Appendices

Appendix A
The Monitoring Framework

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is prepared under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, Section 35 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the subsequent Local Planning Regulations. The primary purpose of the Authority Monitoring Report is to share with the public the performance and achievements of the planning service, in terms of the implementation of the local development policies (the Local Plan) and local development scheme (LDS). Under the current Regulations, authorities can largely choose for themselves which indicators and targets to include in the report as long as they are in line with the relevant UK legislation, but they are required to report on the following:

- net additional dwellings (see Appendix H and main report)
- net additional affordable housing units (see Appendix H and main report)
- details of neighbourhood development orders made or neighbourhood development plans adopted (see Appendix F)
- Community Infrastructure Levy receipts
- action taken under the Duty to Co-operate (the requirement to work with various public bodies on planning issues – see Appendix G)

Manchester has not so far adopted a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, but the other requirements are relevant, and are reported on in this AMR, as indicated.

The AMR comprises a mixture of direct and indirect measures of the successful delivery of the Core Strategy Spatial Objectives, including traditional development monitoring indicators such as the number of new dwellings and the amount of employment land developed, but also measures of socio-economic and environmental impacts such as employment rate, journeys by non-car modes, CO2 emissions, air and water pollution, and the quality of key green spaces. A broader range of socio-economic and environmental measures are included in the State of the City Report 2022* (see below).

From the 1st April 2016, Local Authorities have been required, under the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Regulations 2016, to publicise and maintain a Self-Build and Custom

Housebuilding Register. This is a register onto which people or associations can be entered if they are interested in building their own home. The council's responsibilities in relation to the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding register are that:

a) sufficient sites have to be identified to meet demand on the register (within 3 years of each expression of interest), and
b) these sites have to have planning permission (at least in outline).

Authorities are encouraged (via the latest NPPG) to publish headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding, including:

- the number of individuals and associations on their register
- the number of serviced plots of land sought
- the preferences people on their register have indicated, such as general location within the authority's area, plot sizes and type of housing intended to be built, where this information has been requested by the authority and provided by an applicant."

For each indicator in the data tables in Appendix H (Core Strategy Indicators), the latest figures for Manchester are given, along with an indication of recent trends, sub-regional/regional/national comparisons (if available and appropriate), and any local and/or national targets where they exist. Since not all the figures are available for the specific period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, the time period for each indicator dataset is included in the tables.

This set of indicators, taken together, provides a measure of the effectiveness of the policies in the Core Strategy, as well as any unforeseen adverse effects, and should help to inform the review of the Local Plan, thus helping to deliver a flexible planning system that is responsive to local circumstances and the needs of the area.

As Manchester's Core Strategy was adopted in July 2012, its housing requirement figures became out of date in July 2017. In the absence of an up to date local plan requirement, the local authority is required to use the government's standard methodology to calculate the housing requirement, as set out in the Housing Deliver Test Measurement rulebook. The Core Strategy indicators (in Appendix H) which relate to housing delivery are still included in the

AMR, but the target for city-wide delivery is now the new requirement. Indicators relating to areas defined in the Core Strategy are included for information and to provide comparison with previous years.

Saved UDP policies are monitored via the most relevant Core Strategy indicators, as set out in Appendix C. The small number of Core Strategy indicators for which data is not currently available are listed in Appendix K.

A set of 'sustainability indicators' is identified in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy to measure other aspects of the socio-economic and environmental impact of policies. However, a similar set of sustainability indicators is reported on in considerable detail in the Council's annual 'State of the City' report* and therefore, rather than duplicate much of this monitoring, the AMR focusses on the Core Strategy indicators to provide more depth to the development monitoring data.

* Manchester's 'State of the City' report provides an annual assessment of the City's performance against a set of sustainability indicators, to measure the City's progress towards the long-term vision and objectives outlined in the Our Manchester Strategy (2016-2025). The State of the City Report 2022 provides the latest analysis of progress towards the vision and objectives compared to the 2015 baseline. It is organised according to the five key themes in the Strategy's vision:

- A thriving and sustainable city
- A highly skilled city
- A progressive and equitable city
- A liveable and low carbon city
- A connected city

(akin to economy, society and environment, the three 'pillars' of sustainability).

The 'State of the City' Report 2022 can be found on the Manchester City Council website.

Appendix B
The Local Plan

The following development plan documents make up the current Local Plan for Manchester:

- **Manchester Core Strategy** (now under review, see below) – the long term spatial vision and planning strategy to 2027, which includes topic and area policies relating to, the economy, housing, environment, retail and transport, as well as general policies for the control of development (adopted July 2012); this is accompanied by the **Manchester Proposals Map** – identifies key areas for growth, employment and housing development, areas of protection and sites to which particular designations and policies apply;
- **Extant UDP policies** – City-wide and local area policies not replaced by the Core Strategy, 'saved' from the UDP adopted 1995 and subsequent Alterations (see Appendix B);
- **Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document** - a waste planning strategy to 2027 (adopted April 2012).
- **Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan** - a planning policy framework to inform minerals developments and associated infrastructure up to 2028 (adopted April 2013).

There are currently three **Supplementary Planning Documents** (SPDs) that provide further detail on policies in the development plan documents:

- Guide to Development in Manchester SPD (April 2007)
- Providing for Housing Choice SPD (September 2008)
- Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (March 2017)

The Core Strategy is also accompanied by an **Infrastructure Delivery Plan** (February 2011) which identifies the infrastructure requirements to achieve the Core Strategy vision and explains how and when these will be delivered.

In addition to the documents above there are other documents which support the process of preparing Local Plan documents, these include:

- **Local Development Scheme** (LDS) - setting out the stages and the timetable for the preparation and/or review of the Local Plan;

- **Statement of Community Involvement** (SCI) - setting out how the community will be consulted during the preparation and/or review of the Local Plan, and consulted on planning applications;

These documents are also monitored regularly – see Appendices D and E.

Sustainability Appraisal

The final Sustainability Appraisal Report, to accompany the Publication Core Strategy, was produced in February 2011. The SA Report and Appendices are available on request by email to: planningstrategy@manchester.gov.uk or can be downloaded via the link below.

A new Sustainability Appraisal will be produced for the review of the Local Plan.

Website

Documents relating to the planning framework for Manchester, including the Core Strategy and the interactive Proposals Map (under Local Plan), can be viewed on and downloaded from the Manchester City Council website.

Review of Local Plan

Work began in 2020 on the review of the Local Plan (Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Extant UDP policies). The Manchester Local Plan will set out how the City should meet the need for new development over the next 15–20 years. It will identify where new development should happen, which green spaces and other aspects of the environment should be protected or enhanced, and how transport and other infrastructure will be improved. From February to May 2020, the City Council invited comments on the initial stage of the review. The Issues Consultation set out the key issues that will influence the Manchester Local Plan and identified approaches that could be particularly important for development in Manchester.

Approximately 560 responses were received from individuals, landowners, developers, campaigning organisations, statutory consultees and partner organisations. All comments will be considered when drafting the second stage of the review, the Preferred Options Consultation which is expected to be published in Summer 2023.

Appendix C

Saved UDP policies

A full list of the Saved UDP Policies can be found on the Manchester City Council website.

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

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

EW9, EW11, EW12, RC20 (site/area allocations under 'Industrial and Commercial Uses') CC14, CC15, AB7 (site allocations for commercial employment/business uses)	- by type	
S1.2 (District Centres), DC10.2, DC12.2, DC12.3, CC16, CC18, CC19, HC4, EM11, AB5, GO6, RF6, LL7, LL13, LL14, RC20	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	Economy
BM8, CC6, HC4, HC9, EM8, AB3, GO5, GO8, RF6, LL7, LL10, LL11, WW7, RC20 (housing site allocations/ improvement areas)	Total net residential units provided since 2009	H1
CC9 (permanent sites for Travelling Show People)	Number of new pitches provided for Travelling Show People [net]	H9
DC10.1, 10.3 – 10.5 (food & drink establishments)	Total proportion of space for additional town centre uses development that falls within the City Centre, district centres and local centres.	C1, C2, C8,C9
DC12.1, DC12.4 (Commercial uses above ground floor retail)	Proportion of non-retail uses within the Primary Shopping Area (ground floor)	C2, C10
S1.2 (District Centres), DC10.2, DC12.2, DC12.3, CC16, CC18, CC19, HC4, EM11, AB5, GO6, RF6, LL7, LL13, LL14, RC20	Amount and percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in centres.	Centres

CB10	Percentage of A4, A5 and similar sui generis uses in centre	C10
Extant UDP policies: BM14, HC15, AB10, GO10, GO11, RF12, WB11, DB9, WW9 – safer roads, junctions & crossings; WW10 (extra stations on rail line); WW15 (cycle route); DC22.1 (protect pedestrian routes)	Trips made by non-car modes	T1 - T3
Extant UDP policies: WW11 (road access to Wythenshawe hospital)	Congestion: average journey time per mile	T1 - T3
DC19.1 (Listed buildings)	Buildings of Grade 1 and 2* at risk of decay	EN1-EN3
BM6 – Crab Lane Conservation Area RF3 – Victoria Park Conservation Area; DC18.1 (Conservation areas)	Review of Conservation Areas / up-to-date character appraisals	EN1-EN3
E3.4 (create a network of linear recreational routes), GO4, GO12-16, RF4, LL4, CB13, (including historic Nico Ditch), WB9, DB10	Increased levels of Green Infrastructure	EN9
CC3	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN10 (Safeguarding Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities)	EN10 - EN12

BM2,3,5 (all relate to open spaces/linear recreational routes); CC2; HC5; CB2,24,25,26,27,50,56; DB23,25; WW3; EW3,36	Changes in designated areas of biodiversity importance (SBIs)	EN15
DC28.1-3; DC28.12-14 CB41; DC28.4-11; 28.15-17 (minerals)	Production of primary land aggregates won	EN20
DC28.1-3; DC28.12-14	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	EN20
CB15-59, DB15-29, WW12, WW13, WW14, EW17, EW37-41 (Mersey Valley)	Covered by: a range of CS indicators relating to GI, quality of open space, etc.	Environment

Appendix D

Local Development Scheme

Revisions since the last Authority Monitoring Report

The Council has revised the Local Development Scheme (LDS) since the previous AMR. The latest version came into effect in June 2022, and it covers the period 2022-2025. This is available online on the Manchester City Council website.

