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GREATER MANCHESTER

Places for Everyone

Monitoring report for the joint development plan for Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan

Monitoring report for 2024/2025

GMCA GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

1. Introduction

Context

1.1 The Places for Everyone (PfE) Joint Development Plan, 2022 - 2039 is the strategic spatial plan for nine Greater Manchester local authorities (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan), and as such sets out a collective planning policy framework across the nine PfE local authorities. The PfE Plan was adopted with effect from 21 March 2024.

1.2 The PfE Plan[1] forms part of the Development Plan for each of the nine PfE local authorities and is used to assess individual planning applications. Local plans need to be consistent with the PfE Plan and neighbourhood plans need to be in general conformity with the PfE Plan's strategic policies. The PfE Plan provides an appropriate strategic policy framework for local plans to be produced in the nine PfE local authorities.

Purpose of this report

1.3 Monitoring is a key component of any development plan document and therefore is key to the success of the PfE Plan. As such, to be effective, plans need to be kept up-to-date and monitored. This report is therefore part of this process in regularly monitoring performance to assess whether the strategic objectives and policies in the PfE Plan are being achieved and remain relevant, or whether they need to be updated.

1.4 The monitoring framework for the PfE Plan is set out in Tables 12.1 to 12.7 of the PfE. This report assesses the performance of the PfE Plan against the indicators and policy outcomes in the monitoring framework since adoption. A copy of the PfE Monitoring Framework is in Appendix A.

[1] greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/9578/places-for-everyone-joint-development-plan-document.pdf

Report format

1.5 The monitoring report follows the structure of the PfE Monitoring Framework, as such the policy outcomes and indicators for each chapter of the PfE Plan are reported on in turn:

- Sustainable and Resilient Places
- Places for Jobs
- Places for Homes
- Greener Places
- Places for People
- Connected Places
- Delivering the Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.6 This report also monitors significant environmental effects of implementing the PfE Plan, as required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations. The purpose of this is to identify any unforeseen adverse environmental effects at an early stage so that appropriate remedial action can be taken. The significant environmental effects of the PfE Plan are embedded into the policy outcomes and objectives of the PfE monitoring framework. The PfE Integrated Assessment Adoption Statement, available on the GMCA website[2], illustrates that the PfE Integrated Assessment Framework objectives, which incorporate the significant environmental effects of the PfE Plan, link across to and are covered by the PfE monitoring framework.

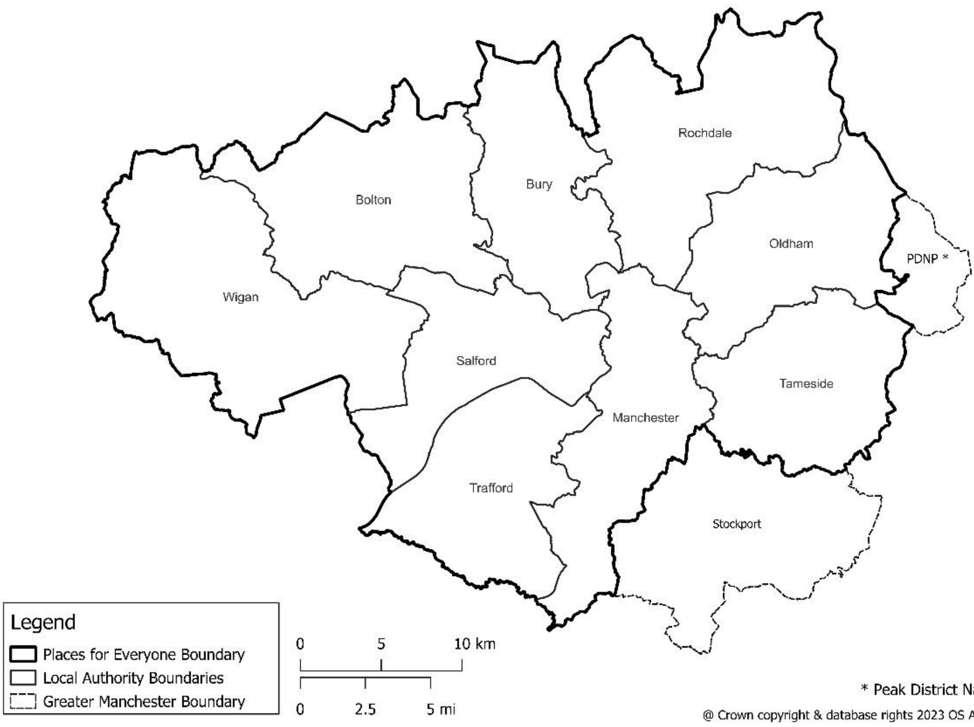
[2] Adoption - Greater Manchester Combined Authority (greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

Geographical area

1.7 The PfE indicators are monitored across four types of geographic area: the full PfE area[3]; at the nine local authority level; at the PfE strategy area level; and PfE allocation level. The PfE Monitoring Framework indicates the level the indicators are monitored at.

1.8 The nine local authorities which PfE covers are; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham (excluding the Peak District National Park), Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. The below map shows the extent of the PfE boundary within a Greater Manchester context:

Figure 1.1: Places for Everyone Boundary



Source: Places for Everyone 2024

1.9 The PfE spatial strategy areas are as follow: Core Growth Area (JP-Strat1), the Inner Areas (JP-Strat5), the Northern Areas (JP-Strat6) and the Southern areas (JP-Strat9). The boundaries for these areas are established or

[3] The PfE area does not include the part of the Oldham Local Authority area that is within the Peak District National Park.

proposed in adopted or emerging local plans, the monitoring report illustrates the geographical boundaries as agreed by the local authorities[4].

Further monitoring

1.10 Whilst this report looks in detail at specific indicators in the PfE monitoring framework, it should be noted that the GMCA and local authorities carry out extensive further research and monitoring in a number of related areas. This includes the GMCA Research dashboards including the Housing Market Monitor dashboard and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This all sits under the umbrella of the Greater Manchester Strategy for which there is also extensive evidence and monitoring[5].

Timescales

1.11 This is the second Monitoring Report of the PfE Plan. It reports on the first year of the implementation of the PfE Plan and covers the period April 2024 to March 2025.

