social and environmental indicators to assess and identify levels of deprivation in particular areas. It remains the most up-to-date analysis, as the Indices have not been updated over the intervening monitoring periods. Please refer to the AMR 2010/11 for more information.

4.33 The following initiatives continue to partner the Council with the Local Area Partnerships (LAPs) in order to support Cheshire East's areas of deprivation:

- Neighbourhood level community budgeting on the Moss Estate (Macclesfield);
- NEETs Project in St Barnabas (Crewe) working to reduce the number of NEETS (young people Not in Education, Employment or Training);
- Health improvement and other community-led work in Cledford (Middlewich) and Buglawton (Congleton) following asset-mapping exercises undertaken in 2012;
- Community First panels and neighbourhood grants in Crewe North and Crewe South;
- Neighbourhood Working with community groups in a wide range of neighbourhoods including Buglawton (Congleton), Crewe West, Crewe St Barnabas, Sherborne (Crewe East), Crewe South, Cledford, Middlewich, Radway Estate (Alsager), Bromley Farm (Congleton), Moss Estate, Upton Priory, Weston and Ivy, (Macclesfield), Colshaw Farm (Wilmslow), and Longridge (Knutsford);
- Development of Community Groups - Gresty, Friends of St Barnabas, North and South Panels;
- Twister Sister/Mister ASB and Mentoring support programme developed from Big Sister pilot - two schemes delivered with one in Sir William Stanier School 10 pupils and 1 at Kingsgrove 12 girls and 8 boys (first scheme for boys). Challenge Me was also launched - a boot camp and mentoring programme delivered in Kingsgrove targeting 17 boys;
- Community Garden Project - St Barnabas Hall scheme continues (WW1 garden was created at Leighton Hospital as part of the NEET project at St Barnabas, 2014);
- Foodbank in Crewe and Nantwich - ongoing support regarding the promotion of collection of food items and referrals to banks by the way of community hubs;
- Debt Management Support - support given to Christian's against poverty for debt management workshops and 121 support worker;

- Talking Heads - intergenerational project linking attitudes to learning using arts as a tool to engage elders in the community - pilot projects in Crewe East and Crewe South - completed in 2013;
- Winter Resilience - supporting elders/vulnerable people with winter warmth, fuel reduction - campaigns targeting over 75's delivered across CE in 2013/14;
- Crewe Youth Voice;
- Annual Health and Wellbeing Fayre - Crewe Health Fayre reached over 500 residents at its annual fayre;
- Streetsafe;
- Homework Clubs on Longridge, Wistaston Green (Crewe), Claughton Avenue and Brook House Estate - 2013/14 saw the launch of BASE run by YMCA afterschool activity, homework and tea club at the YMCA, Georges Community Centre, Bethaney Hall;
- Over 50's clubs and luncheons - a number of new clubs and activity session added in 2013/14 at Jubilee House and Georges Community Centre sessions, Union Street Senior Club, OCEAN Seniors including Knit and Natter, Flower arranging, holistic therapies, craft clubs, WW1 art group;
- Employment Groups have been set up in Congleton, Alsager, Sandbach, Middlewich and Holmes Chapel to develop work clubs, with the potential to roll this out in other LAP areas - Work Clubs delivered from Georges Community Centre, Eagle Bridge Health Centre; and
- Working with a Buglawton community group to develop a neglected church hall into a community facility local people will value and use.

Fuel Poverty

4.34 A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. A number of factors determine whether a household is in fuel poverty or not, including the energy efficiency of a home, household income, and the cost of fuel. The latest (2013) figures show that, in Cheshire East, 14,300 households (8.8% of all the Borough's households) are in fuel poverty. This compares to 10.9% of households in the North West region and 10.4% of those in England.[11]

Local Housing Strategy

4.35 The AMR 2010/11 recorded the decision to produce a local housing strategy to complement the Sub-Regional Housing Strategy. The Strategy, which prioritised resident and stakeholder engagement in its creation, has been adopted and focuses on the unique opportunities and challenges in Cheshire East at this time of significant change in the housing sector. The Cheshire East Housing Strategy, 'Moving Forward', will act as a five year plan for housing for 2011 to 2016.

4.36 The Strategy outlines the housing vision and includes specific projects and proposals and is structured around the following objectives:

- Delivering market and affordable housing;
- Making the best use of our existing stock;

11 Indicator H18: Sub-regional Fuel Poverty – England 2013 – Low Income High Costs definition , DECC, May 2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics

- Meeting the needs of our most vulnerable residents;
- Meeting the needs of an ageing population; and
- Investing in our neighbourhoods.

Conclusion

4.37 Despite the difficult economic conditions and their impact on the construction industry, the net number of houses built yearly in Cheshire East has increased for the third year running. The Principal Towns as a whole saw a decrease in the share of completions, with Key Service Centres receiving a greater share than in the previous year. This indicates a greater spread of new housing provision across the Borough, increasing local people's ability to access new homes. The completions encompass a mix of house types and sizes, with development at a lower density overall than in the previous year. There has been an increase in larger family homes.

4.38 The increase in housing completions is accompanied by a decrease in affordable homes completed this year, with the number of empty homes also falling due to action taken by the Council. The implementation of the Council's Local Housing Strategy, 'Moving Forward', is now in place and sets a framework for meeting the housing needs of local residents.

4.39 There has been an increase in the number of construction starts on dwellings during the monitoring period and a 20% increase in the number of residential proposals granted planning permission.

4.40 The Government requires all planning authorities to be able to demonstrate a five year supply of readily available housing land. As of 31st March 2014, Cheshire East has a total deliverable housing land supply of 10,562 dwellings. This equates, with a 5% buffer, to 6.08 years supply of deliverable housing land, and with a 20% buffer this equates to a 5.32 years supply. The Council's calculation of its 5 year housing supply has not been supported by some Planning Inspector's at appeal.

Actions Needed

4.41 Key actions needed in relation to planning for housing in Cheshire East are:

- Make sure that Cheshire East has a robust 5 year supply of housing land.
- Make sure that affordable houses are being provided on appropriate sites.
- Monitor the effects of the Interim Statement on Affordable Housing.
- Explore how the Council can use its assets to deliver more affordable housing.

Chapter 5: Economy

5.1 Cheshire East's local economy constitutes around 7% of the North West's total economic output (Gross Value Added).[12] The Borough is home to more businesses than any other unitary authority in the region, except for Manchester. Its 18,100 companies[13] include international manufacturing businesses such as AstraZeneca, BAE Systems, and Bentley Motors. A tenth of the North West's top 500 companies have their head office in Cheshire East and the Borough has more of these top 500 firms than anywhere outside Manchester.[14]

5.2 Since 2013, the UK has shown signs of a significant recovery, with economic output (Gross Domestic Product) having now grown strongly – by 0.6% in the second quarter of 2013 (April to June) and by 0.7%, 0.4% and 0.9% respectively in each of the three subsequent quarters (2013 Q3, 2013 Q4 and 2014 Q1). This equates to an annual GDP growth rate of around 2.7%. However, even by the end of 2014 Q1, GDP was still only 1.6% above its pre-recession (2008 Q1) peak, whilst ONS' mid-year population estimates indicate that, between mid 2008 and mid 2013, the UK population grew by 3.7%. Hence, in terms of GDP per head, the UK was still below its pre-recession level in 2013/14.[15]

5.3 In Great Britain, the broad measure of unemployment (covering all jobless people aged 16+ who are available for and actively looking for work or waiting to start work) rose from 1.56m in 2007/08 to 2.51m by 2011/12, before falling to 2.27m (2013/14 figure). In Cheshire East, this measure of unemployment was 6,800 in 2007/08, rising to 12,500 in 2009/10, but falling back to 9,300 by 2013/14. The latter (2013/14) figure equates to an overall unemployment rate of 5.0% (compared to 6.6% in 2009/10), which is significantly lower than the rates for the North West and Great Britain (7.8% and 7.2% respectively).[16][17]

5.4 The 2011 Cheshire & Warrington Business Needs Survey, undertaken by Cheshire East Council in partnership with other Cheshire and Warrington bodies, suggested that 33% of Cheshire East businesses had experienced an increase in turnover in the previous 12 months (that is 2010 to 2011), whilst only 26% reported a decrease. However, there was little difference between the proportion expecting the business climate to improve

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12 Source: Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach) NUTS3 Tables, ONS, December 2014. Statistic based on data for 201

13 Indicator E4. Source: Business Demography – 2013: Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survivals, ONS, November 2014. Commentary based on data for 2013

14 Source: Cheshire East Annual Property Report 2013 http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/business/employment_sites_and_premises/commercial_property_report.aspx

15 Sources: [A] Second Estimate of GDP, Quarter 2 (April to June) 2015, ONS statistical release, 28 August 2015): http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/naa2/second-estimate-of-gdp/q2-2015/stb-2nd-est-gdp.html. [B] ONS mid-year population estimates 2008 to 2013. ONS Crown Copyright 2015. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v. 1.0.

16 Indicator E5. Sources: [1] Cheshire East data: Model-based estimates of unemployment, April 2004 - March 2005 to April 2013 – March 2014, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. [2] NW and GB data: Annual Population Survey April 2004 – March 2005 to April 2013 – March 2014, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright

17 These broad unemployment rates measure the broad unemployment count as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 and above.

over the following 12 months (27%) and the proportion anticipating a deterioration in the climate (26%). Even so, more than a quarter (27%) of the Borough's businesses intended to expand their geographic market over the next 12 months (that is 2011 to 2012).[18]

5.5 Several companies have invested in Cheshire East over the monitoring period, and others have indicated their intention to do so. This includes new and existing companies:

- Prominent retailers have been attracted to the Borough, including Sainsbury's and Next.
- The US-owned Waters Corporation is in the process of centralising its North West operations on the former Stamford Lodge site in Wilmslow, having obtained permission and commenced construction on a new facility to provide headquarters, research and development, and manufacturing for its mass spectrometry business.
- Bruntwood has been granted planning permission to double the size of the office space at Booths Hall in Knutsford.
- Bentley announced that it will invest £800 million to develop a new sports utility vehicle at its Crewe headquarters, creating over 1,000 jobs.
- Astra Zeneca announced the development of a £120 million facility at its Macclesfield complex to manufacture its treatment for prostate cancer creating 300 jobs.

Local Enterprise Partnership

5.6 Cheshire East is part of the Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), which was established in March 2011 and is made up of business, local authority, academia and voluntary sector representatives. Its vision going forward is to make Cheshire and Warrington the best performing economy outside of the South East and the Local Plan Strategy seeks to contribute towards achieving that vision.

5.7 The LEP is working with Government to define a clear and robust growth strategy for the investment of both Government and European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and has prepared and submitted both a Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and ESIF Plan for delivery in 2015/16.

Economic Development and Employment Land

Table 5.1 E12 and E13: Floorspace Completions in Cheshire East (2013/14)

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Sui Generis	Mixed Use	Total
Gross sqm	1,648	19,753	907	1,994	1,032	825	0	614	**26,773**
Net sqm	-1,927	19,121	857	1,185	-37,464	-1,404	0	-381	**-20,013**
PDL[1] sqm	1,280	19,753	37	1,994	1,032	778	0	614	**25,488**
% on PDL	78	100	4	100	100	94	0	100	**95**

18 Source: Cheshire East report, Cheshire & Warrington Business Needs Survey 2011. Survey undertaken by BMG Research on behalf of the Cheshire and Warrington Local Authorities and the Cheshire & Warrington Enterprise Commission. Note: Interviews took place in Jan to Feb 2011, so the responses relate to businesses' views at that time (for example in the question about turnover, the 'previous twelve months' means early 2010 to early 2011).

1. Previously developed land

5.8 Table 5.1 reveals that gross employment floorspace completions are higher than the previous year, representing a 23% increase.[19]

5.9 Most of the floorspace completions in 2013/14 are accounted for by changes of use from non-employment uses to employment use. This is reflected in the high proportion of developments completed on previously developed land during the monitoring period.

Epsom Avenue, Handforth

5.10 The majority of the gross floorspace completed was located in the rural areas in Cheshire East. This included 19,753sqm at Stanford Lodge, Wilmslow.

5.11 From 30th May 2013 permitted development rights regarding the change of use of offices to residential were introduced. Premises in B1(a) office use can change to C3 residential use, subject to prior approval covering flooding, highways and transport issues and contamination. The Council has had nine notifications for changes of use from B1a office to C3 residential. There is, however, no requirement to notify the area of loss.

Employment Land Take-Up

5.12 Employment land take-up rates for 2013/14 are shown in Table 5.2. It is important to note that, as with the employment land supply data, the land take-up figures exclude extensions and infill developments on existing employment sites that are not available to the wider business community (for example owner occupier sites).

5.13 The table provides a 'gross' amount of land taken-up for employment uses. The second row of the table accounts for land that has been converted from one employment use to another; such land is deducted from the gross figure to calculate the 'net' take-up, as shown in the final row.

5.14 The proportion of gross land taken up in the Principal Towns and Key Service Centres in Cheshire East was only 16%, due to a 15.1 ha proposal for the the construction of a mass spectrometry building at Stanford Lodge, Wilmslow.

Table 5.2 E14: Employment Land Take-Up (2013/14)

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Sui Generis	Mixed Use	Total
Gross Land Take-up ha	1.06	15.10	0.16	0.27	0.40	0.13	0.00	2.32	**19.44**

19 Floorspace completions include extensions and infill development at existing employment facilities

Economy

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Sui Generis	Mixed Use	Total
Redevelopments and Changes of Use ha	0.00	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.00	1.85	**17.15**
Net Land Take-up ha	1.06	0.00	0.16	0.27	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.47	**2.29**

Employment Land Supply

5.15 Table 5.3 below shows the employment land supply across Cheshire East as at the end of March 2014.[20] It is important to note that, as with the employment land take-up data, the land supply figures exclude extensions and infill developments on existing employment sites because this land is already considered to be in employment use.

5.16 The gross supply figures include changes of use or the redevelopment of sites already in one form of employment use to another employment use.

Table 5.3 E15: Employment Land Supply as at 31st March 2014

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Sui Generis	Mixed Use	Total
Gross Supply ha	6.59	0.00	0.00	10.20	0.00	0.09	0.00	192.88	**209.76**

5.17 About 52% of the gross supply is land that is allocated in the former District's Local Plans; 31% has planning permission and 17% is under construction. A substantial proportion of the supply is accounted for by a small number of very large sites, including:

- South Macclesfield Development Area, Macclesfield: this is an allocated 22 ha site located west of the Lyme Green Business Park.
- Basford East, Crewe: This site is allocated in the Crewe and Nantwich Local Plan for employment uses and covers an area of almost 50 ha.
- Basford West, Crewe: This planning permission has an area of nearly 42 ha, and provides for office, warehouse and industrial accommodation and associated infrastructure.
- Midpoint 18 (remaining plots from early phases), Middlewich: an outline planning permission covers an area of around 41 ha. Parts of this site have commenced under reserved matters planning permissions, leaving around 34 ha to be developed.
- Midpoint 18 Phase 3, Middlewich: This outline application covers an area of 53 ha and proposes a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses, as well as a limited amount of leisure and tourism development including a hotel.