The Local Development Scheme

Manchester City Council is required to have a Local Development Scheme (LDS) in place to support the preparation of development plan documents.

The LDS 2022-2025 sets out the existing Development Plan Documents that make up the Manchester Local Plan.

It also sets out the proposed timetables for the new Local Plan documents to be prepared during this period, with details of each stage of their preparation. These include a strategic plan for Greater Manchester and the Manchester Local Plan.

Appendix E

Statement of Community Involvement

Manchester's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how the Council will involve the community and other stakeholders in producing local development documents and in making decisions on planning applications. The current SCI was adopted in June 2018 and be viewed online on the Manchester City Council website along with a schedule of comments during the consultation on the draft SCI and the Council's response to these, and the Equality Impact Assessment Relevance Assessment.

In addition to setting out how the community and other stakeholders can get involved in the preparation of planning policies and how they will be consulted on planning applications, the SCI sets out how people will be able to get involved in Neighbourhood Planning processes and also how they will be consulted on non-statutory planning frameworks.

Appendix F
Neighbourhood Planning

The Localism Act 2011 introduced a right for communities to engage in Neighbourhood Planning. Communities can shape development in their areas through the production of Neighbourhood Development Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders. These need to be in accordance with national planning policies and with the Council's strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy and extant UDP policies.

Manchester has two Neighbourhood Areas, in Northenden and Castlefield; and one Neighbourhood Forum, in Northenden. No Neighbourhood Areas or Neighbourhood Forums were designated in Manchester in the period covered by this AMR, nor were any designations applied for. No Neighbourhood Development Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders were adopted in this period.

Up-to-date details of Neighbourhood Planning in Manchester, including guidance and current designations, can be found on the Manchester City Council website.

Appendix G
Action taken under the Duty to Cooperate on Strategic Matters
Co-operation on Strategic Matters

The Localism Act 2011 introduced the Duty to Co-operate, which applies to specified bodies when they are preparing strategic planning policies, defined as policies which address issues affecting more than one planning area or strategic matters. The duty applies to the preparation of policies in the fullest sense, including work undertaken to support the policy, such as background evidence. The table below summarises the action that has been taken by the Council that could be considered to meet the duty to co-operate from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. It includes co-operation initiated by other bodies whose strategic planning affects the Manchester area.

The Council also actively engages with other Greater Manchester districts through the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership, Greater Manchester Natural Capital Group (GM Local Nature Partnership) plus the Greater Manchester Planning Officers' Group, which meets once or twice a month to promote improved co-ordination and cooperation in planning and development across the City Region.

Meeting/ Strategic Issues Considered	With whom the issue was discussed (i.e. those covered by the duty) and how (email, letter, meeting)	Date discussions took place between April 21 and March 2022	Outcome of Discussion	Geographical Scale of the Issue
PfE Joint Committee	Joint Committee meeting	20 July 2021	A report to update members on the progress of Places for Everyone Publication Plan 202.	Bolton, Bury, Manchester,

			Recommended districts approve the Places for Everyone Publication and Submission Plan 2021 and supporting documents; and agree the timetable for the production of the Plan.	Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan
GMCA Transport Committee	District Member level meeting	20 August 2021	Agenda items:- Streets for all Walking and cycling GM moving Electric vehicle charging network	GM
GMCA transport Committee meeting	District Member level meeting	15 October 2021	Discussion on the Bee network GM	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint Committee cross boundary matters	28 May 2021	Various items	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	25 June 2021	Discussion on clean air plan	GM

GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	10 September 2021	Agenda items:- Hydrogen and fuel cell strategy. Electric infrastructure charging strategy.	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	24 September 2021	Agenda items:- Streets for All Electric vehicle charging strategy	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	29 October 2021	Agenda item:- Public sector decarbonisation fund	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	17 December 2021	Agenda items:- GM Strategy refresh GM location update Delivering net zero carbon homes Go neutral smart energy framework	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	28 January 2022	Discussion on GM retrofit Action Plan	GM
GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	11 February 2022	Discussion on:- HS2 Hybrid build Environmental statement consultation Mayors Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund	GM

GMCA meeting	Joint work with cross boundary matters	25 March 2022	Agenda items:- Delivering 30,000 net zero carbon rented homes Biodiversity net gain in Greater Manchester High Speed Rail Mayors Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund and Greater Manchester electric vehicle charging tariff	GM

Appendix H
Core Appendix Strategy Indicators – data tables

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

Manchester's latest **population** estimate (mid-2022) **is 596,400 (MCCFM W2021xiii, PRI, MCC 2022).** The population, which has increased by approximately 38.9% in the last 20 years since 2002, continues to grow steadily after decades of decline in the second half of the 20th Century.

SO1. Spatial Principles

Objective: Provide a framework within which the sustainable development of the City can contribute to halting climate change. Within the context of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the framework will guide the scale and distribution of economic, housing, transport, environmental, health, education and other service and infrastructure investment across the City

Policy SP1 Spatial Principles Indicator	Policy SP1 Spatial Principles Target	Policy SP1 Spatial Principles Latest figure	Policy SP1 Spatial Principles Trend	Policy SP1 Spatial Principles Comparators
Percentage of new employment land in the Regional Centre (within Manchester City Council boundary – figure relates to floorspace and	Target: 70% (reviewed annually)	2021/22: 66% of Floorspace	2020/21: 76% of Floorspace	n/a

includes B1, B2, B8, retail, hotel and leisure)		19% of Land :	43% of Land 2019/20: 85% of Floorspace 79% of Land 2018/19: 66% of Floorspace 33% of Land 80% of Floorspace 32% of Land 2017/18 44.5% of Floorspace 23.3% of Land 2016/17 30% in 2015/16 62% in 2014/15 16% in 2013/14	
Percentage of new housing in Regional Centre and Inner Areas	Target: 90%	93% (gross) in 21/22	93% in 20/21 92% in 19/20 85% in 18/19 88% in 17/18	n/a

			77% in 16/17 80% in 15/16 87% in 14/15 75% in 13/14 84% in 12/13 72% in 11/12 (all figures are gross)	
Residents' satisfaction with their local area as a place to live The previous telephone survey has been replaced with a rolling on-line survey which asks: Overall, how would you rate your area as a place to live?	*70% (Target set in 2010/11)*	2021/22 54% V Good/Good 28% OK 18% satisfied	2020/21 57% V Good/Good 26% OK 16% satisfied 2019/20 51% V Good/Good 30% OK 18% satisfied 2018/19 54% V Good/Good 29% OK 17% satisfied March 2017 – December 2018: Very good or good - 52% OK – 30Poor or very poor - 18%	n/a

Reduction in carbon (CO_2) emissions (total & per- capita) in LA area	New Target 13% year on year reduction is expected 2018 to 2025 and emissions trajectory to stay within 15 million tonne carbon budget. Progress report to be published annually. Previous Target: 41% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020 (City-wide – MACF target); 4.3 tonnes per-capita in 2020.	2020 annual report has been produced. 2020 (latest data) total estimated CO_2 emissions in Manchester were 1810kt 2018.), total estimated CO_2 emissions in Manchester were 2,090 kt; of this, 38% came from non-domestic (industry & commerce), 30% from domestic sources, & 32% from transport. Per-capita emissions were an estimated 3.3 tonnes in 2020, therefore below the level of the 2020 target.	This 2020 figure represents a 54**%** reduction since 2005, and a reduction of 12.4% since the previous year.	Still significantly lower per-capita emissions (tonnes) than: NW (5.3), England (5.0) UK (5.2) averages in 2018.

	New Target 2020: Reduce Emissions by at least 13% year on year			
Amount of new residential development within 30mins public transport time of health facilities, schools, employment and major retail areas	Target: Maintain level at 100% for GP surgery, a primary and secondary school, an employment area, and a major retail centre	In 2019*, 100% of Manchester residents were within 30 minutes travel time by public transport/walking of a GP surgery, a primary and secondary school, an employment area and a foodstore; 99% were within 30 minutes of a district centre (100% were within 45 minutes travel time)	100% has been maintained for the past 10 years with the exception of district centres.	