1.12 The data in this report generally covers financial year time periods, starting from 2022-23 to correspond with the start of the PfE Plan period in 2022. Where data is not available for the financial year, calendar year or a snapshot view of a point in time, e.g. July 2024, is used. Some indicators are subject to a data lag between the time data is collected and published. There are also a number of indicators which do not cover the period 2022-23 – 2023-24 as the policies which are being monitored only applied from when the PfE was adopted in March 2024.

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[4] These spatial areas have been confirmed with the relevant Local Authorities and are in line with their Local Plan or Emerging Local Plan. These spatial areas align with those agreed in Salford City Council's Draft Local Plan: Core Strategy and Allocations 2024, Trafford's Emerging Local Plan, Manchester's Draft Local Plan and other applicable plans.

[5] https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/research

2. Summary of key findings

2.1 This section summarises some of the key messages from this monitoring report.

Brownfield Land

2.2 In 2024-25, 8,107 new residential units were built on brownfield land in the Places for Everyone area, signifying around 78% of all new residential development during that period. This was a 5 percentage point decrease in the number of new units built on brownfield land in 2023-24. However, 81% of residential sites delivering new housing in 2024-25 were on brownfield sites a 5 percentage point increase from 2023-24.

2.3 136,767 sqm of employment floorspace was built on brownfield land in the PfE area, 99.9% of all employment floorspace delivered in 2024-25.

2.4 100% of new employment sites were built on brownfield land in the Core, Inner and Norther Spatial Strategy Area in 2024-25. In the Southern Area all but one small site was a brownfield employment site.

Housing completions

2.5 There were 10,407 net housing completions in the PfE area in 2024-25, which is 1344 higher than the 2022-2025 PfE annualised phased delivery of 9,063.

2.6 Affordable housing, which can be for either rent or sale, is for those whose needs are not met by the market. It includes different tenures, including social rent, affordable rent and shared ownership, among others. There were 2,797 new build affordable housing completions across the PfE area in 2024-25. This was an increase of 383 homes from 2023-24.

2.7 In terms of the percentage split of housing completions in the Spatial Strategy Areas, the majority in 2024-25 were concentrated in the Northern Spatial Strategy Area (42%), closely followed by the Core Growth Area (38%).

Office completions

2.8 In 2024-25, 61,684 sqm of office floorspace was delivered in the PfE area. The majority of this floorspace was delivered in the Core Growth Spatial Strategy Area (51,014 sqm).

Industry and warehousing completions

2.9 92,613 sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace was delivered in the PfE area in 2024-25. 42% of this floorspace was delivered in the Core Growth Spatial Strategy Area (32,223 sqm).

Greener Places

2.10 As of Autumn 2024, there was just over 13,800 hectares of publicly accessible green infrastructure in the PfE Area. This was a change of -0.4% from Autumn 2022. Most of this was found in the Northern Spatial Strategy Area (11,870 ha), the least was in the Core Growth Area (72 ha).

Flood Risk

2.11 In 2024-25, of the 25 developments across the PfE area that were referred to the Environment Agency for advice, zero went against this advice. This was no change from 2023-24 where zero referrals (30) went against EA advice.

Town Centres

2.12 In 2024/25, 4.3% (437) of all housing completions* were delivered in a main town centre in the PfE area. This was decrease from 8.9% in 2023/24.

Accessibility

2.13 79% of all housing completions were delivered within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the PfE area in 2024-25

2.14 In terms of the Spatial Strategy Areas, 100% of housing completions were within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the Core Growth Area and less than 50% in the Southern and Northern Strategic Areas.

2.15 In 2024-25, 71% of all new employment floorspace was delivered within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the PfE area. 100% of new employment floorspace was within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the Core Growth Area and less than 25% in the Southern and Northern Strategic Areas.

3. Sustainable and Resilient Places

Policy Outcome: Reduced Carbon emissions from new development

Indicator: % of net additional residential development completed with an Energy Performance Certificate rating of A and B

3.1 In 2024-25 there were 9,135 EPC A-G certificates lodged for new build residential developments, 7,653 of these were completed with an EPC rating of A and B in the Places for Everyone area, representing 84% of all new developments with an EPC A-G certificate. This is a decrease of 1 percentage point from the 2023-24 position.

Table 3.1: Percentage of Net Additional Residential Development Completed with an Energy Performance Certificate Rating of A and B

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	90%	78%	86%	91%	84%	68%	89%	86%	92%	84%
2023-24	85%	80%	90%	93%	90%	80%	85%	73%	85%	85%
2022-23	72%	78%	73%	87%	89%	76%	79%	60%	94%	78%

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, [Live Tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Table NB1][6] (Accessed October 2025)

Issues arising

3.2 None identified.

[6] Please note: Figures presented in Table NB1 are subject to revision over time. This includes data from previous quarters, which may differ between downloads due to updates to the Energy Performance of Buildings Register. Changes can occur for reasons including certificate holders opting out of disclosure, corrections to existing records, or additional lodgements being added retrospectively.

Policy Outcome: Maximise the use of suitable previously developed (brownfield) land for development

Indicator: Percentage of residential development on brownfield land

3.3 In 2024-25, 8,107 new residential units were built on brownfield land in the Places for Everyone area, signifying around 78% of all new residential development during that period[7]. This was a 5 percentage point decrease in the number of new units built on brownfield land in 2023-24.

3.4 In 2024-25, the number of residential sites delivered on brownfield land during this time, 479, represented 81% of all new residential sites in the Places for Everyone area, a 5 percentage point increase in the number of residential sites built on brownfield land in 2023-24.

3.5 The percentages of the number of residential units delivered on brownfield land in the Spatial Strategy Areas in 2024-25 ranged from 52% in the Southern Area and up to 95% in the Core Growth Area.

3.6 In 2024-25, the Core Growth, Inner, Northern and Southern Spatial Strategy Areas, each had at least 77% of new residential sites built on brownfield land. Core Growth had the highest percentage of new residential sites on brownfield land (96%), followed by the Inner Spatial Strategy area (80%).