20 Core Indicator BD3

5.18 In addition to the allocated and committed supply of employment sites, a number of planning applications for employment uses have been approved by the Council and are awaiting completion of Section106 legal Agreements. These are shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Planning Applications awaiting Section 106 Agreements as at 31st March 2014

Application Reference	Location	Proposal	Site Area (ha)	Proposed Use(s)
13/3293M	Booths Park, Chelford Road, Knutsford	Outline application including details of access and layout for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of up to 21,035 sq m gross B1a office accommodation, car parking, landscaping and associated works at Booths Park, Knutsford	6.3	B1a
13/2035N	Land at the former Wardle Airfield, Wardle	Outline application Including means of access for employment development comprising light industry, general industrial and storage and distribution uses (B1(C)/B2/B8 use classes.	62.4	B1c, B2, B8

Employment Land Losses

5.19 Table 5.5 summarises the amount of employment land either lost through development or committed (that is land with planning permission or under construction) to other non-employment land uses. The amount of employment land lost this year has increased compared to last years figure of 3.78 ha. The majority of the present year's losses were from B2 uses. 22.04 ha of land are committed as potential employment losses.

Table 5.5 E16: Employment Land Losses (2013/14)

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Sui Generis	Mixed Use	Total
Potential Loss at 31st March 2014 (ha)	0.10	0.00	0.22	0.01	21.05	0.08	0.00	0.59	**22.04**
Actual Loss during 2013/14 (ha)	1.91	0.00	0.05	0.04	12.36	0.50	0.00	0.14	**15.00**

Appeals

5.20 There were no appeals in relation to employment schemes during the monitoring period.

Town Centres and Major Regeneration Schemes

5.21 In 2011, a joint Retail Study for Cheshire was produced for Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester Councils. It identifies a network of centres and provides retail capacity and health check information for several towns. It indicates more sustainable shopping patterns, however:

Middlewich

- there is capacity for additional convenience goods floorspace in Macclesfield (after taking into account existing commitments);
- in the longer term there will be capacity for additional comparison goods floorspace, which should be mainly focused in Crewe and Macclesfield; and
- the study showed that there is a need for a major new leisure destination in one of the Borough's larger centres due to a qualitative need for new cinema provision and an identified capacity for ten-pin bowling and bingo facilities.

5.22 The retail sector faced challenging conditions during the 2008 to 2009 recession and the period of economic weakness that followed (2009 to 2012). However, retail activity has grown strongly in the last year: between the first quarter of 2013 (January to March) and the same quarter of 2014, the volume of retail sales increased by 3.5% (though this partly reflects the unseasonally cold weather in March 2013) and was up 0.7% on the previous (October to December 2013) quarter.[21] Even so, a key constraint that continued to limit high street activity in 2013/14 was the lack of growth in real (inflation-adjusted) earnings. Between the first quarter of 2013 (January to March) and the same period of 2014, regular pay grew by 1.3% and total pay by 1.8%; the latter figure is only slightly above the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate for the year to March 2014 (1.6%) and both total and regular pay growth had generally lagged behind the CPI inflation rate for the preceding five years.[22] The high street also faces increasing competition from online retailers.

5.23 The proportion of retail units lying vacant across the UK has fallen slightly to 13.9% during the monitoring period. The North West was identified as the worst performing region, with a vacancy rate of 17%, however this is an improvement on the previous year.[23]

5.24 Town centres in Cheshire East have continued to see an overall decrease in the number of vacant shop units.

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21 Source: 'Retail Sales, July 2015' ONS statistical release, 20 August 2015: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/rsi/retail-sales/july-2015/index.html. The figures quoted above are seasonally adjusted.

22 Sources: EARN01 (seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings) data tables, 'Labour Market Statistics, August 2014', ONS statistical release, 12 August 2015: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/august-2015/index.html; 'Consumer Price Inflation, July 2015', ONS statistical release, 18 August 2015: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/cpi/consumer-price-indices/july-2015/index.html

23 http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-26107287

5.25 With an overall vacancy level of 11.0%, Cheshire East falls below the average national vacancy rate of 13.9%, and far below the North West average of 17%. Table 5.6 shows that the picture varies across the Borough. Whilst six centres have successfully increased the number of occupied units, only four centres have regressed, which are Crewe town centre, Nantwich, Sandbach and Wilmslow. Congleton, Crewe town centre/Nantwich Road, and Middlewich are especially concerning, as they exceed the national average vacancy rate. (See also Table C1, Appendix C).[24]

Table 5.6 R1: Vacancy Levels (2013/14)

Centre	No. Units			%
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Alderley Edge	3	6	4	4.4
Alsager	13	10	8	6.8
Congleton	55	53	50	16.0
Crewe Town Centre	39	47	52	22.5
Crewe, Nantwich Road	21	24	24	14.9
Handforth	8	10	10	13.0
Knutsford	23	19	16	6.6
Macclesfield	83	68	68	11.6
Middlewich	18	19	17	17.7
Nantwich	16	7	8	3.2
Poynton	7	6	5	4.0
Sandbach	23	21	22	9.2
Wilmslow	22	21	26	9.3
Total	**331**	**311**	**310**	**11.0**

5.26 There has been a general decrease in the number of A1 uses, with the exception of Congleton, Crewe Nantwich Road, and Nantwich town centre, non of which have gained or lost, or Knutsford and Poynton, which have an increased proportion of A1 uses. There has been a general decrease in the number of A2 uses, with the exception of Alderley Edge, Congleton, and Crewe town centre, non of which have gained or

Poynton Town Centre

24 Indicator R6: CEBC Spatial Planning, Retail Application Monitoring Database (2013).

Economy

lost, and Alsager and Knutsford, which witnessed an increased proportion of A2 uses. The number of food and drink type uses, and 'other' uses have grown in eight centres, with a particular increase for 'other' in Congleton (73%).

5.27 There were no planning appeals over the monitoring period in relation to retail uses.

5.28 Cheshire East has continued to see new shopping and office development. Table 5.7 shows that the majority of office, leisure and retail development has taken place outside town centres.

Table 5.7 R6: Retail, Office and Leisure Floorspace Completions (2013/2014)

Use Class	Completed Within Town Centres		Completed Outside Town Centres		Cheshire East Total	
	Gross (m^2)	Net (m^2)	Gross (m^2)	Net (m^2)	Gross (m^2)	Net (m^2)
A1	162.60	-2,413.77	3,901.27	2,344.63	4,063.87	-69.14
A2	1,529.80	1,295.20	352.00	106.00	1,881.80	1,401.20
B1a	99.00	-1,347.00	1,549.00	-580.00	1,648.00	-1,927.00
D2	0.00	0.00	8,847.53	4,078.72	8,847.53	4,078.72
Total	**1,791.40**	**-2,465.57**	**14,649.80**	**5,949.35**	**16,441.20**	**3,483.78**

Working Together

5.29 The Council has continued to actively promote our towns through various initiatives. More details on these can be found in the Economic Development Strategy.[25] Progress during the monitoring period is as follows:

- Macclesfield Town Centre - Following extensive pre-planning consultations, developers Wilson Bowden submitted a detailed planning application to the Council for the proposed development which was approved in September 2013. The scheme is a comprehensive mixed-use development, comprising a Debenhams store, additional retail space, a cinema, restaurants, residential units and new town squares. The scheme reflects the detailed consultations that took place with all relevant stakeholders including both the Council and the Make it Macclesfield Forum.
- All Change for Crewe - Delivery of the strategy has continued over the monitoring period with the commencement of work on a £6m overhaul around Crewe Railway Station, including a new 240 space car park (which has been completed), new commercial units and public access from Weston Road (which has also been completed).

5.30 An application to vary the approved conditions for the extension of the Bridestones Shopping Centre in Congleton town centre was approved in December 2013 (ref 12/1211C). This removed the hotel element and contained additional speciality retail.

25 Economic Development Strategy for Cheshire East, June 2011 www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/business/business_information/economic_development_strategy.aspx

5.31 Significant applications that have been granted consent during this monitoring period are listed in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Planning Consents for Developments of over 500sqm (gross) Floorspace (2013/14)

Application Number	Address	Proposal
12/1211C	Bridestones Shopping Centre, Victoria Street, Congleton	Variation to conditions 2, 7, 13, 40 and 41 and removal of condition 10 attached to the redevelopment of the Bridestone Centre (09/1018C) to enable the non-provision of the previously approved hotel and associated external alterations from the scheme.
12/1212M	Land at Churchill Way, Duke St, Roe St, Samuel St, Park Ln, Wardle St, Water St, Exchange St, Wellington St and Gt. King St, Macclesfield town centre	Demolition of buildings on the site to enable the development of a comprehensive mixed use scheme. To include: A1 to A5 (22,685 sqm gea, of which up to 2,325 sqm is A3 to A5 and up to 6,430 sqm is a department store), cinema 4,255 sqm, office/community space 510 sqm, 10 residential units, two car parks providing up to 818 spaces, additional street parking for 62 cars, new town square (Mulberry Square and associated highway and public realm works.
13/0932M	The High Legh Park Golf Club, Warrington Road, Mere	Golf academy and driving range.
13/2551M	56-58 Mill Street, Macclesfield	Cou from A1 to A2 to ground floor and basement.
13/4424M	Unit 1-2, First Avenue, Poynton	Change of use to childrens' entertainment centre and community resource. Ancillary covered parking.
13/4937M	Unit 1, Epsom Avenue, Handforth	Proposed change of use from B1, B2, B8 to D2 to create fitness suite.
14/0483C	Spinney Motor Homes, Knutsford Road, Cranage	Demolition of rear extension and replace with two storey rear extension to form new main entrance, sales offices, ground floor accessories shop, parts department, cafe & ground and first floor offices, archive, meeting room and storage areas.

Tourism

5.32 Data on tourism sector activity is available from the Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM). STEAM is a nationally-recognised model that uses a range of sources (for example visitor surveys, hotel occupancy rates and footfall figures) to inform its estimates.

Little Moreton Hall by Richard9th

5.33 As the latest STEAM data show, the tourism sector makes a significant contribution to Cheshire East's economy, with the sector being worth an estimated £737m in 2013. The STEAM data puts the number of visitors at 13.89m for 2013 and the number of visitor days at 15.42m. In 2013, day visitors made up 89% of all visitors, 80% of visitor days and 73% of tourism revenue. People staying with friends and relatives made up 9.4% of visitor days, but accounted for a much smaller share of visitor numbers (4.4%) and revenue (3.5%). People staying in serviced accommodation (such as hotels and B&Bs) accounted for just 6% of all visitors and 9% of visitor days, but spent much more than other visitors and hence contributed an estimated 22% of all the Borough's tourism revenue.[26]

5.34 The same estimates also indicate that the sector contributes an estimated 10,500 of Cheshire East's jobs (8,300 directly, with a further 2,200 being supported indirectly).

5.35 Other achievements include wins for Cheshire East tourism businesses at the Marketing Cheshire Tourism Awards 2013. The Awards encourage venues to become accredited, offering visitors an assurance of good quality. Awards over the monitoring period were as follows:

- Business Tourism Award - Cranage Hall Hotel
- Large Hotel of the Year - Peckforton Castle Hotel
- Marketing Initiative of the Year - Cholmondeley Pageant of Power, The Source Partnership
- Rising Star of the Year - Misha Horder, Senior Spa Therapist, The Mere Golf Resort & Spa, with Lucy Siebert, Hack Green Secret Nuclear Bunker receiving a Highly Commended Award
- Tourism Event of the Year - Live from Jodrell Bank, with Dickensian Christmas at Tatton Park receiving a Highly Commended Award
- Tourism Experience of the Year - Deer Walks, Tatton Park
- Tourism Pub of the Year - Yew Tree Inn, Bunbury

5.36 Tatton Park also won Large Visitor Attraction of the Year Award at the Visit England Awards for Excellence 2014.

5.37 With beautiful countryside, charming market towns and a rich heritage, Cheshire East has a lot to offer tourists and the Council will continue efforts to market the Borough as a visitor destination. Cheshire East's Visitor Economy Strategy[27] has encouraged partnership working with Marketing Cheshire, tourism clusters and with individual tourism businesses to encourage more people to visit the area. As part of the Visitor Economy Strategy, Cheshire East Council aims to make it easier for visitors to plan and book their

26 Source: STEAM Trend Report for 2009 to 2014, June 2015
27 Launched in February 2011 and available at www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/business/business_information/visitor_economy.aspx

trips. This is being achieved through improvements to the Visitor Information Centres in Macclesfield and Congleton; through the installation of 'Visitor Information Points' in the Borough and through the launch and promotion of a number of tourism websites.[28]

5.38 An update on the Strategy was produced in late 2012 and includes the following targets:[29]

- Develop a Visitor Economy with a value of £689m by 2015;
- Increase jobs directly related to the Visitor Economy by around 1,271 over the same period;
- Increase visitor numbers to Tatton to one million by 2015; and
- Increase the number of businesses achieving quality accreditation.

5.39 The Council has organised and run a number of 'Next Generation Visitor Economy Welcome Courses' building on the success of earlier courses aimed at businesses that come into regular contact with visitors. The aim of these courses is to increase the knowledge and understanding of the role of businesses in the local visitor economy, through social media, IT and the management of the Destination Management System (DMS). The Council is also working with and supporting a number of tourism business networks including Cheshire's Peak District, Nantwich & South Cheshire and the East Cheshire Hotels Association.

5.40 There are a number of projects in the pipeline that would boost the Borough's tourism offer in coming years, including those at Quarry Bank Mill, Mottram Hall Hotel and Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre.

5.41 Cheshire East Council is continuing to work closely with Visit Peak District to maximise national marketing opportunities of the Peak District for Cheshire Peak District tourism businesses.

Mow Cop

Conclusion

Economy

5.42 Cheshire East has welcomed investment from several companies over the monitoring period. Gross employment floorspace completions have increased from the previous year, Cheshire East maintains a high supply of employment land, and a number of planning applications for employment uses have been approved by the Council.

5.43 The national shop vacancy rate slightly decreased over the monitoring period taking it to 13.9%, compared to Cheshire East, which has a 11.0% vacancy rate, with six centres increasing the number of occupied units. There have been some new retail and office developments in town centres. There have also been new leisure developments.

28 www.cheshirepeakdistrict.com and www.cheshiremarkettowns.co.uk
29 Visitor Economy Strategy Update for Cheshire East, Report to Environment and Prosperity Scrutiny Committee 18th Sept 2012

Tourism

5.44 Cheshire East's tourism sector contributed over £700m to the economy in 2013 and the sector accounts for over 10,000 of the Borough's jobs. Several local companies were successful at the Marketing Cheshire Annual Awards 2013. The Council continues to support tourism through the Cheshire East Visitor Economy Strategy, and through courses aimed at businesses that come into regular contact with visitors.

Actions Needed

5.45 The key actions needed in relation to planning for the local economy and for tourism in Cheshire East are:

Economy

- Maintain a suitable distribution and size of sites (including sites currently in employment use) for economic development across the Borough.
- Continue work to bring forward major allocated sites at Crewe, Macclesfield and Middlewich to ensure a supply of high quality deliverable sites.
- Continue to bring forward the town centre scheme in Macclesfield.
- Consider measures to improve the attractiveness of the town centres to investors/retailers, including through continued partnership working.

Tourism

- Make sure that the leisure and cultural facilities needed to encourage tourism continue to be taken into consideration as part of the ongoing Local Plan process.
- Support the aims of the Cheshire East Visitor Economy Strategy through:
  - Supporting the industry in increasing the number of overnight stays;
  - Promoting good design in the built environment and public space;
  - Protecting the quality of natural and historic landscapes;
  - Improving the provision of arts and heritage; and
  - Enhancing the visitor experience through improvements to the public realm.

Chapter 6: Minerals and Waste

Minerals

6.1 Cheshire East contains a range of mineral resources of local and national economic importance. Minerals currently worked in the Borough include silica sand, sand and gravel, sandstone, salt and peat.