* most recent data published by Govt (Department for Transport)

SO2. Economy

Objective: Support a significant further improvement of the City's economic performance and spread the benefits of this growth across the City to reduce economic, environmental and social disparities, and to help create inclusive sustainable communities

Policy EC1: Employment and Economic growth in Manchester

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total hectares of employment land developed (B1+B2+B8)	Target: 200ha between 2010 and 2027 At least 12ha per year	2021/22: 37.37 ha B1= 16.82 ha B2= 0 ha B8 = 20.55 ha	2020/21: 7.51ha B1= 6.03 ha B2= 0.3 ha B8 = 1.18 ha 2019/20: 15.4 ha B1= 4.5 ha; B2= 0 ha; B8 = 10.9 ha 2018/19: 10.05 ha B1= 8.15 ha; B2= 0.8 ha B8 = 1.1 ha 2017/18: 14.2 ha	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			B1= 10.74 ha; B2= 0 ha; B8 = 3.46 ha 2016/17: 17.7 ha B1= 8.91 ha; B2= 4.36 ha; B8 = 4.43 ha 2015/16:15.3 ha B1= 4.9 ha; B2= 0.4 ha; B8 = 9.2 ha 2014/15: 9.4 ha B1= 4.2 ha; B2= 1.7 ha; B8 = 3.5 ha 2013/14: 3.5 ha 1.2 ha B1 + 0.6 ha B2 + 1.7 ha B8	
Total amount (sqm) of employment floorspace completed - by type		2021/2022**:** Total = 147,198 sqm B1 = 63,535 sqm B2= 0sqm B8= 83,663 sqm	2020/2021**:** Total = 82,957 sqm B1 = 66,879 sqm B2= 2,505 sqm B8= 13,573 sqm	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			2019/2020**:** Total = 60,959sqm B1 = 54,890sqm B2= 0 B8= 6,069sqm 2018/19: Total = 37,968 sqm B1 = 22,758 sqm B2 = 4,968 sqm B8 = 10,242 sqm 2017/18: Total = 62,384sqm B1 = 59,315sqm B2 = 267sqm B8 = 2,802sqm 2016/17: Total = 86,874 sqm	

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			B1 = 30,871 sqm B2 = 6,956 sqm B8 = 49,047 sqm 2015/16: Total = 58,055 sqm B1 = 18,018sqm B2 = 595sqm; B8 = 39,442sqm 2014/15: Total= 62,076 sqm; B1= 57,262sqm; B2 = 2,542sqm; B8 = 2,272sqm 2013/14: Total = 4,111sqm B1 = 1,368sqm; B2 = 297sqm; B8 = 2,446sqm	
Amount of completed retail, leisure and hotel development		2021/22: Retail= 12,465 sqm Leisure = 4,922 sqm Hotels = 24,677 sqm	2020/21: Retail= 6,073 sqm Leisure = 19,592 sqm Hotels = 18,615 sqm 2019/20: Retail= 22,428sqm Leisure = 43,989sqm	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			Hotels = 59,042sqm 2018/19: Retail = 19,832 sqm Leisure =11,493 sqm Hotels = 33,163 sqm 2017/18: Retail = 14,856sqm Leisure =10,532 sqm Hotels = 6,813 sqm 2016/17: Retail = 7,030 sqm Leisure = 6,304 sqm Hotels = 869 sqm 2015/16: Retail= 10,607 sqm Leisure = 24,569 sqm Hotels = 8,701 sqm 2014/15: Retail= 2,839 sqm	

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			Leisure = 3,318 sqm Hotels = 1,078 sqm 2013/1 4: Retail= 11,960 sqm Leisure = 13,954 sqm Hotels = 17,981 sqm	
Employment land available - by type		2021/22: Extant Planning Permissions: 67.13 ha B1 = 45.4 ha B2 = 6.32 ha B8 = 15.41 ha Additional extant UDP allocations which remain part of the UDP and Core Strategy Strategic Locations = 74.59 ha Total Employment land available (ha) =	2020/21 = 117.63 2019/20 = 147.22 2018/19 = 209.99 2017/18 = 199.55 ha 2016/17 = 208.24 ha 2015/16 = 221.74 2014/15 = 217 ha 2013/14 = 180 ha	Figure includes allocations and planning permissions

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
		141.72ha		

EC2 Existing employment space

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Total employment area 'lost' /developed for alternative uses	Less than 2 ha per year	2021/22: 1.75 ha	2020/21: 5.1 ha 2019/20: 3.7 ha 2018/19: 1.67 ha 2017/18: 2.46 ha 2016/17: 5.23 ha 2015/16: 0.56 ha 2014/15: 2.4 ha 2013/14: 2.05 ha	n/a

EC3: The Regional Centre

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Percentage of employment land developed for B1, B2 and B8 in the Regional	Target: At least 70% of total	2021/22 B1 = 65% B2 = 0%	2020/21 B1 =92% B2 = 2% B8 = 0.2%	n/a

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Centre –based on floorspace figures		B8 = 1**%**	<u>2019/20:</u> B1 = 98% B2 = 0% B8 = 36% <u>2018/19:</u> B1 = 81% B2 = 22% B8 = 2% <u>2017/18:</u> B1 = 83% B2 = 0% B8 = 0% <u>2016/17:</u> B1 = 30% B2 = 3.6% B8 = 5.3% <u>2015/16:</u> B1 = 14% B2 = 0% B8 = 0% <u>2014/15:</u>	

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			B1= 41% B2= 0% B8= 21%	
Amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land – by type	Target: to increase amount	2021/22: B1 = 99% B2 = 0% B8 = 1% Total = 100%	2020/21 = 100% 2019/20 = 100% 20/18/19 = 96.66% 2017/18 = 100% 2016/17 = 46% 2015/16 = 86% 2014/15 = 100 2013/14 =100%	n/a

EC4 – EC12: Economic Development outside the City Centre – Strategic Regeneration Areas and Strategic Locations

EC4: North Manchester

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in North Manchester	14 ha in total by 2027 1ha per annum	1.9 ha in 2021/22	2.42 ha in 2020/21 0.1 ha in 2019/20 0.1 ha in 2018/19 0.15 ha in 2017/18 0.53 ha in 2016/17 0.1 ha in 2015/16 0.3 ha in 2014/15 0.52 ha in 2013/14	n/a
Unemployment rate in North Manchester*	Moving towards City average	Unemployment rate* = 7.8% in April 2022 *JSA + UC claimants	11.7% in April 2021 9.4% in April 2020 5.2% in April 2019 3.9% in April 2018 3.6% in April 2017	21/22 City average = 6.2% UK average = 3.9% 20/21 City average = 9.1% UK average = 6.3%

*Includes Crumpsall, Higher Blackley, Harpurhey, Cheetham, Charlestown, Moston

EC5: East Manchester

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in East Manchester	80 – 85 ha by 2027 >5ha per annum	1.14 ha in 2021/22	3.90 ha in 2020/21 2 ha in 2019/20 4.6 ha in 2018/19 2.71 ha in 2017/18 5 ha in 2016/17 1.44 ha in 2015/16 7.06 ha in 2014/15 1.45 ha in 2013/14	n/a

EC6: Central Park Strategic Employment Location

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in Central Park	60 ha by 2027 4 ha per annum	0 ha in 2021/22	0.65 ha in 2020/21 1.6 ha in 2019/20 3.7 ha in 2018/19 0.04 ha in 2017/18 0.08 ha in 2016/17 0 ha in 2015/16 1.92 ha in 2014/15 0 ha in 2013/14	n/a

EC7: Eastlands Strategic Employment Location

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed at Eastlands	45 ha by 2027 >2-3 ha per annum	0 ha in 2021/22	0 ha in 2020/21 0 ha in 2019/20 0.02 ha in 2018/19 0 ha in 2017/18 0 ha in 2016/17 0 ha in 2015/16 0.5 ha in 2014/15 0 ha in 2013/14	n/a

EC5: East Manchester

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Unemployment rate in East Manchester**	Moving towards City average	Unemployment rate* = 8.10% in April 2022 *JSA + UC claimants	11.8% in April 2021 10% in April 2020 5.8% in April 2019 4.5% in April 2018 3.6% in April 2017	21/22 City average = 6.2% UK average = 3.9% 20/21 City average = 9.1% UK average = 6.3%

** includes Ancoats & Beswick, Clayton & Openshaw, Gorton & Abbey Hey, Miles Platting & Newton Heath

EC8: Central Manchester

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in Central Manchester	80 – 85 ha by 2027 >5ha per annum	0.82 ha in 2021/22	4.64 ha in 2020/21 2 ha in 2019/20 4.6 ha in 2018/19 2.71 ha in 2017/18 5 ha in 2016/17 1.44 ha in 2015/16 7.06 ha in 2014/15 1.45 ha in 2013/14	n/a
Unemployment rate in Central Manchester**	Moving towards City average	Unemployment rate*= 5% in April 2022 *JSA + UC claimants	7.3% in April 2021 4.5% in April 2020 4.0% in April 2019 3.3% in April 2018 3.1% in April 2017	21/22 City average = 6.2% UK average = 3.9% 20/21 City average = 9.1% UK average = 6.3%