Table 3.2: Percentage of Residential Units on Brownfield Land

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	55%	96%	94%	67%	51%	74%	85%	94%	62%	78%
2023-24	53%	93%	97%	55%	77%	92%	84%	83%	50%	83%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

[7] There is a discrepancy between the PfE monitoring report and SCC monitoring report due SCC reporting including all brownfield completions. SCC Monitoring report: **Residential development monitoring report 2024 to 2025 - updated 2 May 2025**

Table 3.3: Percentage of Residential Sites on Brownfield Land

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	68%	93%	91%	70%	68%	77%	82%	86%	75%	81%
2023-24	77%	88%	88%	67%	63%	85%	74%	76%	61%	76%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 3.4: Percentage of Residential Units on Brownfield Land

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	95%	87%	61%	52%
2023-24	99%	98%	62%	60%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 3.5: Percentage of Residential Sites on Brownfield Land

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	96%	89%	77%	83%
2023-24	96%	90%	71%	78%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Issues arising

3.7 Across the PfE area, although the percentage of residential units on brownfield land was down by 5% in 2024-25 (78%) compared to 2023-24 (83%), the percentage of number of sites on brownfield land increased from 76% in 2023-24 to 81% in 2024-25. This suggests that the residential sites completed in 2024-25 on brownfield land were smaller than sites on greenfield land, which, although fewer were completed, were larger and could accommodate more homes.

3.8 No actions identified.

Indicator: % of gross employment development on brownfield land

3.9 In 2024-25, 136,871 sqm of employment floorspace was built on brownfield land in the Places for Everyone area, representing 99.9% of all employment floorspace delivered in that period. This accounts for nearly a 17 percentage point change from 2023-24 where 83% of employment land completions were on brownfield land.

3.10 Of the 66 employment sites completed in 2024-25 all but one were brownfield sites, accounting for 98% of sites as brownfield sites a 6 percentage point increase from 2023-24 in terms of the percentage of employment sites delivered which are brownfield sites.

3.11 In the Inner, Northern and Southern Spatial Strategy Areas, all employment sites were built on brownfield land in 2024-25. In the Core Growth Spatial Strategy Area all but one small new employment sites were build on brownfield land.

Table 3.6: Percentage of Employment Development Sites on Brownfield Land

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	100%	-*	100%	100%	-*	100%	100%	93%	100%	98%
2023-24	100%	100%	96%	67%	50%	100%	100%	100%	88%	93%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 3.7: Percentage of Employment Development Space (Square Metres) on Brownfield Land

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	100%	-*	100%	100%	-*	100%	100%	99.8%	100.%	99.9%
2023-24	100%	100%	99.5%	31%	0.9%	100%	100%	100%	80%	82%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 3.8: Percentage of Employment Development Sites on Brownfield Land

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	100%	100%	100%	87%
2023-24	100%	100%	88%	96%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 3.9: Percentage of Employment Development Floorspace (Square Metres) on Brownfield Land

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	100%	100%	100%	99%
2023-24	100%	100%	51%	99%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Issues arising

3.12 None identified.

Policy Outcome: No new homes and employment premises at risk of flooding

Indicator: No. of planning permissions approved against Environment Agency advice

3.13 The data below shows flood risk objections to planning applications for development that were referred to the Environment Agency (EA) for advice in 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25.

3.14 In 2024-25 of the 25 developments across the PfE area that were referred to the Environment Agency for advice, zero went against this advice. This was no change from 2023-24 where zero referrals (30) went against EA advice.

Table 3.10: Number of Planning Permissions Approved Against Environment Agency (EA) Advice: Flood Risk

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022-23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Source: [Environment Agency Objections to Planning on the basis of Flood Risk]() and Water Quality: 2016-17 to 2024 - 25, Accessed September 2025

Issues arising

3.15 No actions identified.

Policy Outcome: Improve air quality

Indicator: Exceedance of the legal level of NO2 (as an Annual Mean) in local AQMA and Clean Air Plan Monitoring

3.16 Monitoring NO2 for the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan (GM CAP)[8] uses diffusion tubes at sites where "target determination"[9] modelling predicted illegally high levels of NO2.

3.17 In the calendar year 2024, monitoring for the CAP was carried out at 248 PfE locations. Of these locations, CAP air quality monitoring data showed 35 locations where exceedances of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean limit value, with a further 66 locations considered to be at risk of exceeding the limit. This was a significant reduction from 2023 where there were 57 areas with exceedances.

Table 3.11: Number of PfE CAP Monitoring Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024	32	36	160	19	15	60	32	18	13	385
2023	19	19	109	13	6	32	19	4	3	224
2022	32	36	160	19	15	60	32	18	13	385

Source: 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (GMCA)

8 Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan | Clean Air Greater Manchester (cleanairgm.com)

9 The government's Joint Air Quality Unit undertook a process called 'target determination', which involves comparing the outputs of the local and national modelling, verifying the local modelling methodology and then agreeing the forecast concentration assessment to be compared to the limit value for each exceedance. The outcome of this is an agreement of the NO2 problem Greater Manchester must resolve ("target determination") and formed the basis for the original Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan. In 2025, the government approved an update to this plan to a non-charging, investment-led approach.

Table 3.12: Number of PfE CAP Sites Exceedances (>40.4µg/m3)

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024	0	0	31	1	0	0	2	0	1	35
2023	2	3	39	1	0	4	7	0	1	57
2022	4	6	49	5	1	13	8	0	1	87

Source: [2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (GMCA)]

Table 3.13: Number of PfE CAP Sites at Risk of Exceedance (>35 < 40.4 µg/m3)

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024	3	9	31	1	1	15	6	0	0	66
2023	3	6	31	4	3	17	7	0	0	71
2022	4	10	49	5	4	15	8	1	2	98

Source: [2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (GMCA)]

3.18 The CAP monitoring data indicates that air pollution is decreasing, and 2024 levels are significantly lower than levels recorded in 2023. As of 2024, five of the nine PfE local authorities had no exceedances of the NO2 legal limit. Analysis of the factors influencing pollution emissions and air quality indicate that this improved trend is likely due to the electrification of the bus network and depots across the region.

Issues arising

3.19 No actions identified.

4. Places for Jobs

Policy Outcome: Improve productivity

Indicator: % increase in GVA per job

4.1. Increasing productivity will contribute to a thriving, inclusive and productive economy in the Places for Everyone area. Gross Value Added (GVA) per job can be used as a proxy measure of productivity. GVA measures output and is calculated by taking the value of goods and services produced in an area, minus the cost of the inputs used to produce them. GVA is then divided by the number of employees to reach an output per job value. Productivity measures can indicate how well an area uses its resources to generate economic growth.