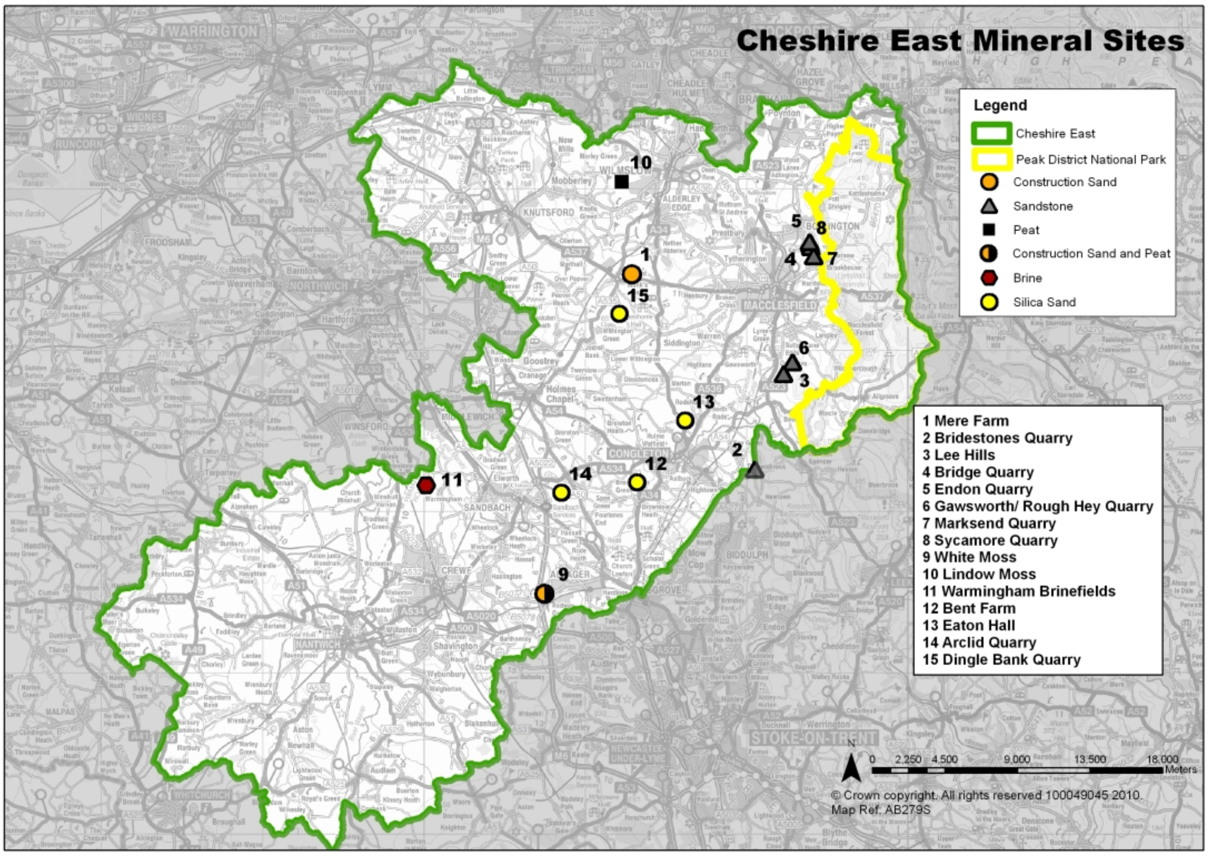
6.2 High quality silica sands are extracted at four sites. The principal use of silica (or industrial) sand is as a raw material in a range of industrial processes, notably glass manufacture and foundry casting.

6.3 Construction sand and gravel are further key resources present in Cheshire East and, along with limited amounts of crushed rock, are extracted primarily for use as aggregate materials in building. Permitted extraction sites are situated across the Borough (see Map 6.1).

6.4 The Cheshire sub-region contains some of the most significant salt resources in the country. Salt is produced in the form of brine at a site close to Warmingham and distributed nationwide for use in chemical manufacturing and food production. In recent years, the underground cavities created in brine extraction have been converted and utilised for the storage of natural gas.

6.5 Peat deposits can be found in areas across Cheshire East. It is used primarily in the horticulture industry. Although demand for peat has decreased over the years due to environmental concerns, there is one longstanding site in the Borough currently extracting peat, although their operations are relatively small in scale.

Map 6.1 Mineral Sites in Cheshire East



Sales of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

Table 6.1 Sales of Primary Land-Won Aggregates in the Cheshire Sub-Region (2003 to 2013) (million tonnes) (1)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cheshire East Sand and Gravel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.26	0.40	0.41
Cheshire East Crushed Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cheshire sub-region [30] Sand and Gravel	1.4	1.1	1.58	1.44	1.51	1.17	0.87	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.83
Cheshire sub-region Crushed Rock[31]	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

1. Source: North West AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2014

30 Note: Cheshire Sub-Region combines Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester Boroughs
31 Note: Cheshire West and Chester does not contain permitted crushed rock resources

6.6 Sales of land-won sand and gravel in the Cheshire sub-region fell sharply from 2009 and have since remained steady but relatively depressed. Sales from Cheshire East fell during 2011 to 0.26mt but increased to 0.40mt in 2012 and increased marginally by 2.5% to 0.41 mt. As data for the two Cheshire authority areas had not been collected separately prior to 2010 it is difficult to establish if this figure represents an average.[32]

6.7 Whilst the wider economy continues to struggle, it is unlikely that sales of primary aggregate will increase dramatically. However, primary aggregate supply will play a key role in any economic recovery as the materials are essential for major infrastructure projects and housebuilding.

Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

6.8 No further data has been made available on the production of secondary or recycled aggregates since the previous reporting year. Until provision of consistent data in this field is made mandatory, evidence gaps will remain and data will continue to be considered unreliable at best.

New Permitted Minerals Supply

6.9 There were no applications determined for the release of additional mineral resources in this monitoring year. Three applications to vary conditions were approved on 15/10/13 to extend the operational life of Dingle Bank Quarry near Chelford. This will take silica sand extraction at the site up until 2016 with subsequent restoration of worked areas by 2018 and plant area by 2019 (planning refs. 10/3080W, 10/3078W, 10/3077W).[33]

6.10 In relation to mineral infrastructure, an application for the development of a pipeline corridor comprising of three pipes between the brine field at Warmingham and the salt factory at Middlewich; and four pipes and a fibre optic cable link between the salt factory at Middlewich and the chemical works at Lostock in Cheshire West & Chester was granted planning permission on 15/10/2013 (planning ref. 13/1052W). [34]

Mineral Landbanks

6.11 At the end of 2013, aggregate landbanks for the Cheshire East sub-region stood at 107.25 years for crushed rock and 7.28 years for land-won sand and gravel based on the new annual apportionment figures.[35] Cheshire East is the only area in the Cheshire sub region that produces crushed rock.

6.12 The relatively stable levels of sales of land-won sand and gravel has resulted in a minimal change to the landbank of 7.28 years.[36] This is just above the minimum 7 year national

32 Source: North West AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2014
33 Cheshire East Development Management
34 Cheshire East Development Management
35 Source: North West AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2014
36 North West AWP AMR 2014

policy indicator.[37] However it should be noted that the exact proportion of aggregate reserves, as part of larger reserves of industrial sand is not known and therefore fluctuates in response to demand year on year.

6.13 The crushed rock landbank across sites in Cheshire East stood at 107.25 years at the end of 2013 and has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.[38] This landbank remains significantly higher than the national policy indicator of at least 10 years.[39] Overall sales of crushed rock from sites in Cheshire East are consistently low. This is because the material is a relatively low grade aggregate and is generally sold as a secondary product to sandstone extracted as dressing stone.

6.14 At the end of the current monitoring period, one of the four active silica sand quarries located in Cheshire East are understood to hold a landbank of 10 years or more in line with the national policy indicator.[40]

Table 6.2 Cheshire Land-Won Aggregate Landbanks (at 31st December 2013)

	Landbank at 31/12/2012	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/2013	Annual Average Apportionment Requirement 2005 to 2020 (mt)	Landbank at 31/12/2013
Aggregate Land-Won Sand and Gravel				
Cheshire East	7.9 years	Cheshire Land-Won Aggregate Landbanks (at 31st December 2013) 5.17mt	0.71mt	7.28 years
Cheshire Sub-Region	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Crushed Rock				
Cheshire East	107.25 years	4.29mt	0.04mt	107.25 years
Cheshire Sub-Region [1]	107.25 years	4.29mt	0.04mt	107.25 years

1. Note Cheshire West and Chester does not contain permitted crushed rock resources

37 National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
38 Source: North West AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2014.
39 National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
40 National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

Waste

Position of Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (March 2011)

6.15 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in March 2012, does not include specific waste policies. Draft updated national waste planning policy was published for consultation by DCLG in July 2013. When finalised the updated policy will replace existing national waste planning policy contained in 'Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management'.

Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

6.16 An application to develop and operate a temporary waste transfer station until December 2027 at Danes Moss Landfill Site, Macclesfield was approved subject to conditions on 24/09/2013 (planning ref. 12/4866W). The approved maximum capacity (annual throughput) of the facility will be 60,000 tonnes per annum consisting of circa 50,000 tonnes municipal waste and 10,000 tonnes commercial and industrial waste. [41]

Table 6.3 Waste Management Capacity Change (1)

	Monitoring Year	
	2012/13	2013/14
No. of planning applications proposing new capacity granted permission	0	1
Total new capacity (tonnes per annum)	0	60,000

1. Source: Cheshire East Council Development Management

41 Cheshire East Development Management

Cheshire East Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) Arisings

Table 6.4 Cheshire East Waste Statistics (2013/14)[1]

	Total Local Authority Collected Waste	Total House-hold Waste	Non House-hold Total Waste	Local Authority Collected Waste - sent for Recycling/ Composting /Reuse	Local Authority Collected Waste - not sent for Recycling (landfill)	Incineration with Energy from Waste	Incineration without Energy from Waste
Amount (tonnes)	192,872	179,345	13,527	108,154	74,173	10,552	0

1. Source: DEFRA, Local Authority collected waste statistics - Local Authority data (England) 2013/14. (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected waste-annual-results-tables)

6.17 In 2013/14, 192,872 tonnes of waste material was collected by Cheshire East, of which 179,345 tonnes was collected from households across the Borough. This marks a small increase from the previous year. Of the total amount, 56.1% was sent for either recycling or composting. The remainder was sent to landfill or incinerated (with energy generated). Recycling and composting rates of LACW arising from Cheshire East have steadily increased since 2010/11.

6.18 Cheshire East now exceeds local and national targets aimed at driving waste up the Waste Hierarchy away from landfill and towards to utilisation of waste as a resource. This follows the introduction of the 'sorted in one' silver bin kerbside recycling scheme as reported in previous AMRs, which provides 100% of Cheshire East households with kerbside collection of at least two recyclables.Information available at http://www.cheshireeast.gov.[42]

Household Waste Collected per Head (kg) per Annum

6.19 The average amount of household waste collected per head of population in Cheshire East in 2013/14 was 478.5kg. This marks a small increase on the previous year's amount (473kg).[43]

Amount of Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Arisings and Percentage Recycled/Composted

6.20 No further data has become available on commercial and industrial waste arisings and its management in Cheshire East since the previous reporting year. Actions to improve the availability of data on the waste stream and its management are being supported.

42 uk/waste_and_recycling/bin_collections/silver_recycling_bin.aspx
43 DEFRA, Local authority collected waste statistics - Local Authority data (England) 2013/14

Amount of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&E) Arisings Generated and Percentage Recycled/Composted

6.21 No further data has become available on construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings and its management since the previous reporting year. Actions to improve the availability of data on the waste stream and its management are being supported.

6.22 A target to recover at least 70% (by weight) of construction and demolition waste by 2020 has been set in the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (2008). This target came into effect with the implementation of The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations in 2011.

Conclusion

Minerals

6.23 Sales of land won aggregates remain relatively depressed although sales appear to have stabilised since the onset of the economic downturn in 2008. Separate sales data for the newly created Mineral Planning Authority areas comprising the Cheshire Sub-Region is now becoming available, although it is uncertain if this represents the average production from each area.

6.24 Based on the revised sub-regional apportionment figures, Cheshire East's sand and gravel landbank is slightly above the 7 year landbank national indicator at 7.28 years. However, Cheshire East's crushed rock landbank remains significantly over its 10 year target, at 107.25 years. A 10 year landbank is not maintained at all silica sand sites.

Waste

Waste management facility

6.25 Overall Local Authority Collected Waste arisings from Cheshire East continue to decrease since the previous year with recycling/composting rates increasing further, exceeding Government targets of 50%. This is due to the implementation of a revised collection scheme for recyclables, which is reducing the levels of residual waste sent to landfill.

6.26 One new waste management facility has been granted permission in this monitoring year. A temporary waste transfer station with annual throughput of 60,000 tonnes per annum has been approved on Danes Moss Landfill Site.

Actions Needed

6.27 Further actions identified in relation to minerals and waste planning in Cheshire East include the following:

- Prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment as required by the National Planning Policy Framework to assess the demand for and supply options of aggregates in Cheshire East;
- Prepare policies in the Local Plan to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and maintain mineral landbanks in line with national policy;
- Continue implementation of Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan policies in supporting the delivery of new waste facilities consistent with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy;
- Consider how policy in the Local Plan should address sufficient provision of appropriate waste management facilities in Cheshire East based on updated evidence on the Borough's waste management needs;
- Consider the effects of reduced amounts of waste being sent to landfill on the consented lifespans of existing landfill sites and the impacts on their final restoration; and
- Support further actions to improve the availability of data on C&I and CD&E waste streams.

Chapter 7: Transport and Infrastructure

7.1 With regards to enhancements to infrastructure:

- A planning application has been submitted for SEMMMS (13/4355M).
- Consultation on four options for the Congleton Link Road proposal was held between 13th January and 28th February 2014.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

7.2 The Council has produced an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to support the Local Plan Strategy. The IDP specifies the infrastructure needed to support the scale, distribution and phasing of new development anticipated to take place in Cheshire East, including infrastructure needs and costs; phasing of development; funding sources; and responsibilities for delivery. Progress on projects contained in the IDP will be reported on in future AMRs.

Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy

7.3 Cheshire East Council is currently developing an Indoor Sports Facility Strategy using the new Sport England guidance 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities' - Consultation Draft December 2013, which is replacing Planning Policy Guidance 17. The Council had previously produced an Indoor Leisure Facilities Development Statement as part of its evidence for the Local Plan and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Consultation with Sport England over policy wording and the evidence base has been on-going since their representations on the Development Strategy and Policy Principles Documents in February 2013.

7.4 At the last meeting with Sport England (9th May 2014) it was agreed that the Indoor Leisure Facilities Development Statement (Sept 2013) provided enough information for the '1st stage' of the Needs and Opportunities work but that further work is needed in the form of an Action Plan and drawing out the identified shortages and opportunities regarding indoor sports requirements in relation to the development proposed in the Local Plan Strategy. It was agreed that this piece of work would be completed to produce an Indoor Sports Facility Strategy.

Superfast Broadband

7.5 The Connecting Cheshire Partnership, comprised of Cheshire East, Cheshire West & Chester, Warrington and Halton Councils, is undertaking a £31m programme to bring fibre broadband to 96% of premises in Cheshire, Halton and Warrington. This will bring superfast fibre broadband to over 80,000 additional premises mainly in our outlying and rural areas by summer 2015.

7.6 Funding for the programme has been provided by the Local Authorities in the Partnership, Broadband Delivery UK, BT and the European Regional Development Fund.