** includes Hulme, Longsight, Ardwick, Rusholme, Moss Side, Piccadilly, Deansgate

EC9: South Manchester

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Percentage employment development in existing employment locations and District Centres in South Manchester	At least 90% of employment development within areas identified in policy	0.56 ha in 2021/22	0 ha in 2020/21 0 ha in 2019/20 2.6 ha in 2018/19 0.008 ha in 2017/18 0 ha in 2016/17 0 ha in 2015/16 0 in 2014/15 0 in 2013/14	n/a
Total employment land developed in South Manchester		1.38 ha in 2021/22	0.52 ha in 2020/21 0.02 ha in 2019/20 3 ha in 2018/19 0.09 ha in 2017/18 0 ha in 2016/17 2.9 ha in 2015/16 0.66 ha in 2014/15 0 in 2013/14	n/a

EC10: Wythenshawe

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in Wythenshawe	55 ha in total by 2027 >3 ha per annum	18.23 ha in 2021/22	5.03 ha in 2020/21 0.7 ha in 2019/20 1.13 ha in 2018/19 2.67 ha in 2017/18	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			4.74 ha in 2016/17 9.21 ha in 2015/16 0.24 ha in 2014/15 1.27 ha in 2013/14	
Unemployment rate in Wythenshawe**	Moving towards City average	Unemployment rate* = 7.5 **%** in April 2022 *JSA + UC claimants	10.5 % in April 2021 8.7 % in April 2020 4.5% in April 2019 3.4% in April 2018 3.3% in April 2017	21/22 City average = 6.2% UK average = 3.9%

** includes Brooklands, Northenden, Sharston and Woodhouse Park

EC11: Airport City Strategic Employment Location

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in Airport City	30 ha in total by 2027 2 ha per annum	18.03 ha in 2021/22	2.39 ha in 2020/21	n/a

EC12: University Hospital South Manchester Strategic Employment Location

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total employment land developed in	1.3 ha in total by 2027	0ha in 2021/22	0 ha in 2020/21 0 ha in 2019/20	n/a

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
University Hospital South Manchester			0 ha in 2018/19 0 ha in 2017/18 0 ha in 2016/17 0.26 ha in 2015/16 0 in 2014/15 0 in 2013/14	

City Centre CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies **Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Total employment land by type developed in the City Centre and Fringe	Target: 58ha in total by 2027 4ha per annum	In 2021/22: Total Employment = 56345 sqm / 9.98 ha Retail = 4082 sqm (2.85 ha) Office = 40906sqm (2.7 ha) Leisure/education = 3086 sqm (4.04 ha) Hotel = 8530 sqm (0.16 ha) Industrial = 0 sqm (0 ha) Warehousing = 0 sqm (0 ha)	In 2020/21: Total Employment = 106,379 sqm / 9.22 ha In 2019/20: Total Employment = 11.6 ha In 2018/19: Total Employment = 6.26 ha In 2017/18: Total Employment = 7.37 ha In 2016/17:	n/a

City Centre CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies **Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
			Total Employment = 2.49 ha <u>In 2015/16:</u> Total = 3.41 ha <u>In 2014/15:</u> Total = 1.68 ha <u>In 2013/14:</u> Total = 5.24 ha	
Total amount of comparison retail development [in the City Centre] *If application indicates a mix of retail but no specific balance	Target: 70,000 m2 in total by 2027	2417 sqm in 2021/22	2,456 sqm in 2020/21 14,492 sqm in 2019/20 4,045 sqm in 2018/19 3,090 sqm in 2017/18 0 sqm in 2016/17 683 sqm in 2015/16	n/a

City Centre CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies **Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
between retail all is counted as comparison	At least 4,000 m2 per annum		910 sqm in 2014/15 3,064 sqm in 2013/14	
Number of [residential] units provided since 2009 in the City Centre	Target: Government's standard methodology (see explanation under H1). No area based targets.	In 2021/22: 2,435 (gross). 2,421 flats, 14 houses. Running total since 09/10 = 10,984 units.	2020/21**:** 2,796 units (gross) 19/20: 1395 (gross) 18/19: 762 (gross) 17/18: 1,557 (gross) 16/17: 333 (gross) 15/16: 163 (gross) 14/15: 361 (gross) 13/14: 106 (gross) 12/13: 549 (gross) 11/12: 0 dwellings 10/11: 230 dwellings (gross) 09/10: 297 dwellings (net) Please note that student accommodation is included from 2012/13 onwards	n/a

City Centre CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies **Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Density of [residential] development in the City Centre (units/ha)	Target: At least 100 units/ha	2021/22: 1,080 units/ha	2020/21: 987 units/ha 2019/20: 1,201 units/ha 2018/19: 780 units/ha 17/18: 1,371 units/ha 16/17: 766 units/ha 15/16: 455 units/ha 14/15: 1,400 units/ha 13/14: 589 units/ha 12/13: 1,454 units/ha	n/a
Residential pipeline in the City Centre		2021/22: 9,102 units on 31st March 2022	31st March 2021: 10,080 31st March 2020: 9,163 31st March 2019: 11,682 31st March 2018: 10,658 31st March 2017: 10,691 31st March 2016: 4,383 31st March 2015: 3,195	n/a

City Centre CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies **Indicator**	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Number of major development schemes* approved in City Centre	Target: 10 per annum	2021/22: 18 major planning permissions (there were 6 major resi schemes).	In 2020/21 =13 In 2019/20 =18 In 2018/19 =22 In 2017/18 =34 In 2016/17= 36 In 2015/16 = 18	n/a

SO2. Economy

Objective : Support a significant further improvement of the City's economic performance and spread the benefits of this growth across the City to reduce economic, environmental and social disparities, and to help create inclusive sustainable communities

* 'Major' development schemes are those with a floorspace of 1,000 sqm or more, or at least 10+ residential units.

CC1 - CC10 City Centre policies

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Review of conservation areas in City Centre		No reviews complete to date (November 2022)		n/a
Percentage of peak time journeys made to the City Centre other than by means other than private car		*(see below under Transport for more details)*	74% in morning peak in 2020 79% in morning peak in 2019 78% in morning peak in 2018 76.8% in morning peak in 2017	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			Change in non-car modal share since 2002 Increased from 63% to 78%	

Airport

Policy MA1 – Manchester Airport Strategic Site

Indicator	Target		Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Passenger throughput of Airport in million passengers per annum (mppa)	Target: Passenger capacity of Airport (mppa):- 35 by 2020 45 by 2030		January 2021 – January 2022: 6,085,103 (this was down 79% on the 2019 figure due to the Covid pandemic)	Prior to Covid-19 impact, increasing each year since 2014: 2021 2,834,000 2020*: 7,034,856 2019: 29,367,477	n/a

Indicator	Target		Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
				2018: 28,292,797 2017: 27,826,054 2016: 25,637054 2015: 23,136,047 2014: 21,989,682 * Reduced figure due to the Covid pandemic	
Amount of freight through Manchester airport			2021 52,564 tonnes	2020 48,938 tonnes 2019 108,382 tonnes 2018 114,131 tonnes 2017 120,181 tonnes	n/a

Indicator	Target		Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Area of SSSI	Target: Remain unchanged (10.5ha)		10.5 ha All in 'favourable' condition (Latest survey 2020)	n/a	n/a
Area of >60 dB LA_{eq} noise contour (daytime and night-time)	Target: To remain smaller than the area in 2001 (daytime: 25.6 km^2; night-time: 7.8 km^2)		2021 daytime 60LAeq contour area = 8.3km, night-time contour area = 3.7km	Still within target size. 2019 (latest) Daytime 19.2 km^2 Night-time 7.6 km^2 2018 Daytime 18.8 km^2 Night-time 7.2 km^2 Still within target size.	n/a
Percentage of passengers	Target: "40% by 2030" or "In		Latest (first 6 months of 2022) CAA data	2019: 25.4% 2018: 27.3%	n/a

Indicator	Target		Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
accessing airport by non-car (public) modes	accordance with the approved Airport Master Plan to 2030 (Ground Transport)"		shows 17**%** of passengers accessed the airport by non-car modes. No data available for 2020 or 2021.	2017: 24.6% 2016: 23% 2015: 16% 2014: 17% 2013: 16%	
Percentage of staff accessing airport by non-car mode	Target: "50% by 2030" or "In accordance with the approved Airport Master Plan to 2030 (Ground Transport)"		<u>2018</u> 19% of staff surveyed did not use private car or taxi (No staff travel survey since 2018)	<u>2010/11</u>: 24.3% of staff surveyed did not use private cars or taxis.	n/a

SO3. Housing

Objective: **Provide for a significant increase in high quality housing provision at sustainable locations throughout the City, to both address demographic needs and to support economic growth**

H1: Overall Housing Provision

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Gross completions		In 2021/22: 3,972 gross completions* 3,593 completed units were in schemes finished in 21/22; 379 new units were on sites still ‘under construction’ on 31st March 2022 The gross completions consist of 450 houses (11%), and 3,522 apartments (89%).	Gross completions: 20/21: 4,606 19/20: 4,526 18/19: 2,592 17/18: 3,029 16/17: 1,872 15/16: 1,530 14/15: 1,796 13/14: 1,228 12/13: 1,641 11/12: 949 10/11: 1,046 09/10: 2,107	n/a

*The main data source currently used to count residential completions is Manchester’s Council Tax register; for the larger schemes (10+ units) this is supplemented with intelligence from the Council’s Regeneration Teams, and information from the developer or their agent.