4.2. The total GVA per job fell by 1.0% in the Places for Everyone area from 2022 – 2023. Still, two of the four PfE Spatial Strategy Areas, Northern and Core, experienced a percentage increase in GVA per jobs during this time. The Northern Area saw the largest increase of 4.2% between 2022 - 2023. The Inner Area saw the largest decrease of -5.7% in GVA per full job during this time.

Table 4.1: Total GVA per Job (£k, 2022 prices), Strategic Spatial Areas

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern	PFE Area
2023	79.4	61.4	56.8	69.8	63.5
2022	78.6	65.1	54.5	69.9	64.1

Source: Authors calculations using UK small area GVA estimates - Table 1; Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry - Table 2; HM Treasury GDP Deflators at market prices, and money GDP November 2025; and the Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 4.2: GVA per job change year on year, Strategic Spatial Areas

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern	PFE Area
2022-2023	0.9%	-5.7%	4.2%	-0.1%	-1.0%
2021-2022	3.2%	7.3%	1.1%	3.3%	4.4%

Source: Authors calculations using UK small area GVA estimates - Table 1; Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry - Table 2; HM Treasury GDP Deflators at market prices, and money GDP November 2025; and the Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 4.3: Total GVA per Job (£k, 2022 prices), Local Authorities

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2023	59.5	53.6	72.7	54.1	52.9	61.0	53.8	66.5	56.2	63.5
2022	55.1	54.4	75.3	50.7	55.3	66.0	53.7	65.1	56.0	64.1

Source: Authors calculations using UK small area GVA estimates - Table 1; Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry - Table 2; HM Treasury GDP Deflators at market prices, and money GDP November 2025; and the Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 4.4: GVA per Job Change Year on Year, Local Authorities

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022 - 2023	8.0%	-1.5%	-3.4%	6.6%	-4.2%	-7.6%	0.2%	2.2%	0.4%	-1.0%
2021 - 2022	1.6%	1.6%	10.9%	0.3%	4.3%	-1.1%	4.0%	-1.1%	0.0%	4.4%

Source: Authors calculations using UK small area GVA estimates - Table 1; Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry - Table 2; HM Treasury GDP Deflators at market prices, and money GDP November 2025; and the Business Register and Employment Survey

Issues arising

4.3. No actions identified.

Policy Outcome: Increased number of jobs

Indicator: Proportion of our residents (working age) in employment

4.4. In 2024-25, the percentage of working age residents in employment was just over 71% in the PfE area. This was the same as 2023-24 where there were 71% of working age residents in employment.

4.5. Six of the nine local authorities in the PfE area saw an increase in the proportion of working age residents in employment between 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Table 4.5: Proportion of Our Residents (Working Age) in Employment

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	67%	70%	69%	69%	71%	72%	74%	82%	73%	71%
2023-24	66%	69%	67%	77%	73%	71%	75%	78%	69%	71%
2022-23	69%	82%	68%	74%	68%	73%	73%	74%	75%	72%

Source: Annual Population Survey, Employment Rate – aged 16-64. (Accessed December 2025)

Issues arising

4.6. No actions identified.

Policy Outcome: Improve access to jobs

Indicator: Number of local labour agreements

4.7. The indicator for number of local labour agreements was first monitored for the PfE period 2024-25. The below data or collected from the PfE local authorities and reports on the number of local labour agreements signed in the year. In 2024-25 there were 99 local labour agreements signed across the nine PfE local planning authorities.

Table 4.6: Number of Local Labour Agreements

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	4	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	35	99

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Issues arising

4.8. 2024-25 was the first year that the number of local labour agreements was monitored, therefore it is too early in the plan period to identify any trends in the data. Consequently, there are no specific actions identified apart from continue to monitor this indicator.

Policy Outcome: Increase office floorspace by 2 million sqm by 2039

Indicator: Increase in office floorspace (gross)

4.9. Development of office floorspace will work towards increasing office floorspace by 2 million sqm by 2039 in the PfE area.

4.10. In 2024-25, 61,684 sqm of office floorspace was delivered in the PfE area. The majority of this floorspace was delivered in the Core Growth Spatial Strategy Area (51,014 sqm).

4.11. Since 2022-23, 261,982 sqm of office floorspace has been delivered in the PfE area.

Table 4.7: Gross Office Floorspace (Square Metres)

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	140	0	55,200	4,367	0	0	72	1,905	0	61,684
2023-24	402	214	64,277	12,205	0	43,105	275	8,309	1,050	129,837
2022-23	501	172	49,614	11,046	0	2019	1496	15787	0	70,462
Total	1,043	386	169,091	27,618	0	45,124	1,843	15,827	1,050	261,982

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 4.8: Gross Office Floorspace: Spatial Strategy Areas (Square Metres)

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	51,014	4,225	4,579	1,866
2023-24	106,913	60	14,483	8,382

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

4.12. Across the PfE allocations in 2024-25 there were no office completions.

Issues arising

4.13. Although less office completions were recorded in 2024-25 compared to 2023-24 across the PfE area, it is too early in the plan period to judge whether this is an issue that needs to be considered, therefore, currently, no actions have been identified apart from continue to monitor this indicator.

Policy Outcome: Increase in industry and warehousing floorspace by 3.5 million sqm by 2039 (gross)

Indicator: Increase in industry and warehousing floorspace (gross)

4.14. Delivering industrial and warehousing floorspace will work towards increasing this floorspace by 3.5 million sqm over the period 2022- 2039.