7.7 As a result of the programme, broadband speeds will increase significantly; 168,000 premises in Cheshire East have access to speeds of up to 80Mbps. The final 4% of premises (7,000 in Cheshire East), are not currently in scope of the project and additional funding is being sought to facilitate their upgrade to high speed broadband as soon as practicable, in line with the Council's ambition to reach 99% of premises with fibre broadband by 2017.

7.8 Recognising the value of high speed broadband and how the technology is used the Connecting Cheshire Partnership is leading a £1.5m Business Support Programme for 900 Small and Medium enterprises, which is set to create 478 new jobs and £19.5m growth to the economy by summer 2015.

Chapter 8: Environment

8.1 Conserving the natural environment and our built heritage is of great importance to the Government and to the Council, however, in times of austerity the challenge of financing schemes is heightened.

The Built Environment

Heritage At Risk

8.2 The number of Conservation Areas at risk has increased since the last monitoring period. The Council wishes to make sure that Conservation Areas are well-maintained and that development impacts positively on them. The condition of Conservation Areas will continue to be monitored over the coming year. Of the 76 Conservation Areas in Cheshire East, 33 (43%) have been assessed and reports produced. Work is ongoing to update existing assessments.[44]

Table 8.1 ECC4: Historic Assets at Risk

Asset	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Conservation Areas identified as at risk	7	7	8
Conservation Areas lost	0	0	0
Grade I Listed Buildings identified as at risk	3	3	3
Grade II* Listed Buildings identified as at risk	4	4	3
Grade II Listed Buildings identified as at risk[1]	-	-	-
Total Listed Buildings lost	1	0	0
Scheduled Monuments identified as at risk	14	14	14
Scheduled Monuments lost	0	1[2]	0
Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest identified as at risk	1	1	1
Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest lost	0	0	1

1. Not covered by Heritage at Risk
2. Loss of Scheduled status due to a review by English Heritage

8.3 In order to tackle the increasing damage being done to heritage assets, a Heritage Crime Initiative (HCI) for Cheshire East has been devised. The Initiative was supported by Committee in April 2012 and the Council is backing the Cheshire Constabulary Heritage Watch community initiative. Cheshire East Council has become a member of the Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage (ARCH) and a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Historic England, Cheshire Police, the Crown Prosecution Service and other associated organisations. The progress made in Cheshire East will be reported in future AMRs.

44 Indicator ECC2: CEBC Heritage and Conservation, 2014

8.4 Heritage crime is not being monitored for the time being.

The Natural Environment

8.5 The Council continues to seek to protect its natural heritage, however over the monitoring period there has been the loss of a small area of ancient woodland, which is supported by a Local Wildlife Site, in connection with a planning application for a relief road. There was also an unmitigated loss of an important hedgerow in connection with a housing application.[(45)] Biodiversity habitats have not been impacted by planning decisions.[(46)]

8.6 In Cheshire East there are 33 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Nationally the objective is to improve the overall condition of SSSIs. According to the yearly Natural England SSSI habitat condition survey, 76.0% of Cheshire East's SSSIs are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition, which is a decrease on the previous year, compared to an England-wide rate of 96.2%. Of Cheshire East's SSSIs, 7.6% are in an unfavourable declining state, which is an increase on the previous monitoring period.[(47)]

8.7 In terms of water quality and flood risk no permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk.[(48)] The Environment Agency did not object to any applications on water quality grounds during 2013/14.

Open Space Assessment

8.8 An Open Space Assessment has been carried out for Cheshire East and was published in March 2012. The study looks at the types and quality of available open spaces. It identifies where existing spaces should be improved and new open spaces created, including allotments.[(49)]

8.9 The Assessment combines existing data sources from previous surveys and includes a new comprehensive survey of all sites in the area. It is comprised of 11 open space summary reports that cover the 11 Principal Towns and Key Service Centres (Alsager, Congleton, Crewe, Handforth, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Poynton, Sandbach and Wilmslow) along with a report covering the 13 Local Service Centres. These are 'living reports' that inform the Cheshire East Local Plan and monitoring is ongoing.

Playing Pitch Strategy

8.10 Cheshire East Council is developing a Playing Pitch Strategy using the new Sport England guidance 'Develop and Implement a Playing Pitch Strategy – A Step by Step Approach', which is replacing the previous 2003 guidance. This is a partnership approach involving Sport England and the National Governing Bodies for Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey and Lacrosse plus other partners involved in sport and playing pitch provision. The new guidance moves away from quantity standards for outdoor sports provision – instead relying on site specific requirements outlined in an action plan.

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45 Core Indicator E2, Appendix A and ECC7, Appendix B
46 ECC8, Appendix B
47 ECC10, Appendix B
48 ECC15, Appendix B
49 www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/planning/spatial_planning/research_and_evidence/open_spaces_assessment.aspx

8.11 Progress so far has involved the production of a project brief and action plan; the establishment of a steering group and project group; three steering group meetings; initial checking and challenging of data; and questionnaire design. Stage A of the guidance has been completed and signed off by the Steering Group. The project group are progressing Stages B and C, which involves gathering information on both the demand for and supply of playing fields. Questionnaires have been sent out to education establishments, pitch providers and local sports clubs and non-technical assessments of playing pitches across Cheshire East have been carried out. A variety of sports clubs and sport providers and partners have assisted with the demand and supply information.

8.12 The finished strategy should comprise of assessment data, a Strategy and Action Plan and the current timescale envisages completion by September 2014.

Climate Change

Air Quality

8.13 Cheshire East has 13 Air Quality Management Areas, all of which were declared in response to a breach of the Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Objective as a result of emissions from road traffic. Air Quality Management Areas now affect 11 wards across Cheshire East.[50]

8.14 The results indicate that generally there has been deterioration in air quality ratings since the previous monitoring period, with only one of the Air Quality Management Areas (A5022/A534 Sandbach) achieving improved air quality ratings.

8.15 New development planned in the Borough has the potential to significantly increase transport emissions and as such make Air Quality worse. Therefore the Council is developing a Low Emission Strategy aimed at incentivising low emission technologies through the development control system. A basket of measures would be available for developers to offset some of the increases such as Ultra Low Emission Vehicle technology, public transport enhancements, road network improvements and zero carbon transport options.

Renewable Energy

8.16 The Government is very keen to encourage the use of renewable resources. Cheshire East Council has been working closely with Cheshire West & Chester and Warrington Councils to promote renewable energy. The following initiatives have resulted.

- Two Renewable Energy workshops were held in the Borough to support local groups interested in developing community owned renewable energy schemes.
- The Low Carbon Schools Programme and Junior Energy Monitor Scheme delivered advice and support to schools in Cheshire East to help them reduce their energy consumption and save money.

50 Table C.4, Appendix C - Indicator ECC11: CEC Air Quality Team (2014)

- Cheshire East Council ran a Collective Switching Scheme for residents of the Borough to help them save money on their energy bills. The Council also developed a Green Deal pilot in Macclesfield to create two 'show homes' to demonstrate how an average property could be retrofitted with insulation and equipment to save money and energy.
- Phase 2 of a Strategic Sites study was completed to identify employment sites in Cheshire & Warrington that could be affected by climate change. This included identifying threats and opportunities presented to a number of sites in the Borough.[51]
- A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Borough was commenced with the aim of mapping all existing and future flood risk in the Borough on the Highway network and developing an Action Plan for dealing with these issues.[52]

Table 8.2 ECC19: Comparison of Past Renewable Energy Approvals

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total Approved Applications	56	23	6
Total Capacity (KW)	7345.98	5159.78	49,829.5

8.17 Over recent years, installing certain renewable energy technologies at the domestic scale has been made simpler due to alterations to planning regulations.[53] Therefore in some instances, renewable energy installations including solar panels, wind turbines and biomass boilers are considered 'permitted development'. As such they do not require planning permission and have therefore not been captured by this Report.

Conclusion

Built Environment

8.18 Cheshire East remains committed to the management and protection of the built environment. There are still historic assets at risk in the Borough. The Council is continuing to progress the Heritage Crime Initiative for Cheshire East (HCI) and is also supporting the Cheshire Constabulary Heritage Watch community initiative.

Natural Environment

8.19 Cheshire East's policies to protect the natural environment against the impact of planning applications can be seen to be having a positive effect as no major changes to protected areas have been recorded. Recent studies on the natural environment will inform the Local Plan.

Climate Change

8.20 There has been a good response to the actions taken to improve air quality in the Air Quality Management Areas between 2011 and 2012. The improvements are a combination of actions implemented by Cheshire East Council and the general

51 http://www.claspinfo.org/resources/assessing-climate-risks-opportunities-strategic-growth-sites
52 http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/planning/spatial_planning/research_and_evidence/strategic_flood_risk_assmnt.aspx
53 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2011.

improvements in the vehicle fleet. However, only one of the Air Quality Management Areas have achieved improved average air quality ratings since the previous monitoring period.

8.21 The number of renewable energy approvals and completions have tended to fluctuate, with a focus on smaller schemes. No major proposals have been approved or installed this year.

Appendices

Appendix A: Core Indicators

Table A.1 Business Development and Town Centres

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Description</th><th colspan="4">Results</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">BD1</td><td rowspan="2">Total amount of additional employment floorspace</td><td colspan="2">Gross</td><td colspan="2">Net</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">B1a: 1,648m^2
B1b: 19,753m^2
B1c: 907m^2
B1: 1,994m^2
B2: 1,032m^2
B8: 825m^2
Sui Generis: 0m^2
Mixed Use: 614m^2
Total: 26,773m^2</td><td colspan="2">B1a: -1,927m^2
B1b: 19,121m^2
B1c: 857m^2
B1: -1,185m^2
B2: -37,464m^2
B8: -1,404m^2
Sui Generis: 0m^2
Mixed Use: -381m^2
Total: -20,013m^2</td></tr>
<tr><td>BD2</td><td>Total amount of floorspace on PDL - by type</td><td colspan="4">B1a: 1,280m^2 (78%)
B1b: 19,753m^2 (100%)
B1c: 37m^2 (4%)
B1: 1,194m^2 (100%)
B2: 1,032m^2 (100%)
B8: 778m^2 (94%)
Sui Generis: 0m^2 (0%)
Mixed Use: 614m^2 (100%)
Total: 25,488m^2 (95%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>BD3</td><td>Employment land available</td><td colspan="4">B1a: 6.59ha
B1b: 0.00ha
B1c: 0.00ha
B1: 10.20ha
B2: 0.00ha
B8: 0.09ha
Sui Generis: 0.00ha
Mixed Use: 192.88ha
Total: 209.76ha</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BD4</td><td rowspan="3">The amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area</td><td colspan="2">Town Centre (2013/14)</td><td colspan="2">Local Authority Area (2013/14)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gross (m^2)</td><td>Net (m^2)</td><td>Gross (m^2)</td><td>Net (m^2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>A1: 162.60
A2: 1,529.80
B1a: 99.00
D2: 0.00</td><td>A1: -2,413.77
A2: 1,295.20
B1a: -1,347.00
D2: 0.00</td><td>A1: 4,063.87
A2: 1,881.80
B1a: 1,648.00
D2: 8,847.53</td><td>A1: -69.14
A2: 1,401.20
B1a: -1,927.00
D2: 4,078.72</td></tr>
</table>

Table A.2 Housing

Indicator	Description	Results
H1	Plan period and housing targets	The Council is using the housing targets identified in the RSS; these will be replaced by the Cheshire East Council Local Plan Strategy in due course.
H2(a)	Net additional dwellings (past present and future)	See Figure 4.1 and Paras 4.19 to 4.21
H2(b)		
H2(c)		
H2(d)	Managed delivery target	
H3	New and converted dwellings - on PDL	67% of dwellings on PDL
H4	Net additional pitches	None
H5	Gross affordable housing completions	See Table 4.3

Table A.3 Environmental Quality

Indicator	Description	Results						
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Water Quality: None						
		Flood Risk: None						
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	There has been the loss of a small area of ancient woodland, which is supported by a Local Wildlife Site, in connection with a planning application for a relief road. There has also been an unmitigated loss of an important hedgerow in connection with a housing application.						
E3	Renewable energy generation		**Wind: onshore**	**Solar photovoltaics**	**Hydro**	**Heat source**	**Biomass**	**Total**
		Approved applications	0	4	1	0	1	6
		Approved capacity (kW) (1)	0	49,683	34.5	0	112	49829.5
		Installed applications	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Installed capacity (kW)(2)	0	8	0	0	0	8

1. Capacity not stated on all applications
2. Capacity not stated on all applications

Core Indicators

Table A.4 Minerals

Indicator	Description	Results
M1	Sales of primary land-won aggregates	Sand and Gravel: 0.41mt Crushed Rock: 0.001mt
M2	Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates	No updated data available (see AMR 2009/10)

Table A.5 Waste

Indicator	Description	Results
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities	60,000 tonnes per annum (50,000 LACW/Municipal, 10,000 Commercial & Industrial)
W2	Amount of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arisings and management type	**Total LACW Waste: 192,872 tonnes** **Recycled/Composted/Reused:** 108,154 tonnes (56.1%) **Energy Recovery:** 10,552 tonnes (5.5%) **Landfill:** 84,718 tonnes (43.9%)

Appendix B: Table of Indicators

Table B.1 Cheshire East Borough Council Monitoring Framework

<table>
<tr><th>AMR Indicator Ref</th><th>Additional Ref*</th><th>Indicator Type</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Datasource</th><th>2013/14 Result</th><th>Trend Data</th><th>Benchmark/Comparator Data</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Population and Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td>H1</td><td>-</td><td>Contextual</td><td>Population size</td><td>Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates 2009 to 2013. ONS Crown Copyright 2015. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v. 1.0.</td><td>372,700 (2013)</td><td>372,100 (2012)
370,700 (2011)
369,100 (2010)
368,000 (2009)</td><td>N/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>H3</td><td>-</td><td>Contextual</td><td>Population Forecast</td><td>2010-based population projections produced as part of the Cheshire East Housing Development Study 2015, Opinion Research Services, June 2015.</td><td>N/A</td><td>Growth from 369,100 in base year (2010) to 427,100 (2030)</td><td>N/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>H5</td><td>SA6</td><td>Significant Effect</td><td>Number of crimes</td><td>Office for National Statistics</td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><th>Type of Crime</th><th>2010/11</th><th>2011/12</th><th>2012/13</th></tr>
<tr><td>Violence without injury</td><td>1,881</td><td>1,972</td><td>2,130</td></tr>
<tr><td>Violence with injury</td><td>1,858</td><td>1,826</td><td>1,453</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drug offences</td><td>801</td><td>801</td><td>690</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sexual offences</td><td>225</td><td>258</td><td>251</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fraud (and forgery)</td><td>733</td><td>643</td><td>468</td></tr>
<tr><td>Robbery</td><td>74</td><td>98</td><td>66</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criminal damage and arson</td><td>3,875</td><td>3,726</td><td>3,180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic burglary</td><td>1,167</td><td>1,019</td><td>853</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-domestic burglary</td><td>1,480</td><td>1,297</td><td>1,158</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vehicle offences</td><td>1,768</td><td>1,515</td><td>1,635</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other theft offences</td><td>5,541</td><td>5,241</td><td>4,914</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other offences</td><td>262</td><td>243</td><td>738</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Cheshire East has seen falling crime rates in several categories and an increase in some others.</td></tr>
<tr><td>H7</td><td>SA3 and SA4</td><td>Significant Effect</td><td>Most deprived LSOAs within England</td><td>IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) data from the 2010 English Indices of Deprivation, CLG</td><td>Latest data IMD 2010 - see AMR 2010/11</td><td>See AMR 2009/10</td><td>No comparable data at North West level.</td></tr>
<tr><td>H8</td><td>H1</td><td>Core Output</td><td>Plan period and housing targets</td><td>CEBC Local Plan (Housing Database)</td><td colspan="3">The Council is using the housing targets identified in the RSS; these will be replaced by the Cheshire East Council Local Plan Strategy in due course.</td></tr>
<tr><td>H9abc</td><td>H2a-c</td><td>Core Output</td><td>Net additional dwellings (past and present)</td><td>CEBC Local Plan (Housing Database)</td><td colspan="2">See Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.5</td><td>N/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>H9d</td><td>H2d</td><td>Core Output</td><td>Managed delivery target</td><td>CEBC Local Plan (Housing Database)</td><td>See Para 4.19 to 4.21</td><td>N/a</td><td>N/a</td></tr>
</table>