H1: Overall Housing Provision

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Net additional dwellings in last year	Target: Manchester's local housing requirement for 2021/22 is 3,702 Manchester's local housing requirement for 2020/21 was 2,613'[1].	In 2021/22: 3,959 net completions The net completions consist of 441 houses (11%), and 3,518 apartments (89%). This net figure takes into account 13 demolitions (9 were houses and 4 flats) recorded in the same period	Numbers (net) are below the yearly targets for each year: 20/21: 4,492 19/20: 4,471 18/19: 2,359 17/18: 2,896 16/17: 1,800 15/16: 1,466 14/15: 1,245 13/14: 727* 12/13: 1,538 11/12: 868 10/11: 554 09/10: 1,496	n/a

1The Core Strategy target became out of date in 2017, therefore, the requirement for Manchester is the local housing need figure calculated using the government's standard methodology.

H1: Overall Housing Provision

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total net units provided since 2009 *	The Core Strategy target was approx. 60,000 dwellings by 2027, however this became out of date in July 2017 and this indicator is provided for information only.	2021/22 Total net dwellings since 2009: 29,349	2020/21 Total net dwellings since 2009: 25,390 2019/20 Total net dwellings since 2009: 20,898 2018/19 Total net dwellings since 2009: 16,427	n/a

* The figures (above and below) for total dwellings completed since 2009 and additional dwellings needed by 2027 include a 'catch-up' amount for 2013/14 (2,115 rather than 727) – see the 2014 AMR for further details.

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Projected net additional dwellings needed to 2027	The Core Strategy target was 60,102 minus net	30,753 from 2022 to 2027	34,712 from 2020 to 2027	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
(total & annualised) *	completions to date, divided by the number of years remaining until 2027. This target became out of date in July 2017 and this data is provided for information only.		39,204 from 2020 to 2027 43,675 from 2019 to 2027	
Empty homes brought back into use *		2021/22 : 2,956	2020/21: 2217 2019/20: 2527 2018/19: 2353 2017/18: 2235 2016/17: 270 2015/16: 346 2014/15: 1,308	* Net change in the total number of voids figures from 2017 onwards based on the revised definition of Empty Homes in national statistics
Empty residential properties		2021/22: 2.22% of all residential properties on the Council Tax Register	2021: 1.74% 2020: 1.62% 2019: 1.62% 2018: 1.67 2017: 3.7% 2016: 3.9% 2015: 4.0%	Figures from 2017 onwards based on the revised definition of Empty Homes in national statistics

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
			2014: 4.7%	
Residential development on brownfield (previously developed) land (%)	90% (H1 in CS)	2021/22: 90% of new dwellings	2020/21: 95% 2019/20: 89% 2018/19: 91% 2017/18: 95.4% 2016/17: 95.4% 2015/16: 87.1% 2014/15: 93.2% 2013/14: 94.4%	n/a
Properties in Council Tax band A		March 2022: 56%	March 2021: 56% March 2020: 57.2% March 2019: 57.7% The gradual fall is continuing; in 2015 the figure was 58.7%, in 2016 58.6%, in 2017 58.3% and in March 2018: 58.0%.	Much higher than comparators: GM: 45.4%; NW: 40.8%; England: 24.1%
Properties in Council Tax bands D and higher		March 2022: 12%	March 2021: 11.3% March 2020: 10.9%	Much lower than comparators (2020 data):

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
			March 2019: 10.6% Slight increase again; in 2015 & 2016 the figure was 10.4%, 2017 10.5%, and in March 2018: 10.6%	GM: 17.5%; NW: 21.3%; England: 34.4%
Planning Pipeline (units with planning approval not yet completed)		31st March 2022**:** 17,469 units are in the pipeline. 9,795 units are in schemes under construction; a further 7,674 units have planning permission / prior approval but where construction hadn't yet started on this date.	31st March 2021**:** 18,420 31st March 2020: 16,984 31st March 2019: 21,218 31st March 2018: 20,302 31st March 2017: 18,843 31st March 2016: 11,385 31st March 2015: 13,421	n/a

HS2: Strategic Housing Location

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Average density of new residential development	Target: 40-50 dph (excepting development in Holt Town and Lower Irk Valley)	2021/22: 64 dwellings per hectare	2020/21: 77/ha 2019/20: 37/ha 2018/19: 36/ha 2017/18: 32/ha 2016/17: 96/ha 2015/16: 68/ha 2014/15: 66/ha 2013/14: 29/ha 2012/13: 41/ha 2011/12: 48/ha	n/a
Number of gross units provided since 2009 within Strategic Housing Location	Target: No target - The Core Strategy housing requirement became out of date in 2017. following the introduction of Government's standard methodology.	2021/22: 114 units	2020/21: 100 2019/20: 127 2018/19: 97 17/18: 145 16/17: 236 15/16: 256 14/15: 95 13/14: 89 12/13: 210 11/12: 91 10/11: 40 09/10: data not available	n/a

H3 – H7: Regeneration Areas

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Regeneration Areas	Number of [net] units provided since 2009 in North, East, Central, South Manchester & Wythenshawe Target: The Core Strategy housing requirement became out of date in 2017. 2020/21 requirements for new housing follow the government's standard methodology, these are requirements for the City as a whole and are not broken down by	21/22 North Mcr 205 gross East Mcr 739 gross Central Mcr 281 gross South Mcr 242 gross Wythenshawe 70 gross	North Mcr 20/21: 551 gross 19/20: 662 grosses 18/19: 248 gross 17/18: 170 gross 16/17: 137 gross 15/16: 235 gross 14/15: 250 gross 13/14: 253 gross 12/13: 210 gross 11/12: 146 gross 10/11: 162 gross East Mcr 20/21: 599 gross 19/20: 1,003 gross 18/19: 835 gross 17/18: 580 gross 16/17: 415 gross 15/16: 356 gross 14/15: 642 gross 13/14: 333 gross 12/13: 409 gross 11/12: 242 gross	

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest Figure**	**Trend**	**Comparator**
	geographical area within Manchester.		10/11: 170 gross Central Mcr 20/21: 288 gross 19/20: 1,046 gross 18/19: 323 gross 17/18: 356 gross 16/17: 526 gross 15/16: 443 gross* 14/15: 293 gross 13/14: 215 gross 12/13: 215 gross 11/12: 299 gross 10/11: 83 gross South Mcr 20/21: 165 gross 19/20: 366 grosses 18/19: 230 gross 17/18: 195 gross 16/17: 252 gross 15/16: 178 gross 14/15: 181 gross 13/14: 170 gross 12/13: 195 gross 11/12: 104 gross	

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
			10/11: 132 gross Wythenshawe 20/21: 207 gross 19/20: 54 gross 18/19: 194 gross 17/18: 171 gross 16/17: 209 gross 15/16: 155 gross 14/15: 70 gross 13/14: 151 gross 12/13: 63 gross 11/12: 158 gross 10/11: 142 gross	

H8: Affordable Housing

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
New affordable housing units completed (additions to the affordable housing stock) *	New units within schemes which contribute to the city-wide target for 20% of new	2021/22: Gross: 532 units* (256 social rent; 107 affordable rents; 65 shared ownership; 40 rent to buy, 64	In 20/21, the gross and net figures were 461 and 461	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
	homes to be affordable	homes that were previously in private ownership that have been bought by RPs and let as affordable housing) Net: 532 units (net of 0 demolitions of affordable units)	In 19/20, the gross and net figures were 437 and 436 In 18/19, the gross and net figures were 338 and 334 In 17/18, the gross and net figures were 297 and 281 In 16/17, the gross and net figures were 254 and 197	

* This figure relates to completions by the Council, Registered Providers, and the private sector, and through government-sponsored initiatives via the private sector; it includes housing, which was not built as affordable, but became 'affordable' through sale to Registered Providers or through refurbishment (e.g., HCA-funded refurbishments/conversions) as well as new completions. ‘Affordable’ includes social rent, affordable rent (80% or less of market rent), shared ownership, and rent-to-buy.

H8: Affordable Housing

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Affordable Housing pipeline (new homes not yet built but with funding for affordable rent or shared ownership)		Jan 2022 2,185 affordable units with planning permission	Jan 2021 1,566 affordable units with planning permission Jan 2020 1,072 affordable units with planning permission Jan 2019: 977 affordable housing units in the pipeline In January 2018: 1,086 were in the pipeline.	n/a

H9: Gypsies and Travellers & Travelling Showpeople

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Number of new pitches provided for Gypsies and Travellers [net additional]	Target: 60 new pitches by 2016	0 in 2021/22	0 in 2020/21, 0 in 2019/20, 2018/19, 2017/18, 2016/17, or 15/16	n/a
Number of new pitches provided for Travelling Show people [net]	20 new pitches by 2016	0 in 2021/22	0 in 2020/21, 0 in 2019/20, 2018/19, 2017/18, 2016/17, or 15/16	n/a

H10: Housing for people with additional support needs

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Number of developments to cater for people with additional support needs allowed on appeal	Target: 0	**0** in 2021/22	0 in 2020/21 0 in 2019/20 0 in 2018/19 2 in 2017/18 None in 2016/17	n/a