4.15. In 2023-24, 92,613 sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace was delivered in the PfE area.

4.16. Since 2022, 450,029 sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace has been delivered in the PfE area.

Table 4.9: Gross Industry and Warehousing Floorspace (Square Metres):

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	178,921	0	7,525	4,415	0	7,273	2,767	40,771	12,436	92,613
2023-24	15,554	166	3,584	15,642	32,466	16,010	949	78,318	16,233	178,921
2022-23	4644	5500	16,180	38,578	51,860	12,224	0		4,200	178,921
Total	20,198	5,666	27,289	58,635	84,326	35,507	3,716	134,876	32,869	433,029

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Table 4.10: Gross Industry and Warehousing Floorspace 2023-24: Spatial Strategy Areas (Square Metres)

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	32,223	14,598	37,244	8,548
2023-24	51,763	1,443	96,786	28,930

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

4.17. There were no industry and warehousing completions in 2024-25 in the PfE allocations.

Issues arising

4.18. Although less industrial and warehousing completions were recorded in 2024-25 compared to 2023-24 across the PfE area, it is too early in the plan period to judge whether this is an issue that needs to be considered. Much of the industrial and warehousing land supply across the PfE area is earmarked for large PfE allocations that were taken out of the Green Belt for development. As 2024-25 is first year of implementing the PfE Plan policies, including allocations and considering that it can take several years to deliver large sites, industry and warehousing completions are likely to pick-up as time goes on.

Policy Outcome: Secure main town centres as local economic drivers

Indicator: No. of residential units (net) delivered in main town centres

4.19. In 2024-25, 4.3% (437) of all housing completions* were delivered in a main town centre in the PfE area.

Table 4.11: Number of residential Units* Delivered in Main Town Centres

Year	Altrincham (Trafford)	Ashton-under-Lyne (Tameside)	Bolton (Bolton)	Bury (Bury	Oldham (Oldham)*	Rochdale (Rochdale)	Salford Quays (Salford)	Wigan (Wigan)	PFE Area
2024-25	14	8	182	65	15	0	151	2	437
2023-24	8	26	46	58	9	242	N/A	12	401

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. An asterisk (*) indicates figures are either gross or mix of gross and net housing completions; all other figures represent net completions.

Table 4.12: Percentage of Housing Completions in Main Town Centres

Year	Altrincham (Trafford)	Ashton-under-Lyne (Tameside)	Bolton (Bolton)	Bury (Bury)	Oldham (Oldham)*	Rochdale (Rochdale)	Salford Quays (Salford)	Wigan (Wigan)	PFE Area
2024-25	2.0%	1.7%	25.6%	20.9%	2.6%	0.0%	5.5%	0.2%	4.3%
2023-24	1.0%	4.1%	7.8%	23.8%	2.1%	35.5%	N/A	1.0%	8.9%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

Issues arising

4.20. Although a smaller proportion of homes in 2024-25 were completed in the town centres compared to 2023-24, as 2024-25 is the first year of the implementation of the PfE Plan, it is too early judge whether this is an issue that needs to be considered until there is more trend data to analyse from future PfE Monitoring Reports. Therefore, currently, no actions are identified, apart from continuing to monitor the indicator.

Indicator: GVA in and within 800m of the main town centres

4.21. Between 2022 and 2023, the total GVA increased in within 800m of main town centres in the PfE area, including within 800m of all but two of those main town centres. In total, GVA increased by 2.9% during this time, going from £12.1 billion in 2022 to £12.5 billion in 2023.

4.22. Please note, there are no main town centres situated in the Manchester district as the city of Manchester is classed as a City Centre, hence no data is listed for Manchester in the table below.

Table 4.13: GVA in and within 800m of Main Town Centres, £bn Current Prices

Year	Altrincham (Trafford)	Ashton-under-Lyme (Tameside)	Bolton (Bolton)	Bury (Bury)	Oldham (Oldham)	Rochdale (Rochdale)	Salford Quays (Salford)	Wigan (Wigan)	PFE
2023	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.0	1.1	12.5
2022	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.0	1.0	12.1

Source: Author's calculations using UK small area GVA estimates - Table 1; Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry - Table 2; and HM Treasury GDP Deflators at market prices, and money GDP November 2025

Table 4.14: GVA Change Year-on-Year (2021 – 2023)

Year	Bolton	Bury	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022-2023	2.2%	5.0%	-3.0%	7.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	10.1%	3.6%	2.9%
2021-2022	-2.4%	1.4%	13.3%	11.9%	-2.1%	6.0%	11.1%	8.4%	4.5%

Source: Author's calculations using UK small area GVA estimates - Table 1; Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry - Table 2; and HM Treasury GDP Deflators at market prices, and money GDP November 2025

Issues arising

4.23. None identified.

5. Places for Homes

Policy Outcome: Deliver net increase in new homes

Indicators: Deliver approximately 9,063 homes annually by 2025, 10,305 annually by 2030 and 10,719 annually by 2039

5.1 To deliver a net increase in the number of new homes across the plan period, there should be a phased delivery of approximately 9,063 homes annually by 2025, 10,305 annually by 2030 and 10,719 annually by 2039. Below sets out the PfE phased delivery by local authority.

Table 5.1: PfE Phased Housing Delivery

Years	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022-2025	787	246	3,533	404	568	1,658	236	817	814	9,063
2025-2030	787	452	3,533	680	616	1,658	485	1,122	972	10,305
2030-2039	787	520	3,533	772	632	1,658	568	1,122	1,025	10,719

Source: Places for Everyone

5.2 Net housing completions for the PfE area was 10,407 over the financial year 2024-25, which is 1344 higher than the 2022-2025 PfE phased delivery of 9,063.

Table 5.2: Net Housing Completions

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	712	311	3,138	578	650	2,730	475	360	1,169	10,123
2023-24	575	253	2,962	420	681	2,640	632	741	1,146	10,050
2022-23	737	280	1,892	400	594	2,214	467	945	1,408	8,937

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. * This table includes communal establishments in line with the Housing Delivery Test calculation.

5.3 In terms of the percentage split of housing completions in the Spatial Strategy Areas, the majority in 2024-25 were concentrated in the Northern Spatial Strategy Area (42%), closely followed by the Core Growth Area (38%).

Table 5.3: Housing Completions: Spatial Strategy Areas

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	3,956	1,710	4,325	416
2023-24	3,878	1,846	3,966	495

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

* Some figures include Gross rather than Net housing completions meaning that the total delivery in some years is more than the net delivery in table 5.2. This table also includes communal establishments in line with the Housing Delivery Test calculation.

5.4 Across the PfE allocations, 291 homes were delivered on 8 allocation sites in 2024-25.

Issues arising

5.5 No actions identified at PfE area scale as, collectively, the PfE districts have delivered 10,407 homes in 2024-25 which is above the annual average requirement of 9,063 homes between 2022-2025.