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
H9e	-	Local Output	5 year supply	CEBC Local Plan (Housing Database)	See Para. 4.19 to 4.21	N/a	N/a
H10	H4	Core Output	Net additional pitches	Cheshire Partnership Gypsy Traveller Coordinator	No additional pitches in 2013/14	Four additional pitches in 2012/13	N/a
H11	H5	Core Output	Gross affordable housing completions	CEBC Local Plan (Housing Database)	See Table 4.3	See Table 4.3	N/a
H12	SA1	Significant Effect	Average house price in the Borough	Land Registry www.landregistry.gov.uk	£151,800 (March 2014)	£147,006 (March 2013) £146,477 (March 2012) £153,292 (March 2011)	North West: £108,776 (March 2014) £106,780 (March 2013) £111,580 (March 2012) £112,762 (March 2011)
H15	H3	Core Output	New and converted dwellings - on PDL	CEBC Housing Database	2013/14: 67% of dwellings on PDL	2012/13: 75% of dwellings on PDL	This represents a decrease of 8%.
H16	SA16	Significant Effect	Number of vacant dwellings	Empty Homes Agency www.emptyhomes.com	2013: 4,515 empty dwellings	2012: 5,372 empty dwellings	This equates to 2.7% of the Borough's housing stock, a decrease from 3.2% the previous year.
H17	SA16	Significant Effect	Amount of PDL/vacant land	NLUD (Housing Database)	2011/12: 0.5% of the Borough's developed area has been vacant or derelict for 5 or more years.	2010/11: 0.7%	N/a
H18	-	Contextual	Fuel Poverty (2010 data)	Sub-regional Fuel Poverty – England 2013 – Low Income High Costs definition, DECC: **(1)**	2013 All CE households: 162,800 Homes in fuel poverty: 14,300 Percentage in fuel poverty: 8.8%	Cheshire East % in fuel poverty: 2012: 9.5% 2011: 11.6%	North West: 10.9% England: 10.4%
Economy							
E1	-	Contextual	Working age population (16 to 64)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates 2009 to 2013. ONS Crown Copyright 2015. ONS licensed under the Open Government Licence v. 1.0.	228,700 (2013)	230,800 (2012) 233,000 (2011) 232,900 (2010) 233,200 (2009)	N/a
E2	-	Contextual	Labour supply (economically active population) and economic activity rate for working age population (16 to 64) - current)	Annual Population Survey (residence-based dataset), Apr 2009 – Mar 2010 to Apr 2013 – Mar 2014, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/	176,800 (76.1%) (Apr 2013 – Mar 2014)	78.4% (2012/13) 79.7% (2011/12) 78.1% (2010/11) 77.2% (2009/10	2013/14 figures: North West 74.9%; UK 77.1%
E3	-	Contextual	Labour supply (economically active population) –future change	2010-based population projections produced as part of the Cheshire East Housing Development Study 2015, Opinion Research Services, June 2015.	N/a	Growth from 189,700 in base year (2010) to 207,100 (2030)	N/a
E4	SA17[t3]	Significant Effect	Count of active enterprises	Business Demography – 2013: Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survivals, ONS, Nov 2014. **(2)**	18,100 (590 per 10,000 residents aged 16+) (2013)	17,700 (2012) 17,500 (2011) 17,600 (2010) 17,500 (2009)	2013 rates (per 10,000 residents aged 16+): North West 416; UK 470.

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
E5	SA17	Significant Effect	Unemployment rates (for economically active residents aged 16+)	[1] Cheshire East data: Model-based estimates of unemployment, Apr 2009 – Mar 2010 to Apr 2013 – Mar 2014, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. [2] NW and GB data: Annual Population Survey Apr 2009 – Mar 2010 to Apr 2013 – Mar 2014, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/	5.0% (Apr 2013 to Mar 2014)	5.9% (2012/13) 5.9% (2011/12) 5.3% (2010/11) 6.6% (2009/10)	2013/14 rates: North West 7.8%; Great Britain 7.2%.
E6	SA17	Significant Effect	GVA (economic output) per capita	[1] Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach) NUTS3 Tables, ONS, Dec 2014. [2] The Blue Book (UK National Accounts) – 2014 edition, ONS, 2014. Notes: [1] Figures are in 2013 prices, i.e. 'real' or 'constant' prices (i.e. they are adjusted for inflation). [2] UK level data exclude 'Extra-Regio' GVA (GVA that cannot be assigned to sub-national areas, e.g. the activities of foreign embassies).	£26,100 (2013)	£25,500 (2012) £25,600 (2011) £26,100 (2010) £25,600 (2009)	2013 figures: North West £19,900; UK £23,400.
E7	SA17	Significant Effect	Jobs density	Jobs Density data, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/	0.88 (2013)	0.85 (2012) 0.82 (2011) 0.81 (2010) 0.82 (2009)	2013 densities: North West 0.77; UK 0.79.
E8	SA17	Significant Effect	Average earnings (gross weekly pay of full-time workers) – residence-based measure	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/. Note: Figures are residence-based, i.e. they relate to employed people living (but not necessarily working) in the geographical area in question. They are median earnings and relate to employees only. They include overtime.	£523.60 (2013)	£500.80 (2012) £499.0 (2011) £505.40 (2010) £505.40 (2009)	2013 figures: North West £483.20; UK £517.40.

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
E10	SA20	Significant Effect	% of working age (16 to 64) population whose highest qualification is NVQ level 1/2/3/4 or higher/other/none	Annual Population Survey (residence-based dataset), Jan-Dec 2012 and Jan-Dec 2013, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/	Jan-Dec 2013: NVQ4+: 42.4% NVQ3: 13.1% Trade Apprenticeship: 3.2% NVQ2: 15.4% NVQ1: 12.2% Other: 4.8% None: 8.9%	Jan-Dec 2012: NVQ4+: 39.4% NVQ3: 15.5% Trade Apprenticeship: 2.5% NVQ2: 18.1% NVQ1: 10.7% Other: 5.6% None: 8.3%	North West, Jan-Dec 2013: NVQ4+: 30.9% NVQ3: 17.3% Trade Apprenticeship: 3.6% NVQ2: 18.3% NVQ1: 12.9% Other: 6.0% None: 11.0% UK, Jan-Dec 2013: NVQ4+: 34.9% NVQ3: 17.0% Trade Apprenticeship: 3.6% NVQ2: 16.8% NVQ1: 11.9% Other: 6.3% None: 9.6%
E11	SA17	Significant Effect	Employment by occupation (% in SOC2010 major groups 1-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9 respectively)	Annual Population Survey (residence-based dataset), Apr 2012 – Mar 2013 to Apr 2013 – Mar 2014, ONS, NOMIS. ONS Crown Copyright. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/. Note: Figures are residence-based, i.e. they relate to employed people living (but not necessarily working) in the geographical area in question.	Apr 2013 – Mar 2014: Management/ Professional: 51.0%; Admin/ Skilled 18.9%; Personal Service/ Sales 17.1%; Operative/ Elementary 13.1%.	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013: Management/ Professional: 53.2%; Admin/ Skilled 17.2%; Personal Service/ Sales 14.3%; Operative/ Elementary 15.3%.	North West, Apr 2013 – Mar 2014: Management/ Professional: 41.2%; Admin/ Skilled 22.1%; Personal Service/ Sales 18.7%; Operative/ Elementary 18.0%. UK, Apr 2013 – Mar 2014: Management/ Professional: 44.2%; Admin/ Skilled 21.5%; Personal Service/ Sales 17.2%; Operative/ Elementary 17.1%.
E12	BD1	Core Output	Total amount of additional employment floorspace	CEBC Employment Monitoring Database	See chapter 5 for summary		
E13	BD2	Core Output	Total amount of floorspace on PDL - by type	CEBC Employment Monitoring Database	See chapter 5 for summary		
E14	-	Local Output	Employment land take-Up	CEBC Employment Monitoring Database	See chapter 5 for summary		
E15	BD3	Core Output	Employment land available	CEBC Employment Monitoring Database	See chapter 5 for summary		
E16	SA2, SA17 and SA19	Significant Effect	Loss of employment land to other forms (also included in net figures for completions)	CEBC Employment Monitoring Database	See chapter 5 for summary		
Retail							
R1	SA18	Significant Effect	Vacant retail units in town centres	CEBC Shopping Survey Database	See Chapter 5 for summary (Table 5.6)		

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
R2	SA18	Significant Effect	Vacant retail floorspace in town centres in sqm	Experian Goad/WYG (Cheshire Retail Study Update 2011)	Table B.2 Key Town Centre Retail Floorspace (sqm) (2009)		
R3	SA18	Significant Effect	Town retail floorspace in the key town centres	Experian Goad/WYG (Cheshire Retail Study Update 2011)	Table B.2 Key Town Centre Retail Floorspace (sqm) (2009)		
R4	SA18	Significant Effect	Demand for floorspace in the key town centres	Experian Goad/WYG	Table B.3 Demand for Floorspace in the Key Town Centres		

Table B.2 Key Town Centre Retail Floorspace (sqm) (2009)

Town	Convenience	Comparison	Retail Services	Leisure Services	Financial & Business Services	Vacant
Alsager (2010)	1,781	1,722	857	412	991	590
Congleton	5,190	11,860	2,820	6,820	3,390	5,550
Crewe	14,800	33,710	2,640	13,950	4,950	4,900
Handforth	Not included in the Cheshire Retail Study Update 2011					
Knutsford	1,890	10,350	3,500	8,290	3,350	1,270
Macclesfield	6,880	43,800	8,980	16,470	11,150	8,400
Middlewich (2010)	2,795	2,926	1,322	1,770	798	884
Nantwich	7,440	16,010	3,540	9,490	5,400	1,130
Poynton (2010)	3,212	2,881	1,225	2,420	1,035	1,985
Sandbach	7,020	7,340	1,920	5,650	3,260	1,350
Wilmslow	7,510	15,200	4,270	5,990	4,240	2,990

Table B.3 Demand for Floorspace in the Key Town Centres

Town		Requirements	Min Flsp (sqm)	Max Flsp (sqm)
Alsager	Convenience	0	0	0
	Comparison	0	0	0
	Service	0	0	0
Congleton	Convenience	1	47	139
	Comparison	8	2,866	4,408
	Service	3	883	6,378
Crewe	Convenience	0	0	0
	Comparison	15	10,274	32,943
	Service	7	790	1,394
Handforth	Not included in the Cheshire Retail Study Update 2011			
Knutsford	Convenience	3	288	669
	Comparison	11	1,175	2,392
	Service	3	279	678
Macclesfield	Convenience	2	372	743
	Comparison	18	3,022	5,690
	Service	3	465	771
Middlewich	Convenience	0	0	0
	Comparison	2	144	279
	Service	0	0	0
Nantwich	Convenience	1	186	465
	Comparison	7	2,532	4,710
	Service	1	47	139
Poynton	Convenience	0	0	0
	Comparison	0	0	0

Table of Indicators

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result		Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data	
					Town		Requirements	Min Flsp (sqm)	Max Flsp (sqm)
						Service	2	139	307
					Sandbach	Convenience	0	0	0
						Comparison	3	353	604
						Service	2	139	307
					Wilmslow	Convenience	0	0	0
						Comparison	22	6,762	22,427
						Service	7	1,696	4,366
R5	SA18	Significant Effect	Breakdown of use classes of buildings in town centres	CEBC Shopping Survey Database	See Chapter 5 for summary and Table C1 in Appendix C.				
R6	BD4	Core Output	Total amount of floorspace completed for town centre uses	CEBC Retail Application Monitoring Database and Employment Monitoring Database	See Chapter 5, Table 5.7 and Table C2, Appendix C.				
R7	-	Local Output	Progress on major regeneration schemes	CEBC Local Plan	See Chapter 5				
Environment and Climate Change									
ECC17	SA13	Significant Effect	Housing energy efficiency rating	CEBC Building Control	2013/14: the average SAP rating received by new build dwellings across Cheshire East was 82.3		2012/13: 81.1	100 - zero energy cost 100+ - net exporters of energy	
ECC22	SA8	Significant Effect	Introduction of a policy specifying minimum standards in relation to sustainable development	CEBC Local Plan	Work is ongoing to develop a policy of this nature.				
ECC18	SA2, SA4, SA5, SA12 and SA16	Significant Effect	LSOAs for most deprived living environment in England	Living Environment domain data from the 2010 English Indices of Deprivation, CLG.	According to the 2010 Indices, across Cheshire East: 28 (12.1%) of LSOAs were classified as being amongst the 25% most deprived in England and 11 (4.8%) were amongst England's 10% most deprived. 100 (43.3%) of LSOAs were classified as being amongst the 25% least deprived in England and 44 (19.0%) were amongst England's 10% least deprived.				
ECC1	SA12	Significant Effect	Number of heritage listings	English Heritage/CEBC Heritage and Design	**Heritage Present 2014** Listed Buildings: 2,645 Conservation Areas: 76 Scheduled Monuments: 106 Registered Parks and Gardens: 17 Areas of Archaeological Potential: 10 Registered Battlefields: one				
ECC4	SA5 and SA12	Significant Effect	Heritage at Risk	English Heritage/CEBC Heritage and Conservation	**Buildings at Risk 2014** Listed Buildings: seven Conservation Areas: eight Scheduled Monuments: 14 Registered Parks and Gardens: one			**Buildings at Risk 2013** Listed Buildings: seven Conservation Areas: seven Scheduled Monuments: 14 Registered Parks and Gardens: one	
ECC2	-	Local Output	Conservation Area Appraisals	CEBC Heritage and Design	2014: 33			2012/13: 33 2011/12: 33	

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
ECC3	-	Local Output	Locally Important Buildings	CEBC Heritage and Design	**2012/13** No Losses.		
ECC5	SA12[†4]	Significant Effect	Landscape types and coverage	CEBC Heritage and Design: Landscape Character Assessment	See http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/heritage_natural_environment/landscape/landscape_policy.aspx for more information.		
ECC6	SA12	Significant Effect	List of designated sites	Natural England/Joint Nature Conservation Committee/Peak District National Park/Cheshire West and Chester Council/CEBC Spatial Planning/CEBC Heritage and Design	Special Areas of Conservation: two Special Protection Areas: one Ramsar Sites: three Sites of Special Scientific Interest: 33 National Parks: one National Nature Reserves: two Local Nature Reserves: eight Local Wildlife Sites - Grade A: 129 (35%) Local Wildlife Sites - Grade B: 116 (31%) Local Wildlife Sites - Grade C: 81 (22%) Local Wildlife Sites - Not graded: 46 (12%) Local Geological Sites: 21		
ECC7	E2	Core Output	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Natural England/Wildlife Trust/Cheshire Region Biodiversity Partnership/CEBC Heritage and Conservation	There has been the loss of a small area of ancient woodland, which is supported by a Local Wildlife Site, in connection with a relief road, and an important hedgerow in connection with a housing application.		
ECC10	SA5 and SA11	Significant Effect	Habitat condition of SSSIs	Natural England	**2013/14** Favourable: 775.24ha (37.4%) Unfavourable Recovering: 799.64ha (38.6%) Unfavourable, no change: 340.04ha (16.4%) Unfavourable, declining: 157.63ha (7.6%)		**2012/13** Favourable: 801.02ha (38.6%) Unfavourable Recovering: 894.454ha (43.2%) Unfavourable, no change: 313.59ha (15.1%) Unfavourable, declining: 63.73ha (3.1%)
ECC9	SA11	Significant Effect	BAP Priority Habitats created/lost as a result of planning decisions	CEBC Heritage and Design/CEBC Local Plan	**2013/14** There has been the loss of a small area of ancient woodland, which is supported by a Local Wildlife Site, in connection with a relief road, and an important hedgerow in connection with a housing application.		
ECC8	SA5 and SA11	Significant Effect	RIGGS, LNRs, SSSIs and SBIs positively/negatively impacted by planning decisions	CEBC Conservation/Cheshire Wildlife Trust	**2013/14** Designation / Positive / Negative LWS: 0 / 1 LGS: 0 / 0 LNR: 0 / 0 SSSI: 0 / 0		**2012/13** Designation / Positive / Negative LWS: 0 / 0 LGS: 0 / 0 LNR: 0 / 0 SSSI: 0 / 0
ECC15	E1	Core Output	Number of applications approved contrary to Environment Agency advice	Environment Agency	During the 2013/14 monitoring period the Environment Agency objected to no planning applications on water quality grounds. 20013/14: No permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk.		