H11: Houses in Multiple Occupation

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Number of developments for HMOs allowed on appeal	Target: 0	1 HMO development allowed on appeal in 2021/22	**0** HMO development allowed on appeal in 2020/21 **2** HMO development allowed on appeal in 2019/20 **2** HMO development allowed on appeal in 2018/19 1 HMO development allowed on appeal in 2017/18 4 in 2016/17 0 in 15/16; 3 in 14/15	n/a
Change in no. of Output Areas (OAs) with >10% HMOs *	Target: no increase	112 OAs in 2021/22>10% HMOs*	20/21: 129 19/20: 126 18/19: 126 17/18: 126 16/17: 133	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
			15/16: 126 14/15: 133	

* Student Exemptions plus non-exempt Licensed HMOs, counting pre-2011 OA boundaries as number of boundaries changed

H12: Purpose Built Student Accommodation

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Number of developments for new purpose-built Student Accommodation allowed on appeal	Target: 0	0 in 2021/22	0 in 2020/21 0 in 2019/20 0 in 2018/19 0 in 2017/18 0 in 2016/17	n/a

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Register

Indicator	Target	Latest Figure	Trend	Comparator
Applicants on Manchester City Council's Self and Custom Build Register.		Total number of additions to the register between 31/10/21 and 30/10/22 was 72 of which 0 was an association. Cumulative total at 30/10/22:606 of which 4 are associations	2021: 109 2020: 105 2019: 101 2018: 92 2017: 110 2016: 17	n/a

SO4. Centres

Objective: Provide a network of distinctive, attractive and high quality centres, strengthening local identity, providing essential services close to homes and local access to healthy food

Policy: C1, C2, C8, C9 Centres & Out-of-Centre Development

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total proportion of space for additional town centre uses development that falls within the City Centre, district centres and local centres.	Target: 90%	59% in 2021/22	87.09% in 2020/21 79% in 2019/20 72% in 2018/19 55% in 2016/17 62% in 2015/16 76% in 2014/15 79% in 2013/14	n/a

Policy: C2 District Centres & **C10** Leisure & the Evening Economy

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Proportion of non-retail uses within the Primary Shopping Area (ground floor)	Target <40%	19% in 2021	21% in 2020 22% in 2019 23**%** in 2017 22% in 2015 18% in 2013	n/a
Vacancy Rate	Target: <15%	11% in 2021	8% in 2020 9% in 2019 10% in 2017 8% in 2015 7.2% in 2013	n/a

Policy: C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7 District Centres

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Number of different town centre uses within a District Centre	Target: >4	**94%** of District Centres met or exceeded the target in 2022	94% in 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021	n/a

Policy: C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7 District Centres

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Amount and percentage of retail floorspace development within district centres	Target: 35,000 m2 in total by 2027 • 12,500m2 between 2010-2015 • 9000m2 between 2015-2020 • 13,500m2 between 2020-	1179m² in 2021/22 (64%)	2574² in 2020/21 (36%) 2,008m² in 2019/20 (28%) 3,503sqm in 2018/19 (30%) 2,039m² in 2017/18 (91%) 3,714 m² in 2016/17 (53%) 173 m² in 2015/16 0 sqm in 2014/15 2013/14 = 541 sqm (4.5% of all retail)	n/a

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest figure**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
	2027			
Amount of employment floorspace developed within district centres (sq m gross)		In 2021/22 B1= 732sqm; B2= 0sqm; B8= 0sqm Total = 732sqm	In 2020/21: B1= 1194 sqm; B2= 1423; B8= 0 In 2019/20: B1= 258; B2= 0; B8= 0 In 2018/19: B1= 264; B2= 0; B8= 0 In 2017/18: B1= 0; B2= 0; B8= 0 In 2016/17: B1= 0; B2= 0; B8= 0 In 2015/16: B1= 0; B2= 0; B8= 0 In 2013/14 & 2014/15: B1= 0; B2= 0; B8= 0	n/a
Amount and percentage of completed leisure and hotel development in district centres		In 2021/22 Leisure = 32 sqm Hotel = 0 sqm	In 2020/21 Leisure = 3416 sqm Hotel = 0 In 2019/20 Leisure = 1,095 sqm, Hotel = 0	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			In 2018/19 Leisure = 465 sqm, Hotel = 0 In 2017/18 Leisure = 208 sqm (0.02ha); Hotel = 0 Total = 208 sqm (0.02ha) In 2016/17 Leisure = 3160 sqm (0.44ha) (permission is for both A1 and D2); Hotel = 0 Total = 3160 m² (0.44ha) 2015/16 Leisure = 2,438 sqm (0.55ha) Hotel = 0 2013/14 & 2014/15 Leisure = 0; Hotel = 0 Total = 0	

Policy: C10 Leisure & the Evening Economy

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Percentage of A4, A5 and similar sui generis uses in centre	<15%	18% in 2022	19% in 2021 19% in 2019 20% in 2017 20% in 2015 [2] 16% in 2013	n/a

[2] In 2015 Changes were made to the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order and removed bookmakers and Pay Day Loan shops from the A2 use class and placed them in Sui Generis. This affected the analysis of the 2015 survey of the Manchester's District Centres.

SO5. Transport

Objective: Improve the physical connectivity of the City, through sustainable and accessible transport networks, to enhance its functioning and competitiveness and provide access to jobs, education, services, retail, leisure and recreation

T1 - T3 Sustainable Transport, Accessible Areas & Strategic Integration

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
City Centre footfall (There are now x5 camera locations, with the addition of an extra camera in St Ann's Square. The cameras are located in Market Street, Exchange Square (Arndale steps), New Cathedral Street, King Street and St Ann's Square)	Increase year on year	For the fiscal year 2021/22, Manchester City Centre footfall was 32,213 million an increase of 106% 2020-21*	2020/21 15,613m, this is significantly lower in 20/21 on the previous year, with the pandemic obviously the cause from the first lockdown in late March 2020 36,213m, -7% lower in 2019/20 than in the	For regional City and UK comparisons the Springboard comparisons run on calendar, not fiscal, years. For the calendar year 2021, Manchester City Centre footfall was +31% vs 2020. Regional City comparatives were +29% and UK +20% The City Centre retail district experienced a welcome return in footfall during 2021-22 but this was not to pre-Covid levels. as was the situation in other major UK cities, the pattern of recovery was uneven will recovery after the restrictions were initially lifted in the Spring, but then the rise of the Omicron variant from November 2021 deterred visitors into the City / plus staff isolating from work and looking after children. Therefore businesses, and the BID-CityCo, have continued to also now offer comparative data to pre-Covid

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			previous 12 months 38,826m, 2% higher in 2018/19 than in the previous 12-month period	2019 period, ahead of onset of pandemic and repeated lockdowns and regional restrictions from March 2020. · The City Centre of Manchester did experience a rise over the period in domestic visitors due to the 'staycation' effect last year, but this was counterbalanced by continued restricted international travel. For office workers, the trend of 'hybrid' working between days in the office and from home, has remained throughout the period but is difficult to accurately measure. Transport and other data would also indicate that this has been the case, with the weekend footfall performing closer to pre-Covid levels than weekday levels.
Trips made to City Centre* in the morning peak** by means other than private car	Target: To increase modal share of non-car modes;	2021: 59.8% (this represents an increase in car travel as a result of the Covid pandemic)	Increasing – from: 74.1% in 2020 79.4% in 2019 77.9% in 2018 76.8% in 2017 75.6% in 2016 74.1% in 2015 73.2% in 2014	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
	City Centre Transport Strategy – 90% by 2040 82% by 2025		72.7% in 2013 71.7% in 2012 62.7% in 2005 63.0% in 2002 LTP3 target exceeded	

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Trips made to City Centre by public transport (morning peak**)	Target: To increase modal share	2021: 44.7% (all public transport) Rail: 12.3% Tram: 14% Bus: 18.3%	From: 57% in 2020 64% in 2019 64%, in 2018 63.4% in 2017 62.5% in 2016 61.6% in 2015 55.0% in 2005 55.8% in 2002 Public transport usage had been increasing year on year until the pandemic in 2020/21	n/a
Trips made to City Centre* by cycle (morning peak**)	Target: To increase modal share	2021: 2.24%	There was a slight decrease in 2020 to 2.17% from an increase from 2.25% in 2019, 2% in 2018	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			1.8% in 2017, 1.7% for the preceding 3 years, and a significant increase from 0.6% cycling in 2005 and also in 2002	
Trips made to City Centre* on foot (morning peak**)	Target: To increase modal share	2021: 12.8%	There was another increase in 2020 to 14.9%. An increase from 11.8% in 2018 to 13.15% in 2019, 11.6% in 2017, which was an increase from 11.4% in 2016, and 10.9% in 2015; a significant increase from 7.0% in 2005 and 6.6% in 2002	n/a
Congestion: average journey time per mile	Target: To reduce	2020 (latest available):	Congestion times since 2013:	2020

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
	journey times	4.0 minutes per mile between 7am & 10am; 4.5 minutes in evening rush hour (4pm-7pm)	4.3 in 2013; 4.2 in 2014 4.4 in 2015 4.5 in 2016 4.6 in 2017 4.6 in 2018 4.8 in 2019 Congestion times since 2013: 4.7 in 2013; 4.9 in 2014 5.0 in 2015 5.4 in 2016 5.4 in 2017 5.4 in 2018 5.5 in 2019	GM: 3.21 mins GM: 3.41 mins

* Information is from the BID funded City Centre footfall cameras cover some of the pedestrianised streets around the central retail zone. Therefore, the percentage performance is seen as more important than the actual count itself, given that one person may trip multiple cameras on any one visit to the City (although this should be broadly like for like when comparing years).