Policy Outcome: Maximise delivery of additional affordable homes

Indicator: No. of new affordable homes completed

5.6 Affordable housing, which can be for either rent or sale, is for those whose needs are not met by the market. It includes different tenures, including social rent, affordable rent and shared ownership, among others. There were 2,797 new build affordable housing completions across the PfE area in 2024-25. This was an increase of 383 homes from 2023-24.

5.7 The majority of the new build affordable housing delivery in 2024-25 was shared ownership (33%) and affordable rent (46%), while social rent made up 19% a 6 percentage point increase from 2023-24 delivery.

Table 5.4: New Build Affordable Housing Completions: PfE Local Planning Authorities

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	298	95	611	221	127	608	288	68	481	2,797
2023-24	302	69	603	209	210	306	189	102	424	2,414
2022-23	254	57	349	112	154	269	82	281	486	2,044

Source: [MHCLG: Affordable housing table 1011C](), Accessed November 2025

5.8 Across the PfE allocations 55 affordable homes were delivered in 2024-25 across 4 sites.

Issues arising

5.9 None identified.

Policy Outcome: Increase the number of homes meeting National Described Space Standard (NDSS)

Indicator: % new homes meeting Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS)

5.10 The indication of percentage of new homes meeting Nationally Described Space Standards applies in this report to those homes granted planning permission and completed between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025. Five of the local planning authorities had completions which met this criteria and four have none. Where there were no homes permissioned which were completed by the end of March 2025 N/A is reported in the table below.

5.11 In 2024-25 there were 155 completions which the Policy JP-H3 applied to, of them 24% met the policy requirement, which states that all of new dwellings must comply with the NDSS. In some local planning authorities NDSS standards were adopted prior to March 2024, where there are completions which were granted planning permission prior to March 2024 and completed in 2024-25 these are not captured in the below table.

Table 5.5: Percentage of New Homes Meeting Nationally Described Space Standards

Year	Bolton*	Bury*	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside*	Trafford	Wigan*	PFE
2024-25	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	18%	100%	N/A	50%	24%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. *Fewer than 5 homes delivered in the local planning authority where the policy was relevant. *Fewer than 5 homes delivered in the local planning authority where the policy was relevant.

Issues arising

5.12 As 2024-25 is first year of implementing the PfE Plan policies, including JP-H3 which has the NDSS requirement, it is too early to draw any firm conclusions on this indicator, particularly as NDSS requirement only applied to 255 completions. Nevertheless, where the policy requirement has not been met, it will be useful to understand why this is the case and to continue to monitor the indicator across the local authorities.

Policy Outcome: Increase the number of new homes meeting A&A standard

Indicator: % new homes meeting Accessible & Adaptable (A&A) standard

5.13 The indication of percentage of new homes meeting Accessible and Adaptable standard in Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations applies in this report to those homes granted planning permission and completed between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025. Five of the local planning authorities had completions which met this criteria and four have none. Where there were no homes permissioned which were completed by the end of March 2025, N/A is reported in the table below.

5.14 In 2024-25 there were 150 completions which the PfE Accessible and Adaptable standard in Policy JP-H3 applied to, of them 2% met the policy requirement, which states that all new dwellings must be built to the 'accessible and adaptable' standard in Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations unless specific site conditions make this impracticable . In some local planning authorities the Accessible and Adaptable standard were adopted prior to March 2024, where there are completions which were granted planning permission prior to March 2024 and completed in 2024-25 these are not captured in the below table.

Table 5.6: Percentage of New Homes Meeting Accessible and Adaptable Standard

Year	Bolton*	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	0%	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. *Fewer than 5 homes delivered in the local planning authority where the policy was relevant.

Issues arising

5.15 As 2024-25 is first year of implementing the PfE Plan policies, including JP-H3 which has the Accessible and Adaptable standard, it is too early to draw any firm conclusions on this indicator, particularly as the standard only applied to 150 completions. Nevertheless, where the policy requirement has not been met, it will be useful to understand why this is the case and to continue to monitor the indicator across the local authorities.

6. Greener Places

Policy Outcome: Enhance the green infrastructure network

Indictor: Gross area of new habitat created from the application of biodiversity net gain

6.1 Gross area of new habitat created from the application of biodiversity net gain (BNG) applies to monitoring from March 2024. BNG has applied nationally since February 2024. Below sets out the habitat that has been agreed to be created in planning permissions in the period set out. Two pieces of data are reported; total hectares of habitat post development[10] and kilometres of trees and hedgerows[11].

6.2 Between 1st April 2024 and 31st March 2025, 6.91 hectares of habitat was agreed to be created across the PfE area and 0.6 kilometres of trees and hedgerows[12].

6.3 Delivery of BNG is reported as units as opposed to hectares and will be reported as BNG is delivered.

Table 6.1: Kilometres of trees and hedgerows

Year	Bolton*	Bury*	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale*	Salford	Tameside*	Trafford	Wigan*	PFE
2025	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.10	0	0.50	0	0.60

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[10] Total hectares post development covers: Cropland, Grassland, Heathland and Scrub, Lakes, Sparsely Vegetated Land, Urban, Wetland, Woodland and Forest, Intertidal sediment, Coastal Saltmarsh, Rocky Shore, Coastal Lagoons, Intertidal Hard Structures, Watercourse footprint, and Individual Trees.

[11] Total kilometres of hedgerows and trees covers: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch, Species-rich native hedgerow with trees, Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch, Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch, Species -rich native hedgerow, Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch, Native hedgerow with trees, Ecologically valuable line of trees, Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch, Native hedgerow, Line of trees, Line of trees associated with bank or ditch, and Non-native and ornamental hedgerow

[12] As Biodiversity Net Gain only became mandatory in February 2024, relatively few developments had reached condition discharge stage during 2024/25.

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, BNG Quantitative Data, April 2024 – March 2025 (Accessed January 2026). An asterisk (*) indicates returns of zero reflect the fact that no developments had reached BNG condition discharge stage in 2024/25, following the introduction of mandatory BNG in February 2024.