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
ECC13	SA9 and[†7] SA10	Significant Effect	Ecological river quality	Environment Agency	Cheshire East ecological quality in 2014: Good 85% Fail 4%	Cheshire East ecological quality in 2013: Good 85% Fail 4%	
ECC14	SA9 and SA10 [†7]	Significant Effect	Chemical river quality	Environment Agency	Cheshire East chemical quality in 2014: Good 15% Moderate 59% Poor 26% Bad 0%	Cheshire East chemical quality in 2014: Good 7% Moderate 41% Poor 41% Bad 11%	
ECC11	SA10	Significant Effect	Highest, lowest and average air quality in AQMAs	CEC Air Quality Team	See Appendix C: Table C.4.		
ECC12	SA8[†5]	Significant Effect	Average CO_2 emissions per person	UK local authority and regional CO2 emissions national statistics: 2005-2013, DECC, June 2015:(1)	8.6 tonnes per capita (2013)	8.8 tonnes (2012) 8.4 tonnes (2011) 9.1 tonnes (2010) 8.9 tonnes (2009)	Figures for 2013: North West 6.9 tonnes; UK 7.0 tonnes.
ECC20	SA13	Significant Effect	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity(kWh)	Sub-national electricity sales and number of customers, 2005-2013, DEE, Feb 2015:(2) . Note: The averages presented in this Monitoring Report are means and are rounded to nearest 10.	4,270kWh per household (2013)	4,350kWh (2012) 4,580kWh (2011) 4,680kWh (2010)	2013 figures: NW 3,800kWh; Great Britain 3,940kWh.
ECC21	SA13	Significant Effect	Average annual domestic consumption of gas (kWh)	Gas sales and numbers of customers by region and local authority: 2005 to 2013, DECC, Feb 2015.(3) Note: The averages presented in this Monitoring Report are means and are rounded to nearest 10.	15,320kWh per domestic meter (2013)	15,770kWh (2012) 15,780kWh (2011) 16,910kWh (2010)	2013 figures: NW 13,570kWh; Great Britain 13,680kWh.
ECC19	E3	Core Output	Renewable energy generation	CEBC Renewable Energy Database	2013/14: Approved Applications: 6 Approved Capacity (Kw): 49829.5 Installed Applications: 2 Installed Capacity (Kw): 8	2012/13: Approved Applications: 23 Approved Capacity (Kw): 5159.78 Installed Applications: 2 Installed Capacity (Kw): ?	2011/12: Approved Applications: 56 Approved Capacity (Kw): 7345.98 Installed Applications: 14 Installed Capacity (Kw): 78.95
ECC23	-	Contextual	Cheshire East Heritage Crime Incidents	Archaeology Cheshire West and Chester	Heritage crime is not being monitored for the time being.	2012/13 Metal theft incidents: two Total heritage crime incidents (inc. metal theft, arson, criminal damage): five	N/a
Tourism and Culture							
TC1	-	Contextual Indicator	Visitor Attractions in Cheshire East	'2014 Full Attractions Listing' file, 2014 Annual Survey of Visits to	See chapter 5 for summary and Table C.3 Appendix C		

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
				Visitor Attractions, VisitEngland: **(4)**			
TC3	SA7	Significant Effect	New assembly and leisure facilities (use class D2) developed	CEBC Retail Application Monitoring database	2013/14: 8,847.53 sqm gross, 4,078.72 sqm net	2012/13: 11,238.60 sqm gross, 3,587.56 sqm net	N/a
TC4	SA18	Significant Effect	Visitor numbers to popular attractions	'2014 Full Attractions Listing' file, 2014 Annual Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions, VisitEngland: **(5)**	See chapter 5 for summary and Table C.3 Appendix C		
TC5	-	Local Output	Tourist Numbers	STEAM Trend Report for 2009 to 2014, June 2015.	13.89m (2013)	13.19m (2012)	Data not readily available at North West or national level.
TC6	-	Local Output	Economic Impact (expenditure/ revenue) from tourism	STEAM Trend Report for 2009 to 2014, June 2015.	£737m (2013 - in 2013 prices)	£689m (2012 - in 2012 prices)	Data not readily available at North West or national level.
TC7	-	Local Output	Total employment supported by tourism	STEAM Trend Report for 2009 to 2014, June 2015.	10,500 (2013)	9,800 (2012)	Data not readily available at North West or national level.
TC8	-	Local Output	Tourist Days	STEAM Trend Report for 2009 to 2014, June 2015.	15.42m (2013)	14.72m (2012)	Data not readily available at North West or national level.
TC9	-	Local Output	Bedstock (number of beds)	STEAM Trend Report for 2009 to 2014, June 2015.	2013 figures (maximum stock over the year): beds in serviced accommodation 7,800; beds in non-serviced accommodation 2,000; total stock 9,800.	Up-to-date figures for 2010 to 2012 not readily available.	Data not readily available at North West or national level.
Infrastructure							
I1	SA2 and SA7	Significant Effect	% of population with travel times to key services greater than DfT threshold (minutes)	CEBC Highways (LTP)	N/a	Cheshire-wide: Hospital (30 mins) 33% Secondary school (20 mins) 15% Work (20 mins) 14% Food stores (15 mins) 13% GP Surgery (15 mins) 11% Further education (30 mins) 7% Primary school (15 mins) 6%	N/a
I2	SA2 and SA4	Significant Effect	Access to social, economic and green infrastructure	CEBC Local Plan (LIP)	See chapter 7 and Local Infrastructure Plan		
I3	SA2 and SA7	Significant Effect	Quantity and quality of PROW	CEBC Local Plan (LIP)/CCC ROWIP	N/a	Public Footpath: 1,755 km Public Bridleway: 89 km RUPP: 41 km BOAT: 3.2 km It is noted in the ROWIP that the M56, M6 and A556 in particular have caused some route severance.	Cheshire West and Chester: Public Footpath: 1,079 km Public Bridleway: 130 km RUPP: 66 km BOAT: 12.8 km

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
						Links around Crewe to the wider countryside are poor.	
I5	SA2, SA4 and SA16	Significant Effect	Accessibility of green space (ANGST or other standards)	CEBC Local Plan Open Space Study	N/a	N/a	- one accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 ha in size no more than 300m (5 minutes walk) from home - at least one accessible 20 ha site within 2km of home - one accessible 100 ha site within 5km of home - one accessible 500 ha site within 10km of home - 1 ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population Natural England (2010) http://www.naturalengland.org.uk
I6	SA16	Significant Effect	Total amount of recreational and open space	CEBC Local Plan Open Space Study	1,945ha of open space. **(6)**	N/a	N/a
I7	SA16	Significant Effect	Amount of open space with a Green Flag Award	Green Flag Award (2014)	About 978 ha across seven parks and gardens (Tatton Park is 880 Ha)	2013: 128.2 ha across seven parks and gardens	-
I8	SA7 and SA16	Significant Effect	Has a Green Infrastructure Assessment been completed	Green Infrastructure Framework for North East Wales, Cheshire and Wirral	See http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/planning/spatial_planning/research_and_evidence/green_infrastructure_framework.aspx for more information		
I9	-	Local Output	Progress on local infrastructure projects	CEBC Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan	The Council has started work on an Infrastructure Delivery Plan.		
Minerals and Waste							
MW1	M1	Core Output	Production of primary land- won aggregates	NW AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2014	Sales of primary land-won aggregates in Cheshire East 2014 Sand and Gravel: 0.41mt Crushed Rock: 0.001mt Sales of primary land-won aggregates in Cheshire Sub-Region 2010 Sand and Gravel: 0.95mt Crushed Rock: 0.001mt	Cheshire Total 2014 Sand and Gravel: 0.83mt Crushed Rock: 0.001mt	Revised Cheshire East Sub-Regional Apportionment Sand and Gravel: 0.71mtpa Crushed Rock: 0.04mtpa Revised Cheshire Sub-Region Sub-Regional Apportionment Sand and Gravel: 1.51mtpa Crushed Rock: 0.04mtpa

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
MW2	M2	Core Output	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates	Smiths Gore Study (2007) CLG/Capita Symonds Study (2007)	No updated data available	Secondary Aggregate (2005): 270,000tonnes* Recycled Aggregate (2006): 596,326 tonnes* Incl. Merseyside	N/a
MW3	-	Local Output	New permitted minerals supply	CEBC Development Management	2013/14 None permitted	2012/13 7mt sand (silica)	N/a
MW4	-	Local Output	Sand & gravel, crushed rock and silica sand landbanks	NWRAWP Annual Monitoring Report 2014 CEBC Development Management	Cheshire East Sand & Gravel (at 31/12/2013) Permitted reserve:5.17 mt Apportionment: 0.71mtpa Landbank: 7.28yrs Cheshire East Crushed Rock(at 31/12/2013) Permitted reserve: 4.29mt Apportionment: 0.04mtpa Landbank: 107.25 yrs Silica Sand 1 site with landbank >10 yrs Cheshire Sub-Region Sand & Gravel (at 31/12/2013) Permitted reserve: 14.05mt Apportionment: 1.51mtpa Landbank: 9.3yrs Cheshire Sub-Region Crushed Rock (at 31/12/2013) Permitted reserve: 4.29mt Apportionment: 0.04mtpa Landbank: 107.25 yrs	Cheshire East Sand & Gravel (at 31/12/2012) Permitted reserve: 5.59mt Apportionment: 0.71mtpa Landbank: 7.9yrs Cheshire East Crushed Rock (at 31/12/2012) Permitted reserve: 4.49mt Apportionment: 0.04mtpa Landbank: 107.25 yrs Silica Sand 1 site with landbank >10 yrs Cheshire Sub-Region Sand & Gravel (at 31/12/2012) Permitted reserve: 14.9mt Apportionment: 1.51mtpa Landbank: 9.9.2yrs Cheshire Sub-Region Crushed Rock (at 31/12/2011) Permitted reserve: 4.29mt Apportionment: 0.04mtpa Landbank: 107.25 yrs	Aggregate landbank (NPPF, 2012)Sand and gravel: 7 years Crushed rock: 10 years Silica Sand landbank (NPPF, 2012)At least 10 years at individual sites. 15 years if significant capital investment needed.
MW5	W1	Core Output	Capacity of new waste management facilities	CEBC Development Management	60,000 tonnes per annum	None permitted	
MW6	W2	Core Output	Amount of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arisings and management type	CEBC as supplied to DEFRA Local Authority Collected Waste (2013)	2013/14 **Total LACW** **Waste:** 192,872 tonnes **Recycled/Composted**: 108,154 tonnes (56.1%) **Energy Recovery:** 10,552 tonnes (5.5%) **Landfill:** 74,173 tonnes (38.5%)	2012/13 **Total LACW** **Waste:** 189,018 tonnes **Recycled/Composted**: 106,695 tonnes (56.4%) **Energy Recovery:** 2,177 tonnes (1.2%) **Landfill:** 80,145 tonnes (42.4%)	Revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008 (to be implemented through The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) At least 50% (by weight) of Household waste to be re-used or recycled by 2020 Waste Strategy for England 2007 targets (To be superseded by the new Waste Management Plan for England)

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
							Household waste recycling: 2010: 40% 2015: 45% 2020: 50% Municipal waste recovery: 2010: 53% 2015: 67% 2020: 75% Cheshire Consolidated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2020 Recycling and composting of household waste - at least: 40% by 2010 45% by 2015 50% by 2020*
MW7	SA14	Significant Effect	Household waste collected per head (kg) per annum	CEBC as supplied to DEFRA Local Authority Collected Waste (2014)	2013/14 478.5kg	2012/13 473kg	
MW8	SA14	Significant Effect	Cheshire East household waste recycling availability	CEBC as supplied to DEFRA Local Authority Collected Waste (2013)	2013/14 100% of households served by kerbside collection of two or more recyclables	2012/13 100% of households served by kerbside collection of two or more recyclables	
MW9	-	Local Output	Amount of commercial & industrial waste arisings generated	EA/Urban Mines Survey (2009)	No updated data available	Total C&I Waste (2008/09): 788,194 tonnes	
MW10	SA14	Significant Effect	% of C&I Waste recycled/ composted	EA/Urban Mines Survey (2009)	No updated data available	Recycled: 55.3% (436,095 tonnes) Composted: 1.3% (10,093 tonnes) Combined: 56.7% (446,188 tonnes)	
MW11	-	Local Output	Amount of construction, demolition & excavation waste arising generated	Smiths Gore Study (2007)	No updated data available	Total CD&E Waste (2006): 1,374,700 tonnes	
MW12	SA14[†6]	Significant Effect	% of CD&E Waste recycled / composted	Smiths Gore Study (2007)	No updated data available	% CD&E Waste recycled aggregate/ soil (2006): 43.4%	Revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008 (to be implemented through The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) At least 70% (weight) of Construction and Demolition waste to be recovered by 2020.

AMR Indicator Ref	Additional Ref*	Indicator Type	Indicator	Datasource	2013/14 Result	Trend Data	Benchmark/Comparator Data
							The Strategy for Sustainable Construction 2008 target 50% reduction in CD&E Waste to landfill compared to 2008 levels by 2012.

1. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics
2. http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/business-demography/2013/index.html
1. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics
2. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics-2005-to-2011
3. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data
4. https://www.visitengland.com/biz/resources/insights-and-statistics/research-topics/attractions-research/annual-survey-visits-visitor-attractions
5. https://www.visitengland.com/biz/resources/insights-and-statistics/research-topics/attractions-research/annual-survey-visits-visitor-attractions
6. In some instances this figure includes some school buildings. This is because they are shown as protected open space in the former Districts' Local Plan Proposals Maps.

Notes:

* The ref numbers for Significant Effects indicators show the SA Objective (as shown in the Cheshire East Local Plan Scoping Report 2012) to which the indicator relates as well as the Core Output Indicator reference.