SO6. Environment

Objective: Protect and enhance both the natural and built environment of the City and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change, support biodiversity and wildlife, improve air, water and land quality, recreational opportunities and provide networks of high quality green infrastructure, ensuring that the City is inclusive and attractive to residents, workers, investors and visitors

EN1-EN3 Design, Character & Heritage

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay Total count for Grade II of 751; taken together with the 15 Grade I and 82 Grade II*, there were 848 Listed Buildings in Manchester during 21.		In 2022 there are 2 Grade I, and 3 Grade II* Listed Buildings (secular) 'at risk' in Manchester, and 5 grade I/II* Places of Worship. This represents 10.2**%** of the Manchester's 98 Grade I/II* listed buildings. There are 15 Grade I buildings and 83 Grade II* in Manchester.	In 2021, there were 10.2% of the Manchester's 98 Grade I/II* listed buildings at risk In 2020, there were 11.3% of the Manchester's 97 Grade I/II* listed buildings at risk. In 2018 there were 11.3**%** of Manchester's 97 Grade I/II* listed buildings at risk. In 2017 the figure was 12.5% at risk - there is one fewer Grade II* buildings at risk in the latest year.	n/a
Buildings of Grade 2 at risk of decay	Target: National average	18 Grade II listed buildings were at risk on the local list in 2022, out of 751 Grade II buildings* in Manchester, representing 2.4%.	14 Grade II listed buildings were at risk on the local list in 2021, out of 751 Grade II buildings* in Manchester, representing 1.9%.	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			2020 14 Grade II listed buildings were at risk on the local list in 2020, out of 748 Grade II buildings* in Manchester, representing 1.9%. Previous years Overall, including Grade II, there have been 10 new designations for listed buildings and 4 de-listings since 1st January 2018.	
Review of Conservation Areas and their Character Appraisals		0 conservation area appraisal reviews completed by April 2022	0 conservation area appraisal reviews completed by April 2021 There are 35 conservation areas in total	n/a
% of appeals based on EN2 (tall buildings policy) dismissed	100%	0 appeal on tall buildings between 2021-22	1 between 2020-21 0 between 2018-20	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
			0 in 2016-17	

EN4 - EN7 Carbon Emissions

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Reduction in CO2 emissions (total & per capita) in LA area	*See above under SP1 (Spatial Principles)*	*See above under SP1 (Spatial Principles)*	*See above under SP1 (Spatial Principles)*	*See above under SP1 (Spatial Principles)*
Days p/a on which air pollution reaches moderate or higher levels	*See below under EN16 - Air Quality*	*See below under EN16 - Air Quality*	*See below under EN16 - Air Quality*	*See below under EN16 - Air Quality*

EN8 Adaptation to Climate Change

Indicator	**Target**	***Latest Figures***	***Trend***	**Comparators**
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	0	*0 (see below under EN14 – Flood Risk)*	*(see below under EN14 – Flood Risk)*	n/a
New developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Target: Year-on-year increase	21/22 4 developments incorporating SUDS	20/21 7 developments incorporating SUDS	n/a

*From April 2015 there is a national requirement through planning regulations to ensure, where possible, that SuDS are used on major new developments in England, and monitoring data is expected to improve. However, the National Standards for SuDS do not explicitly require the use of ‘green’ types of SuDS, and the main engineering solution still being used by developers in Manchester is underground storage tanks that outfall into a public sewer.

EN9: Green Infrastructure

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Increased levels of Green Infrastructure Increase in quality, maintenance and function of Green and Blue Infrastructure	Target: In line with emerging Greater Manchester Green Infrastructure Strategy In line with the Manchester Green & Blue Infrastructure Strategy	2021/22 54%	n/a	n/a

EN10 - EN12 Open Space

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Open spaces managed to Green Flag Award status	Manchester is also working towards its own award scheme for parks, the Manchester Standard, in	2021/2022 Two Green Flag sites – Alexandra Park and Heaton Park. 2021/2022	No change for parks.	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
	consultation with the public; this will allow a more effective use of resources.	Blackley, Southern, Gorton & Phillips Park Cemeteries all attained Green Flag Award status in 2020.	No change for cemeteries.	
Registered historic parks & gardens at risk		2021/22: There are 8 in Manchester, all Grade II (including 3 cemeteries) - 0 (0%) were at risk in 2021/22	No change	6% of registered parks & gardens were at risk in England in 2020

EN13 Green Belt

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Changes to Green Belt boundary	No further change	The Green Belt boundary was amended via the adoption of the Core Strategy to cover 1,279.2 ha.	n/a	n/a

EN14 Flood Risk

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
No. (and %) of dwellings within EA Flood Risk Zone 3 in Manchester		March 2022: 4,368 (1.8% of total housing stock) In Flood Zone 3 (high risk)	4,102 in March 2021 1,826 in March 2020 1,826 in March 2019 2,852 in March 2018 2,661 in 2017 Flood risk boundaries are regularly reviewed by the Environment Agency	In 2022 total no. Of dwellings in the City: 243,757. In 2021 total no of dwellings in the City: 238,792 In 2020 total no. of dwellings in the City 234, 252. In 2019 total no. of dwellings in the City: 230,868 (Source: Council Tax)
No. of new dwellings in high probability flood areas (FZ3) (This refers to newly built properties this year, not dwellings	Target: <5% over plan period	<u>2021/22</u> 214 completed (2 sites); this represents 5.4% of total (gross) completions 2021/22.	241 in 2020/21 (The figure has increased significantly due to a change in the flood zone boundary after permission had been granted which now overlaps	n/a

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest Figures**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
which have been in here before but are “new” to FZ3 because the boundaries have changed.		In 2022, after permission had been granted during 2016 and 2017 for these sites the flood zone boundaries changed which accounts for the full 214 units.	with a student hall completion which accounts for the full 241 units) 3 in 2019/20 0 in 2018/19 218 in 2017/18 1 in 2016/17 2 in 2015/16 0 in 2014/15 2 in 2013/14 0 in 2012/13	
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment	Target: 0	0 in 2021/2022	None in 2020/21; nor in the previous 14 years	n/a

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Agency (EA) on flood defence grounds (or water quality grounds)				

EN15 Biodiversity

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Changes in the condition of SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)	Target: No deterioration	2021/22 100% (both sections) of Cotterill Clough are in a 'favourable' condition (total area 10.5ha, in 2 sections); this is Manchester's only SSSI, ancient woodland located near the airport.	The larger section (7.1ha - 68%) has been in a 'favourable' condition for many years; the smaller section (3.4ha, 32% of the site) has been in a 'favourable' condition since 2014. No reported change since then.	Nationally (England), 38.4% of total area of SSSIs is currently in a 'favourable' condition
Changes in (locally) designated areas of	Target: <5% decrease in area	2021/22 Total current area of Sites of Biological	2021 Total current area of Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs):	Of the 37 SBIs, 7 = Grade A (the best); 14 = Grade B; 16 = Grade C

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest Figures**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
biodiversity importance (SBIs)		Importance (SBIs): 284 ha coverage (37 SBIs). This includes one SSSI (Cotteril Clough, within the SBI of the same name*)	284 ha (37 SBIs). 2020 Total current area of Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs): 284 ha (37 SBIs). 2017/18 307 ha (38 SBIs). Number of SBIs has reduced by one. Area of lost SBIs is 23 ha This is 8% of total area of SBIs so falls outside target of <5% SBIs are reviewed regularly by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit	

*Cotterill Clough SSSI is 10.51ha, whereas Cotterill Clough SBI is 11.4ha (the SBI includes more woodland in the north of the site)

EN15 Biodiversity

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
SBIs in positive conservation management 'Improved Local Biodiversity'	Target: Increase of 1-5% per annum An increase of between 1 – 5% each year	2021/22 23 of the 37 SBIs (62.16%) covering 217 ha are in active conservation mgt 67 Ha of SBI is not in active conservation mgt	2020/21 23 of the 37 SBIs (62.16%) covering 217ha Note due to Covid limited site mgt and site surveys were undertaken 2019/20 23 of the 37 SBIs (62.16%) covering 217ha 2018/19 24 of the 38 SBIs (63.16%) covering 226.7ha	In England in 2018/19, the average was 47% of local sites. Of the 37 SBIs, 7 = Grade A (the best); 14 = Grade B; 16 = Grade C
Total area of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Target: 1 ha per 1000 population	2021/22: 8 LNRs (392 ha)	No change since 2013	n/a

EN16 Air Quality

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Days per annum on which air pollution reached 'moderate or higher' levels	Local target: Zero days p/a UK objectives/EU limits: NO_2 (nitrogen dioxide): no more than 18 exceedances of the hourly mean 200 µg/m³ (micrograms per cubic metre) PM_{10} (particulates): no more than 35 days >50 µg/m³ p/a	Jan – Dec 2021 During 2021, there were 2 days at Piccadilly Gardens (0 due to NO_2 and 2 due to PM10), 2 days at Oxford Road (0 due to NO_2 and 2 due to PM10) and 2 days at Sharston (Manchester South site replacement, 0 due to NO_2 and 2 due to PM10. In addition, there were 2 days at Piccadilly Gardens (1 due to PM2.5 and 1 due to O3 (ozone)	2020/21 During 2020-21, there were 3 days at Piccadilly Gardens (0 due to NO_2 and 3 due to PM10), 3 days at Oxford Road (0 due to NO_2 and 3 due to PM10) and 0 days at Sharston (Manchester South site replacement). In addition, there were 9 days at Piccadilly Gardens (3 due to PM2.5 and 6 due to O3 (ozone)), and 11 days at Sharston due to O3 Long term trends show that there has been an improvement in air quality, but some areas remain above the annual mean air quality objective for NO_2.‡ The annual mean concentration of PM10 at Manchester monitoring locations did not reach 40 µg/m³, therefore none exceeded annual EU limits for PM10	UK average for urban sites was 4.1 days in 2021, 10 days in 2020 and 11 days in 2019.