Table 6.2: Hectares of habitat was agreed to be created

Year	Bolton*	Bury*	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale*	Salford	Tameside*	Trafford	Wigan*	PFE
2025	0	0	1.0	0	0	1.45	0	4.46	0	6.91

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, BNG Quantitative Data, April 2024 – March 2025 (Accessed January 2026). An asterisk (*) indicates returns of zero reflect the fact that no developments had reached BNG condition discharge stage in 2024/25, following the introduction of mandatory BNG in February 2024.

Issues arising

6.4 As BNG has only been monitored since March 2024 and 2024-25 is first year of implementing the PfE Plan policies, it is too early to draw any firm conclusions on this indicator. Therefore, this indicator will continue to be monitored through future PfE Monitoring Reports.

Indicator: Number, area and condition of sites of biological importance (SBI’s)

6.5 The number and area of SBIs is recorded by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit on an annual basis and the data is reported on a lag. The latest data for the number and area of SBIs is from the 2022 survey season and was published in July 2025. No data is available on the condition of the SBIs.

6.6 SBIs are selected mainly based on their ecological value (for example, if they represent a particularly good example of a habitat type or contain a large number of species or particularly rare species). The appeal of sites to people and the extent to which they enable people to learn about and appreciate nature can also contribute to sites being selected as sites of biological importance.

6.7 Depending on their relative importance in their local context, SBIs are given one of three grades:

- Grade A (county importance)
- Grade B (local authority importance)
- Grade C (more than local importance)

6.8 As of the July 2025 SBI update, which covers a survey cycle of 2022, there were 471 SBI sites in the PfE area covering more than 10,100 hectares. Of these, nearly 7,500 hectares (74%) were Grade A (county importance).

Table 6.3: Number of SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	67	50	37	40	46	33	57	48	93	471

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, [Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update](). (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.4: Hectares of SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	1,189	923	289	1,083	2,510	627	1,463	441	1,611	10,135

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, **Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update**. (Accessed November 2025.

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.5: Number of Grade A SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	18	20	8	10	16	6	22	10	37	147

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, **Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update**. (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.6: Hectares of Grade A SBI sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	734	786	84	902	2,317	258	1,080	194	1,108	7,463

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, **Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update**. (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.7: Number of Grade B SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	30	18	13	17	15	14	20	15	31	173

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update. (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.8: Hectares of Grade B SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	369	106	132	139	112	298	315	135	374	1,980

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, **Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update**. (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.9: Number of Grade C SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	19	12	16	13	15	13	15	23	25	151

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, **Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update**. (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Table 6.10: Hectares of Grade C SBI Sites

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham*	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2022	86	32	72	42	81	70	68	112	129	692

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, **Sites of Biological Importance in Greater Manchester, 2022 survey, July 2025 Update**. (Accessed November 2025)

An asterisk (*) indicates that SBI figures cover the PfE area only and exclude the Peak District area of Oldham, which is included in Oldham's separate reporting.

Issue arising

6.9 As BNG has only been monitored since February 2024 and 2024-25 is first year of implementing the PfE Plan policies, it is too early to draw any firm conclusions on this indicator. Therefore, this indicator will continue to be monitored through future PfE Monitoring Reports.

Policy Outcome: Increase tree planting

Indicator: Number of trees planted annually

6.10 In 2024-25, there were just over 28,300 trees planted across the PfE local planning authorities, compared to 64,190 trees planted in 2023-24, this is a total of nearly 92,500 over the two financial years.

Table 6.9: Number of Trees Planted Annually

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	4,694	810	4,123	2,076	6,850	1,056	1,199	5,820	1,675	28,303
2023-24	15,176	1,958	2,942	5,795	15,118	2,629	3,496	1,958	15,118	64,190

Source: City of Trees. (Accessed October 2025)

Issues arising

6.11 The number of trees planted in 2024-25 was significantly less than in 2023-24. Although, 2024-25 was the first year of implementing the PfE policies, including Policy JP-G9: Trees and Woodland, which means there is little trend data to analyse, it will be useful to understand why there was drop in tree planting between 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Policy Outcome: Increase access to green infrastructure

Indicator: Number of hectares of green infrastructure (metric will consider publicly accessible GI where information is available)

6.12 As of Autumn 2024, there was just over 13,800 hectares of publicly accessible green infrastructure in the PfE Area. This was a change of -0.4% from Autumn 2022. Most of this was found in the Northern Spatial Strategy Area (11,870 ha), the least was in the Core Growth Area (72 ha).

Table 6.10: Amount of Publicly Accessible Green Infrastructure in Hectares in PfE Local Planning Authorities

Time period	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
Autumn 2024	1,722	846	1,304	1,460	3,821	626	1,961	396	1,703	13,839
Autumn 2022	1,734	862	1,324	1,431	3,810	637	1,983	406	1,701	13,888