** Cheshire Sub-Region consists of the area administered by the Local Authorities of Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester

†1 Denotes an alternative indicator to the SA Framework indicators with the originals shown in Table B.4 (numbers to correspond). Alternative indicators put forward where datasources for original indicators are unknown/no longer available.

Table B.4 Original Indicators with unknown/no longer available datasources

Replacement Ref	Original Indicator	Datasource	Reasons for Replacement
Communities			
†1	Health of residents	Cheshire Community Survey	APHO data updated yearly and looks at wider range of factors that influence health and quality of life of residents in the authority area.
	Life expectancy at birth	NHS health profiles	
†2	Number of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished by the Local Authority	BVPI	BVPI data no longer collected.
Economy			
†3	Number of VAT registered businesses per 10,000 population	BERR	Source data no longer available. Replacement indicator includes VAT-registered businesses and PAYE-registered units.
Environment			
†4	Historic Landscape Characterisation	CEBC/English Heritage	CEC Landscape Character Assessment is the most up-to-date datasource.
	Change in the character of the landscape	DEFRA/Natural England	
†5	Significant effect	CO_2 domestic emissions per capita	EA
	Significant effect	CO_2 industrial emissions per capita	DEFRA
	Significant effect	CO_2 road transport emissions per capita	DEFRA
Minerals and Waste			
†6	% of commercial and industrial waste generated	CEBC Local Plan/Smiths Gore Study	Indicator not clear.
Environment and Climate Change			

Replacement Ref	Original Indicator	Datasource	Reasons for Replacement
Communities			
†7	Biological and Chemical river quality	Environment Agency	General Quality Assessment (GQA) for rivers has been superseded by the Water Framework Directive classification.

Appendix C: Detailed Tables

Table C.1 indicates the use class breakdown of buildings in the town centres of Cheshire East between 2012 and 2014. A summarised version of vacancies can be found in Table 5.6 of the Economy chapter.(54)

Table C.1 Use Class Breakdown of Town Centre Buildings (2012 to 2014)

Centre	Use Class	2012		2013		2014		% change (2012 to 2014) (1)
		No. Units	%	No. Units	%	No. Units	%	%
Alderley Edge	A1	47	51.1	46	50.0	46	51.1	**-2.1**
	A2	9	10.9	9	9.8	9	10.0	0.0
	A3, A4, A5	15	16.3	15	16.3	16	17.8	**6.7**
	Vacant	3	3.2	6	6.5	4	4.4	**33.3**
	Other	18	19.6	16	17.4	15	16.7	**-16.7**
	Sub Total	**92**	**-**	**92**	**-**	**90**		
Alsager	A1	57	48.7	55	47.0	55	46.6	**-3.5**
	A2	12	10.3	13	11.1	13	11.0	**8.3**
	A3, A4, A5	16	13.7	17	14.5	20	16.9	**25.0**
	Vacant	13	11.1	10	8.5	8	6.8	**-38.5**
	Other	19	16.2	22	18.8	22	18.6	**15.8**
	Sub Total	**117**	**-**	**117**	**-**	**118**	**-**	
Congleton	A1	135	46.4	134	42.9	135	43.3	0.0
	A2	29	10.0	29	9.3	29	9.3	0.0
	A3, A4, A5	39	13.4	39	12.5	41	13.1	**5.1**
	Vacant	55	18.9	53	17.0	50	16.0	**-9.0**
	Other	33	11.3	57	18.3	57	18.3	**72.7**
	Sub Total	**291**	**-**	**312**	**-**	**312**	**-**	

54 Indicator SA10: CEBC Spatial Planning, Cheshire East Shopping Surveys Database (2014).

Centre	Use Class	2012		2013		2014		% change (2012 to 2014) (1)
		No. Units	%	No. Units	%	No. Units	%	%
Crewe Town Centre	A1	113	50.4	111	48.1	110	47.6	**-2.7**
	A2	31	13.8	31	13.4	31	13.4	0.0
	A3, A4, A5	23	10.3	22	9.5	18	7.8	**-21.7**
	Vacant	39	17.4	47	20.3	52	22.5	**33.3**
	Other	18	8.0	20	8.7	20	8.7	**11.1**
	Sub Total	**224**	**-**	**231**	**-**	**231**	**-**	
Crewe, Nantwich Road	A1	48	30.0	49	30.6	48	29.8	0.0
	A2	36	22.5	30	18.8	32	19.9	**-11.1**
	A3, A4, A5	38	23.8	39	24.4	38	23.6	0.0
	Vacant	21	13.1	24	15.0	24	14.9	**14.3**
	Other	17	10.6	18	11.3	19	11.8	**11.8**
	Sub Total	**160**	**-**	**160**	**-**	**161**	**-**	
Handforth	A1	39	49.4	34	43	33	42.9	**-15.4**
	A2	5	6.3	4	5.1	4	5.2	**-20.0**
	A3, A4, A5	15	19.0	15	19.0	14	18.2	**-6.7**
	Vacant	8	10.1	10	12.7	10	13.0	**25.0**
	Other	12	15.2	16	20.3	16	20.8	**33.3**
	Sub Total	**79**	**-**	**79**	**-**	**77**	**-**	
Knutsford	A1	128	52.5	129	53	129	53.3	**0.9**
	A2	19	7.8	19	7.8	21	8.7	**10.5**
	A3, A4, A5	35	14.3	37	15.2	37	15.3	**5.7**
	Vacant	23	9.4	19	7.8	16	6.6	**-30.4**
	Other	39	16.0	39	16	39	16.1	0.0

Centre	Use Class	2012		2013		2014		% change (2012 to 2014) [1]
		No. Units	%	No. Units	%	No. Units	%	%
	Sub Total	**244**	**-**	**243**	**-**	**242**	**-**	
Macclesfield	A1	264	44.9	266	45.5	258	44.0	**-2.3**
	A2	60	10.2	59	10.1	59	10.1	**-1.7**
	A3, A4, A5	78	13.3	83	14.2	84	14.3	**7.7**
	Vacant	83	14.1	68	11.6	68	11.6	**-18.1**
	Other	103	17.5	109	18.6	118	20.1	**14.6**
	Sub Total	**588**	**-**	**585**	**-**	**587**	**-**	
Middlewich	A1	40	40.8	39	40.6	38	39.6	**-5.0**
	A2	10	10.2	9	9.4	9	9.4	**-10.0**
	A3, A4, A5	16	16.3	15	15.6	17	17.7	**6.3**
	Vacant	18	18.4	19	19.8	17	17.7	**-5.6**
	Other	14	14.3	14	14.6	15	15.6	**7.1**
	Sub Total	**98**	**-**	**96**		**96**	**-**	
Nantwich Town Centre	A1	153	58.8	159	64.6	153	61.7	0.0
	A2	27	10.4	26	10.6	25	10.1	**-7.4**
	A3, A4, A5	40	15.4	38	15.4	39	15.7	**-2.5**
	Vacant	16	6.2	7	2.8	8	3.2	**-50.0**
	Other	24	9.2	16	6.5	23	9.3	**-4.2**
	Sub Total	**260**	**-**	**246**	**-**	**248**	**-**	
Poynton	A1	78	61.9	79	62.7	79	62.7	**1.3**
	A2	11	8.7	10	7.9	10	7.9	**-9.0**
	A3, A4, A5	19	15.1	20	15.9	21	16.7	**10.5**
	Vacant	7	5.6	6	4.8	5	4.0	**-28.6**

Centre	Use Class	2012		2013		2014		% change (2012 to 2014) [1]
		No. Units	%	No. Units	%	No. Units	%	%
	Other	11	8.7	11	8.7	11	8.7	0.0
	Sub Total	**126**	**-**	**126**	**-**	**126**	**-**	
Sandbach	A1	96	39.3	97	39.8	94	39.3	**-2.1**
	A2	33	13.5	32	13.1	32	13.4	**-3.0**
	A3, A4, A5	39	16.0	39	16.0	41	17.2	**5.1**
	Vacant	23	9.4	21	8.6	22	9.2	**-4.3**
	Other	53	21.7	55	22.5	50	20.9	**-5.7**
	Sub Total	**244**	**-**	**244**	**-**	**239**	**-**	
Wilmslow	A1	142	50.0	144	51.2	140	50.0	**-1.4**
	A2	33	11.6	29	10.3	28	10.0	**-15.2**
	A3, A4, A5	37	13.0	38	13.5	35	12.5	**-5.4**
	Vacant	22	7.7	21	7.5	26	9.3	**18.2**
	Other	50	17.6	49	17.4	51	18.2	**2.0**
	Sub Total	**284**	**-**	**281**	**-**	**280**	**-**	-
Totals		**2,807**	-	**2,812**	-	**2,807**	-	-

1. Green denotes a positive situation.

Table C.2 R6: Cheshire East Retail/Leisure Completions (2013/2014)

Town	Use Class	Location	Gross Completions (m^2)	Net Completions (m^2)
Alderley Edge	A1	Town centre	0.00	-90.00
	A1	Town centre	120.00	120.00
	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-91.00
	A2	Edge of centre	85.33	85.33
	A2	Town centre	0.00	-120.00
Alsager	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-55.70

Town	Use Class	Location	Gross Completions (m^2)	Net Completions (m^2)
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-33.00
Astbury	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-28.00
Bosley	A1	Out of centre	102.00	102.00
Brereton	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-35.00
Calveley	A1	Out of centre	30.00	30.00
Congleton	A1	Edge of centre	46.00	46.00
	A2	Edge of centre	0.00	-50.00
Crewe	A1	Local centre	0.00	-45.63
	A1	Edge of centre	0.00	-131.00
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-80.00
	A1	Local centre	0.00	-157.00
	A1	Local centre	1,125.00	1,125.00
	A1	Edge of centre	418.00	418.00
	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-50.00
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-40.00
	A2	Out of centre	0.00	-52.00
	A2	Local centre	157.00	157.00
	D2	Local centre	0.00	-134.00
Handforth	A1	Edge of centre	0.00	-69.00
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-120.95
Holmes Chapel	A1	Local centre	0.00	-365.00
	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-181.00
	D2	Out of centre	181.00	181.00
Knutsford	A1	Town centre	0.00	-60.00
	A1	Out of centre	46.10	46.10
	A1	Edge of centre	900.00	900.00
	A1	Town centre	24.60	24.60
	A1	Town centre	18.00	18.00
	A2	Town centre	0.00	-24.60
	A2	Town centre	100.00	100.00

Town	Use Class	Location	Gross Completions (m^2)	Net Completions (m^2)
	A2	Town centre	60.00	60.00
Macclesfield	A1	Town centre	0.00	-39.72
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-100.10
	A1	Out of centre	305.38	305.38
	A1	Edge of centre	88.00	88.00
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-1,369.80
	A2	Edge of centre	0.00	-144.00
	A2	Town centre	1,369.00	1,369.00
	D2	Edge of centre	229.00	229.00
Middlewich	A1	Edge of centre	28.12	28.12
Moreton	A1	Out of centre	0.00	-24.31
Nantwich	D2	Edge of centre	316.00	316.00
Prestbury	A1	Local centre	0.00	-86.00
	A1	Out of centre	23.67	23.67
	A1	Out of centre	502.00	502.00
	A2	Local centre	86.00	86.00
	A2	Out of centre	23.67	23.67
Poynton	A1	Town centre	0.00	-136.80
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-261.00
	A2	Town centre	0.00	-90.00
Sandbach	A1	Edge of centre	217.00	217.00
	A1	Edge of centre	0.00	-238.00
Wilmslow	A1	Town centre	0.00	-55.00
	A1	Town centre	0.00	-190.00
	A1	Out of centre	70.00	70.00

Table C.3 TC1: Key Visitor Attractions in Cheshire East

Attraction[1]	Type	Operator	2010 Visitors	2011 Visitors	2012 Visitors	2013 Visitors	2014 Visitors
Astbury Mere	Country Park	Astbury Mere Trust	202,000	191,292	223,980	182,868	221,436

Attraction[1]	Type	Operator	2010 Visitors	2011 Visitors	2012 Visitors	2013 Visitors	2014 Visitors
Bollington Discovery Centre	Visitor Centre	Bollington Civic Society and the Macclesfield Canal Society.	2,377	2,145	-	1,628	1,614
Congleton Museum	Museum and Art Galleries	Congleton Museum Trust	2,000	1,970	688	1,720	1,950
Dorfold Hall	Historic Property	Dorfold Hall	504	665	469	493	390
Hare Hill	Gardens	National Trust	-	12,000	14,000	20,500	24,960
High Legh Minature Railway	Railways	Strikes	-	-	-	21,000	25,000
Jodrell Bank	Visitor Centre	University of Manchester[2]	55,000	-	128,000	128,000	140,000
Knutsford Heritage Centre	Visitor Centre	Knutsford Heritage Centre	9,753	8,425	7,044	7,742	7,778
Little Moreton Hall	Historic Property	National Trust	66,647	72,000	73,000	77,000	80,760
Lyme Park and Gardens	Historic Property	National Trust	114,566	141,505	105,803	109,493	114,836
Quarry Bank Mill and Garden	Historic Property	National Trust	127,497	127,074	144,277	170,947	172,436
Rode Hall and Gardens	Historic Property	Rode Hall	12,900	12,601	14,026	11,618	10,282
Tatton Park	Historic Property	National Trust/Cheshire East Council	782,000	845,000	778,500	848,500	834,500
The Quinta Aboretum	Gardens	Tatton Garden Society	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

1. This is not an exhaustive list of visitor attractions in Cheshire East
2. Data on Jodrell Bank derived from Manchester University/Jodrell Bank website, and Research Excellence Framework

Table C.4 ECC11: Highest, Lowest and Average Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide at Roadside Monitoring Sites within AQMAs (μg/m³)

(Air Quality Objective = 40 μg/m³ Annual Mean)			
Air Quality Management Areas	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
A6 Market Street, Disley	Highest: 53.4 μg/m³ Lowest: 23.8 μg/m³ Average: 38.6 μg/m³	Highest: 60.7 μg/m³ Lowest: 26.9 μg/m³ Average: 43.8 μg/m³	Highest: 58.1 μg/m³ Lowest: 45.2 μg/m³ Average: 51.6 μg/m³
A556 Chester Road, Mere	Highest: 55.1 μg/m³ Lowest: 26.3 μg/m³ Average: 40.7 μg/m³	Highest: 54.2 μg/m³ Lowest: 24.4 μg/m³ Average: 39.3 μg/m³	Highest: 59.8 μg/m³ Lowest: 50.0 μg/m³ Average: 54.9 μg/m³
A523 London Road, Macclesfield	Highest: 47.3 μg/m³ Lowest: 29.6 μg/m³ Average: 38.4 μg/m³	Highest: 51.8 μg/m³ Lowest: 33.7 μg/m³ Average: 42.7 μg/m³	Highest: 60.0 μg/m³ Lowest: 41.5 μg/m³ Average: 50.7 μg/m³
A50 Manchester Road, Knutsford	Highest: 42.4 μg/m³ Lowest: N/A μg/m³ Average: 42.4 μg/m³	Highest: 41.5 μg/m³ Lowest: N/A μg/m³ Average: 41.5 μg/m³	Highest: 45.0 μg/m³ Lowest: 40.2 μg/m³ Average: 42.6 μg/m³
M6 Cranage, near Holmes Chapel	Highest: 41.7 μg/m³ Lowest: 30.8 μg/m³ Average: 36.2 μg/m³	Highest: 41.3 μg/m³ Lowest: 37.8 μg/m³ Average: 39.5 μg/m³	Highest: 46.2 μg/m³ Lowest: 46.2 μg/m³ Average: 46.2 μg/m³
A54 Rood Hill, Congleton	Highest: 41.5 μg/m³ Lowest: 39.4 μg/m³ Average: 40.4 μg/m³	Highest: 41.9 μg/m³ Lowest: 34.6 μg/m³ Average: 38.2 μg/m³	Highest: 47.2 μg/m³ Lowest: 45.7 μg/m³ Average: 46.4 μg/m³
A34 Lower Heath, Congleton	Highest: 53.7 μg/m³ Lowest: 51.3 μg/m³ Average: 52.5 μg/m³	Highest: 58.7 μg/m³ Lowest: 52.6 μg/m³ Average: 55.6 μg/m³	Highest: 56.2 μg/m³ Lowest: 56.2 μg/m³ Average: 56.2 μg/m³
A34 West Road, Congleton	Highest: 55.9 μg/m³	Highest: 52.4 μg/m³	Highest: 58.2 μg/m³