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
			2019/20 In 2019-20, 3 days at Piccadilly Gardens (0 due to NO_2 and 3 due to PM10) and 5 days at Oxford Road (5 due to PM10, 0 due to NO_2), 0 days at Sharston (Manchester South site replacement). In addition, there were 3 days at Piccadilly Gardens due to PM2.5, and 12 days at Sharston due to ozone. 2018/19 In 2018-19, 5 days at Piccadilly Gardens (0 due to NO_2 and 5 due to PM10) and 28 days at Oxford Road (25 due to PM10, 3 due to NO_2), 0 days at Sharston (Manchester South site replacement). In addition, there were 6 days at Piccadilly Gardens due to PM2.5, and 18 days at Sharston due to ozone	

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
			Long term trends show that there has been an improvement in air quality, but areas still remain above the annual mean air quality objective for NO2. The annual mean concentration of PM10 at Manchester monitoring locations did not reach 40 µg/m3, therefore none exceeded annual EU limits for PM10.	

† National and local COVID-19 lockdowns impacted local air quality during 2020; during the first national lockdown from 23 March 2020 there were marked reductions in NO2 levels at urban and roadside automatic monitoring locations in Manchester due to lower volumes of traffic, and Oxford Road levels were 58% lower than modelled ‘business as usual’ scenario concentrations. This reduction was less than expected from observed traffic reductions, as Manchester was a receptor of pollution transported from continental Europe and the south of the UK during this period. There is also evidence that solid fuel burning in domestic fires and stoves went up initially during the first lockdown, leading to local impacts on particulates. Further details of the effects of the pandemic on Manchester’s air quality are included within a Defra (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs) report available here. It is likely that, during business as usual circumstances, parts of Manchester will remain above the annual limit for NO2.

‡ The Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was designated by GMCA on 1st May 2016, replacing the 10 district AQMAs. The AQMA shows areas that exceed 35 µg/m³ for NO2; the legal limit is 40 µg/m³ annual mean, but 35 µg/m³ was used on a precautionary basis given modelling uncertainties.

*Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/air-quality-statistics/days-with-moderate-or-higher-air-pollution-includes-sulphur-dioxide#days-with-moderate-or-higher-air-pollution.

EN17 Water Quality

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of watercourses	EU Target: all watercourses to meet good ecological status or potential by 2027 (watercourses are classified in accordance with the WFD as having good, moderate, poor or bad 'ecological status or potential')	2019 data (latest available): Using the revised boundaries and standards for 2015-21 of 17 watercourses: • Good: 0 • Moderate: 12 (71%) • Poor: 4 (24%) • Bad: 1 (5%).	2016 data: Using the revised boundaries and standards for 2015-21 of 17 watercourses: • Good: 0 • Moderate: 13 (82%) • Poor: 4 (19%) • Bad: 0 2015: Good: 0 Moderate: 13 (81%) Poor: 3 (19%) Bad: 0	n/a

EN18 Contaminated Land

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparators
Contaminated land remediated	Target: Monitor and increase	2021-22 - 52 hectares of potentially contaminated land were remediated under the development control process between January 2021 and December 2021. Leaving 2330.6 hectares of potentially contaminated land (as 5.5ha was already deducted in the last report for Jan-Mar 2021 due to reporting on the financial year 2020-21)	2020/21 = 539 ha 2019/20 = 44 ha 2018/19 = 25.5 ha 2017/18 = 15 ha (0.5%) 2016/17 = 7 ha (0.23%).	n/a

EN19 Waste

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparator
Amount of household waste arising		168,451 tonnes household waste in total in 2021/22	Total amount of household waste has fallen by 3.4% since 2020/21, due to residents being at home less because of Covid restrictions lifting.	n/a
Household waste recycled or composted (%)	GM Joint Waste DPD target: 60% recycled/ composted by 2025, (this is a national target)	In 2021/22: 20.05% recycled, 19.4% composted, 0.2% re-used Recycled / re-used / composted combined =39.7%	The proportion recycled has increased (from 18.31%) and the proportion composted has increased (from 17.97%) over the last year; the combined figure has increased, from 36.6% last year. The increase in recycling is a national trend due to covid	Recycling rates have increased substantially since 2001/02, when only 3.3% of the City's household waste was recycled

Indicator	Target	Latest Figures	Trend	Comparator
			effects being felt more in 20/21 (based on provisional figures)	
Residual waste per household	Reduction each year (to 50% by 2020) - GM Joint Waste DPD target	60.3% in 2021/22	63.4% in 20/21 59.6% in 2019/20 59.9% in 2018/19 61.4% in 2017/18	n/a
Capacity and throughput of new waste management facilities by type		No new facilities	Construction on GMWDA plants is now complete but maintenance issues are ongoing.	n/a

EN20 Minerals

Indicator	**Target**	**Latest Figures**	**Trend**	**Comparators**
Production of primary land-won aggregates	In accordance with GM Minerals DPD	No data available below level of aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside – see Appendix J for more details of source document.	n/a	n/a
Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	In accordance with GM Minerals DPD	No data available below level of aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside (17 districts in total) – see Appendix J for more details of source document.	n/a	n/a

Development Management & Planning Obligations

DM1-3 Development Management

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Number of developments allowed on appeal	Zero	4 in 2021/22	9 in 2020/21 23 in 2019/20 37 in 2018/19 30 in 2017/18 27 in 2016/17	n/a

PA1: Developer Contributions

Indicator	Target	Latest figure	Trend	Comparators
Total developer contributions per annum	No target	Contributions received in 2021: £755,200 16 s106 agreements were signed in 2021/22	Contributions received in 2020: £1,780,067 22 s106 agreements were signed in 2020 Contributions received in 2019: £2,375,420.96[3] 15 s106 agreements were signed in 2019 Contributions received in 2018: £966,865 16 s106 agreements were signed in 2018 Contributions received in 2017: £990,880 19 s106 agreements were signed in 2017 Contributions received in 2016: £988,925 13 s106 agreements were signed in 2016/17. In 2015: contributions received: £902,093 17 s106 agreements signed	n/a

[3] During the financial year 2019/20 15 S106 agreements were signed and in 2020/2021 this increased to 22. To date for 2021/22 a further 11 have been completed. This increase in completed agreements during 2020/21 may seem odd given applications in the same period was down. This is likely to be a consequence of how long it can take to complete the legal process with some agreements taking 12 month or more to be finalised. That is agreements signed

* The majority of s106 agreements in Manchester which provide for affordable housing do so via a financial contribution "towards the provision of affordable housing within the administrative boundaries of Manchester in accordance with policy H8 of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy".

relate to applications received in previous years. The timing of a planning application, its decision, implementation and triggers for any s106 obligation are therefore difficult to timeline.

Appendix I

Waste Development Monitoring

Ref.	**Applicant**	**Agent**	**Address**	**Details**	**Status**	**Tonnage per annum**
No Waste applications determined 2021-22 in Manchester.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Waste Applications determined in Manchester 2021-22

The **Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan** forms part of the Local Plan for Manchester. The Minerals & Waste Planning Unit at Capita produce **a separate AMR** for this DPD in December of each year.

Appendix J Minerals Development Monitoring

Ref.	Applicant	Agent	Address	Details	Status	Tonnage per annum
No Minerals applications determined 2021-22 in Manchester.	no	n/a	n/a	none	n/a	n/a

Minerals Applications determined in Manchester 2021-22

The **Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan** forms part of the Local Plan for Manchester. The Minerals & Waste Planning Unit at Capita produce **a separate AMR** for this DPD in December of each year.

Appendix K

Core Strategy Indicators not currently being monitored

These indicators from the Core Strategy are not included in the main tables in Appendix H as data is not currently available:

Policy	Indicator	Target
H3	Proportion of schemes where at least 65% of the units have at least 3 bedrooms	70%
H4	Proportion of schemes where at least 65% of the units have at least 3 bedrooms	55%
H5	Proportion of schemes where at least 65% of the units have at least 3 bedrooms	65%
H7	Average household size in Wythenshawe	No reduction (from 2.25)
EN1-EN3	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN1 (Design Principles and Strategic Character Areas)	100%

EN1-EN3	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN2 (Tall Buildings)	100%
EN10 - EN12	No. of planning permissions compliant with EN10 (Safeguarding Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities)	100%
EN10 - EN12	Current provision per head for each open space typology	Under-provided typology averages moving towards City averages
EN10 - EN12	Quality of open space provision	Improvement, against criteria in Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study
EN15	BAP priority habitats and species	Increase
EN19 - EN20	Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	Meeting target in Municipal Waste Management Strategy
DM1-3	Number of planning permissions compliant with DM1-3	100%