(Air Quality Objective = 40 μg/m³ Annual Mean)			
Air Quality Management Areas	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
	Lowest: 27.7 μg/m³ Average: 41.8 μg/m³	Lowest: 28.6 μg/m³ Average: 40.5 μg/m³	Lowest: 33.9 μg/m³ Average: 46.1 μg/m³
A5022/A534 Sandbach	Highest: 49.5 μg/m³ Lowest: 42.8 μg/m³ Average: 46.1 μg/m³	Highest: 52.9 μg/m³ Lowest: 37.3 μg/m³ Average: 45.1 μg/m³	Highest: 49.0 μg/m³ Lowest: 39.0 μg/m³ Average: 44.0 μg/m³
Hospital Street, Nantwich	Highest: 45.9 μg/m³ Lowest: 31.7 μg/m³ Average: 38.8 μg/m³	Highest: 49.7 μg/m³ Lowest: 32.2 μg/m³ Average: 40.9 μg/m³	Highest: 49.7 μg/m³ Lowest: 37.0 μg/m³ Average: 43.3 μg/m³
Nantwich Road, Crewe	Highest: 39.0 μg/m³ Lowest: 27.5 μg/m³ Average: 33.2 μg/m³	Highest: 43.8 μg/m³ Lowest: 30.2 μg/m³ Average: 37.0 μg/m³	Highest: 48.9 μg/m³ Lowest: 33.2 μg/m³ Average: 41.0 μg/m³
Earle Street, Crewe	Highest: 36.3 μg/m³ Lowest: 30.8 μg/m³ Average: 33.8 μg/m³	Highest: 39.9 μg/m³ Lowest: 31.2 μg/m³ Average: 35.5 μg/m³	Highest: 42.9 μg/m³ Lowest: 42.0 μg/m³ Average: 42.4 μg/m³
Wistaston Road, Crewe	Highest: 37.4 μg/m³ Lowest: 27.7 μg/m³ Average: 32.5 μg/m³	Highest: 37.1 μg/m³ Lowest: 31.3 μg/m³ Average: 34.2 μg/m³	Highest: 37.6 μg/m³ Lowest: 36.4 μg/m³ Average: 37.0 μg/m³

Appendix D: Glossary

This Glossary provides definitions of the technical terms and abbreviations used in this Report.

Affordable Housing	Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regards to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.
Aggregates	Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.
Apportionment (amount of minerals needed)	The splitting of regional supply guidelines for minerals demand between planning authorities or sub-regions.
Area of Archaeological Potential	An area that may be of archaeological value - the area may be known to be the site of an ancient settlement.
Authority Monitoring Report	A report assessing progress with and effectiveness of a Local Plan.
Baseline	A minimum or starting point used for comparisons.
Biodiversity	The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.
Brownfield	Previously developed land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. Also see Previously Developed Land.
Buildings at Risk	A register, published yearly, which brings together information on all Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments (structures rather than earthworks) known to Historic England to be ‘at risk' through neglect and decay, or which are vulnerable to becoming so. In addition, Grade II Listed Buildings at risk are included for London.
Census	A survey of all persons present in the UK, undertaken every 10 years by the Registrar General.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A levy allowing Local Authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Commercial and Industrial Waste (CIW)	Controlled waste arising from trade, factory or industrial premises.
Comparison Goods	Retail items not bought on a frequent basis, for example televisions and white goods (fridges, dishwashers and so on).
Conservation Area	Local Authorities have the power to designate as Conservation Areas any area of special architectural or historic interest. This means the planning authority has extra powers to control works and demolition of buildings to protect and improve the character or appearance of the area. Conservation Area Consent has been replaced by planning permission for relevant demolition in a Conservation Area.
Conservation Area Appraisal	A published document defining the special architectural or historic interest that warranted the area being designated.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation	The Government's target measure of inflation.
Convenience Goods	The provision of everyday essential items, such as food.
Core Strategy	Now superseded term for a Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy (see Local Plan Strategy).
Development	Defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act as 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land.' Most forms of development require planning permission.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	A document prepared by Local Planning Authorities outlining the key development goals of the Local Plan.
Employment Land	Land identified for business, general industrial and storage and distribution development as defined by Classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order. It does not include land for retail development nor 'owner-specific' land (see also Use Classes).
Employment Land Review	A review of the employment land portfolio in the Borough to form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan.

Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
Forecast	A prediction of what is likely to happen in the future. Forecasts not only consider past trends, but also take account of (a) the impact that projects, policies or initiatives may have in the future and (b) local knowledge, such as information about the capacity of the local area to accommodate future change. As such, a forecast is different to a projection.
Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the Green Belt are to: • Check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; • Prevent neighbouring towns from merging; • Safeguard the countryside from encroachment; • Preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and • Assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. Green Belts are defined in a Local Planning Authority's Development Plan.
Green Flag Award	The national benchmark standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	A commonly-used measure of economic output at national level. GDP cannot be calculated for sub-national areas. GDP is equal to Gross Value Added (GVA) plus taxes on products less subsidies on products.
Green Infrastructure	A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.
Gross Value Added (GVA)	The main measure of economic output at sub-national (e.g. local authority) level. GVA is equal to GDP plus subsidies on products less taxes on products.
Household	'One person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area' (2011 Census).

Housing Trajectory	Assesses the past and future trends of housebuilding in the Borough.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	A composite index that is made up of seven deprivation domains from the 2010 English Indices of Deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment Deprivation. The IMD and its constituent domains are based on deprivation at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level (see separate LSOA definition below). The previous two (2004 and 2007) English Indices of Deprivation and their IMDs were compiled in broadly the same way.
Infrastructure	Basic services necessary for development to take place, for example, roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.
Key Service Centres	Towns with a range of employment, retail and education opportunities and services, with good public transport. The Key Service Centres are Alsager, Congleton, Handforth, Knutsford, Middlewich, Nantwich, Poynton, Sandbach and Wilmslow.
Labour supply (also sometimes referred to as the economically active population)	The number of people who are either in employment or unemployed (available for and actively seeking work). Labour can of course be supplied by local (Cheshire East) residents or by people who live outside Cheshire East. However, the labour supply data presented in this Report is for the local labour supply only.
Landbank	The stock land with planning permissions but where development has yet to take place. The landbank can be of land for minerals, housing or any other use.
Landscape Types and Description	East Lowland Plain: Flat and almost flat topography, containing a large number of small water bodies and irregular and semi-regular small and medium fields with hawthorn hedge boundaries and hedgerow trees. Estate, Wood and Meres: Flat to undulating relief, containing areas of high density woodland, ornamental landscape features such as parkland and lakes, meres, mosses and ponds, irregular, semi-regular and regular fields, and large historic houses and associated buildings including estate farms, lodges. Higher Farms and Woods: Gentle rolling and moderate undulating topography, containing a mix of medieval and post-medieval reorganised fields of irregular, semi-regular and regular nature with hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow

trees. There are also areas of high density woodland, ponds and small mossland areas.

Industry: Land in use for industrial purposes.

Lower Farms and Woods: Low lying, gently rolling topography containing horticulture, areas of high density woodland, mosses and some meres, large numbers of water bodies and irregular, semi-regular and regular fields with traditionally hedgerow boundaries, although increasingly fenced boundaries.

Moorland Plateau: Steep slopes rising above 280m AOD to 560m AOD containing large-scale enclosed, reverting and improved moor and unenclosed upland moor, dry stone walls, upland streams, and virtually no woodland.

Mosslands: An accumulation of peat in water-logged depressions and hollows associated with glacial deposition containing Heathland, areas of broadleaved woodland and distinctive field patterns typical of mosslands.

River Valleys: Steep-sided river valleys along meandering river courses; these valleys contain high levels of woodland (a significant amount is ancient woodland) and grassy banks.

Rolling Farmland: Gently rolling and undulating topography, interspersed with streams containing small and medium fields, numerous water bodies, unimproved grasslands and some low density woodland.

Salt Flashes: Large water-bodies created by brine pumping and rock salt mining (extremely flat, low-lying topography).

Sandstone Fringe: Transitional zone between the high ground of the Sandstone Ridge and the surrounding low-lying landscape.

Sandstone Ridge: A distinctive landmark, with outcrops and upstanding bluffs above 100m AOD.

Sandy Woods: Large areas of woodland (mainly planted coniferous), interspersed with relict heath.

Upland Estate: Landscaped parkland including woodland and ornamental features within Cheshire East.

Upland Footslopes: Upland inclines and undulations, steep slopes around 100 to 370m AOD containing wooded steep-sided stream and river valleys, small patches of Heathland, medieval field patterns with hedgerow boundaries (on lower slopes), areas of unimproved neutral and acid grassland and follies, and distinctive landmarks.

Upland Fringe: Upland inclines and undulations, steep slopes around 220 to 470m AOD containing small patches of Heathland, dispersed farms (small number on the lower slopes), regular and semi-regular post-medieval fields, semi-improved and unimproved neutral and acid grassland and low density clough woodland.

Urban: Land in use for urban purposes

	West Lowland Plain: Flat and almost flat topography, containing a large number of small water bodies and irregular and semi-regular small and medium fields with hawthorn hedge boundaries and hedgerow trees.
Listed Building	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed Buildings are graded I, II* or II with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (for example walls) within its curtilage. English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.
Local Authority Collected Waste	Household waste and any other waste collected by a waste collection authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials. Previously known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The Local Planning Authority's scheduled plan for the preparation of the Local Plan documents.
Localism Act (2011)	The Act has devolved greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and given local communities more control over housing and planning decisions.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by Local Authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged (see also Local Wildlife Site).
Local Plan	The Plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the Development Plan Documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current Core Strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be Development Plan Documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies that have been saved under the 2004 Act.
Local Planning Authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. All references to Local Planning Authority apply to the District Council, London Borough Council, County Council, Broads Authority, National Park Authority and the Greater London Authority, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities.
Local Plan Strategy	A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy.

Local Service Centre
Smaller centres with a limited range of employment, retail and education opportunities and services, with a lower level of access to public transport. The Local Service Centres are Alderley Edge, Audlem, Bollington, Bunbury, Chelford, Disley, Goostrey, Haslington, Holmes Chapel, Mobberley, Prestbury, Shavington and Wrenbury.

Local Wildlife Site
Locally important sites of nature conservation adopted by Local Authorities for planning purposes.

Lower Layer Super Ouput Area (LSOA)
Small geographical areas that are of similar size (in terms of population) and which were created by the Office for National Statistics in the early 2000s, for statistical purposes. LSOA boundaries align with those of local authorities, but do not necessarily match ward boundaries. Originally there were 231 LSOAs in Cheshire East, but this was increased to 234 following 2011 Census evidence about recent population change, which resulted in some of the Borough's LSOAs being subdivided.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
A document that sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable Council's can produce their own distinctive Local and Neighbourhood Plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

Open Countryside
The rural area outside the towns and villages, excluding Green Belt areas.

Open Space
All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Planning Obligations
A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal (see also Community Infrastructure Levy).

Previously Developed Land
Land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been

	made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.
Primary (Land-won) Aggregates	Naturally occurring sand, gravel and crushed rock used for construction purposes.
Principal Towns	The largest towns with a wide range of employment, retail and education opportunities and services, serving a large catchment area with a high level of accessibility and public transport. The Principal Towns are Crewe and Macclesfield.
Projection	An estimate of future change that simply assumes that past trends and past relationships will continue, and projects these forward into the future. As such, a projection is different to a forecast.
Ramsar Sites	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
'Real' (or 'constant price') GDP/GVA	In the context of economic output measures (e.g. GDP or GVA), 'real' means the volume (as opposed to the value) of economic output, i.e. after removing the effects of inflation. All the economic output statistics quoted in this Report are 'real'.
Recycled Aggregates	Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete and planings from tarmac roads.
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	A non-statutory regionally important geological or geo-morphological site (basically relating to rocks, the Earth's structure and landform).
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	A strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. The NW RSS was revoked on 20th May 2013.
Renewable Energy	Energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat.
Scheduled Monument (SM)	Nationally important monuments, usually archaeological remains, that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Secondary Aggregates	Includes by-product waste, synthetic materials and soft rock used with or without processing as a secondary aggregate.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Areas that have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found in European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.
Species	The diversity of wildlife habitats is reflected, in turn, in a wide variety of different species of plants and animals, some of which are rare nationally, regionally or locally. Nationally rare species are those named in Schedules of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act, the EC Bird Directive and Habitats Directive, and those covered by the Bern, Bonn and Ramsar Conventions.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	A key component of the evidence base to support the development of spatial housing policies. The primary role of the SHMA is to provide: • A review of housing markets; • An assessment of housing need and affordable requirements; • A review of general market requirements; and • Policy recommendations.
Structure Plan	An old-style Development Plan, which sets out strategic planning policies and forms the basis for detailed policies in Local Plans. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, due to transitional provisions under planning reform.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.
Sustainable Development	A widely-used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: 'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its strategy 'A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK'. The four aims, to be achieved simultaneously, are:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Unemployment Count All people aged 16 and above without a job who are (a) available and actively looking for work or (b) waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This is the official UK definition and it is consistent with the internationally agreed definition recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This definition of unemployment is different from the claimant count, which records only those people claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance, or JSA). The unemployment count (using this ILO-consistent definition) is substantially higher than the claimant count.

Unemployment Rate Unemployment count as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 and above.

Use Classes Specification of types of uses of buildings based upon the Use Class Order:

- **A1** Shops (for example hairdressers, post offices, sandwich bars, showrooms, Internet cafés)
- **A2** Financial and professional services (for example banks, estate and employment agencies)
- **A3** Restaurants and cafés (for example restaurants, snack bars and cafés)
- **A4** Drinking establishments (for example public houses, wine bars but not night clubs)
- **A5** Hot food takeaways
- **B1** Business: B1a Offices, B1b Research and development of products and processes, B1c Light industry appropriate in a residential area
- **B2** General industrial
- **B8** Storage or distribution (includes open air storage)
- **C1** Hotels (for example hotels, boarding and guest houses (excludes hostels))
- **C2** Residential institutions (for example care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres)
- **C3** Dwellinghouses: C3(a) single or family household, C3(b) up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care, for example supported housing schemes, C3(c) group of up to six people living together as a single household

- **C4** Houses in multiple occupation (between three and six unrelated individuals who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom)
- **D1** Non-residential institutions (for example health centres, creches, schools, libraries, places of worship)
- **D2** Assembly and leisure (for example cinemas, swimming baths, gymnasiums)
- **Sui Generis** (for example theatres, hostels, scrap yards, petrol filling stations, car showrooms, laundrettes, taxi businesses, amusement centres)