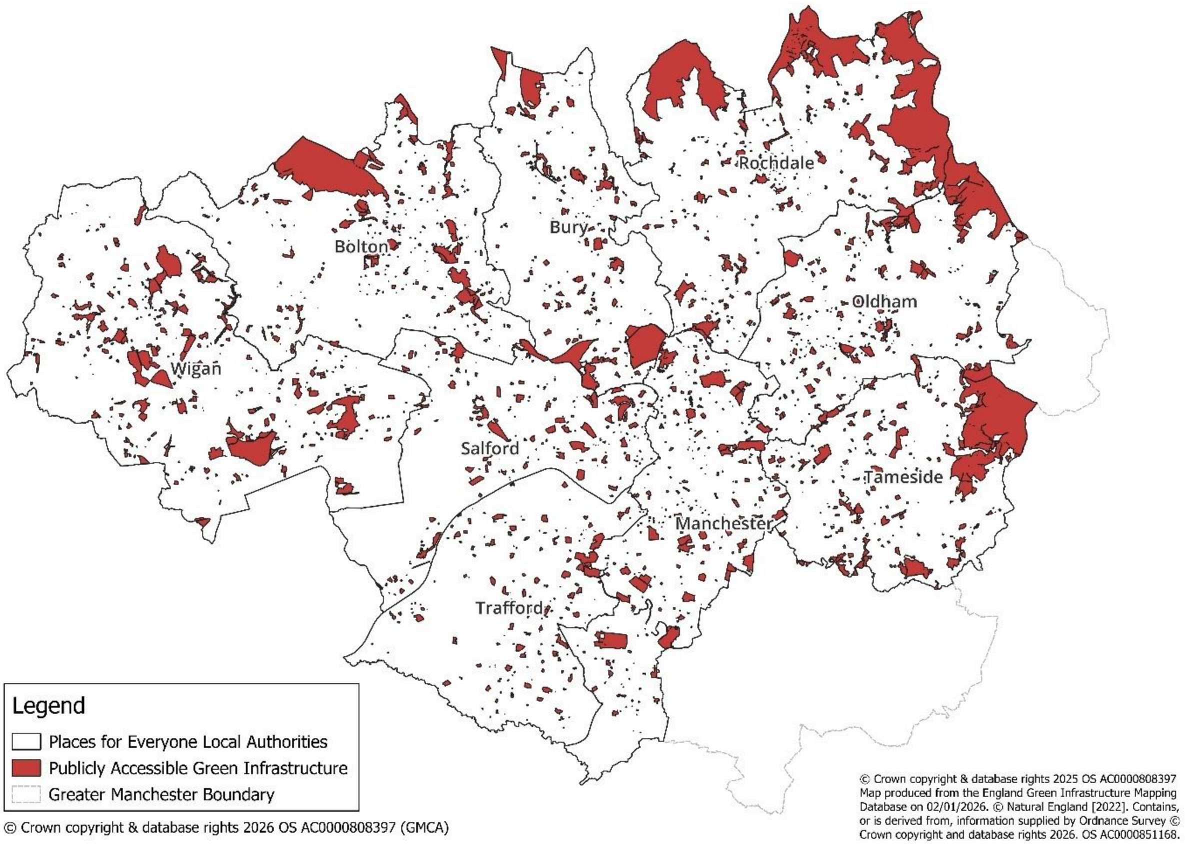
Source: Natural England, Green and Blue Infrastructure (England), August 2025. (Accessed August 2025)

Table 6.11: Amount of Publicly Accessible Green Infrastructure in Hectares in the PfE Strategy Areas

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
Autumn 2024	72	1,054	11,870	843
Autumn 2022	68	1,165	11,889	770

Source: GMCA via Natural England, Green and Blue Infrastructure (England), August 2025. (Accessed August 2025)

Figure 6.1: Map of Publicly Accessible Green Infrastructure in the PfE Area 2024-25



Source: GMCA via **Natural England, Green and Blue Infrastructure (England), August 2025**. (Accessed August 2025)

Issue arising

6.13 No actions identified.

Places for People

Policy Outcome: Conserve, sustain and enhance our historic environment and heritage assets

Indicator: Increase % of buildings on the “At Risk Register” with a strategy for their repair and re-use

7.1 The PfE Local Planning Authorities reported a mixture of buildings and conservations areas at risk. 24% of those on the “At Risk Register” had a strategy for repair and re-use. It must be in noted that in some areas the local authority or partners will undertake pre-emptive works to ensure buildings do not become at risk. Furthermore, where there is an ecclesiastical building at risk, generally the ecclesiastical owner would take responsibility for the repair and re-use strategy.

Table 0.1: Percentage of Buildings on the “At Risk Register” with a Strategy for their Repair and Re-use

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	0%	50%	32%	11%	0%	0%	0%	-	73%	24%

Source: GMCA via Local Authorities (when Local Authority is reported as dash, it indicated that no information has been returned from the Local Authority at present)

Issues arising

7.2 2024-25 was the first year that the indicator ‘Percentage of Buildings on the “At Risk Register” with a Strategy for their Repair and Re-use' was monitored, therefore it is too early in the plan period to identify any trends in the data. Consequently, there are no specific actions identified apart from continue to monitor this indicator.

Policy Outcome: Provision of additional school places to support new development

Indicator: Numbers of school places (Annual School Capacity survey) *Consideration of ‘headroom’ statistics where available.

7.3 There were 427,964 primary and secondary school state-funded places in the PfE area in the academic year 2023-24 an increase of over 2000 school places from 2022-23 academic year. 7% of school places were unfilled in 2023-24, unchanged from 2022-23.

Table 0.2: Numbers of School Places

Academic Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2023-24	52,755	29,659	91,374	46,505	38,493	38,180	38,496	43,913	48,589	427,964
2022-23	52,824	29,659	90,734	46,505	38,404	37,447	38,226	43,360	48,704	425,863

Source: School Capacity: Academic Year 2023-24, Department for Education (March 2025)

Table 7.3: Percentage of Unfilled School Places

Academic Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2023-24	5%	8%	6%	9%	6%	7%	9%	6%	5%	7%
2022-23	6%	8%	6%	9%	7%	6%	8%	5%	6%	7%

Source: **School Capacity: Academic Year 2023-24, Department for Education** (March 2025)

Issues arising

7.4 No actions identified.

Policy Outcome: Workforce is ready to benefit from new employment opportunities

Indicator: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub Level 2 qualification

7.5 In calendar year 2024, 42% of the working age population in Greater Manchester had a higher level (4+) qualification, a fall of 3 percentage points from 2023.

Table 7.4: Percentage of Working Age Population with Higher Level (4+) Qualification(s)

Calendar Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024	37%	55%	46%	33%	36%	50%	33%	54%	31%	42%
2023	38%	47%	60%	29%	38%	49%	35%	56%	33%	45%
2022	35%	46%	53%	28%	28%	46%	33%	58%	35%	42%

Source: Annual Population Survey, % with RQF4+ - aged 16-64 (Accessed October 2025).

7.6 Those with a sub Level 2 qualification in 2024 were 17% of the population, an increase of 3 percentage points from 2023.

Table 7.5: Percentage of Working Age Population with Sub Level 2 Qualification

Calendar Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024	25%	12%	16%	19%	20%	17%	15%	11%	19%	17%
2023	18%	13%	11%	12%	24%	15%	15%	9%	17%	14%
2022	21%	13%	17%	19%	21%	17%	17%	10%	16%	17%

Source: Source: GMCA via Annual Population Survey, % with RQF4+ - aged 16-64 and % with RQF2+ - aged 16-64. (Accessed October 2025).

Issues arising

7.7 No actions identified.

Connected Places

Policy Outcome: Increased proportion of daily trips by modes other than the car

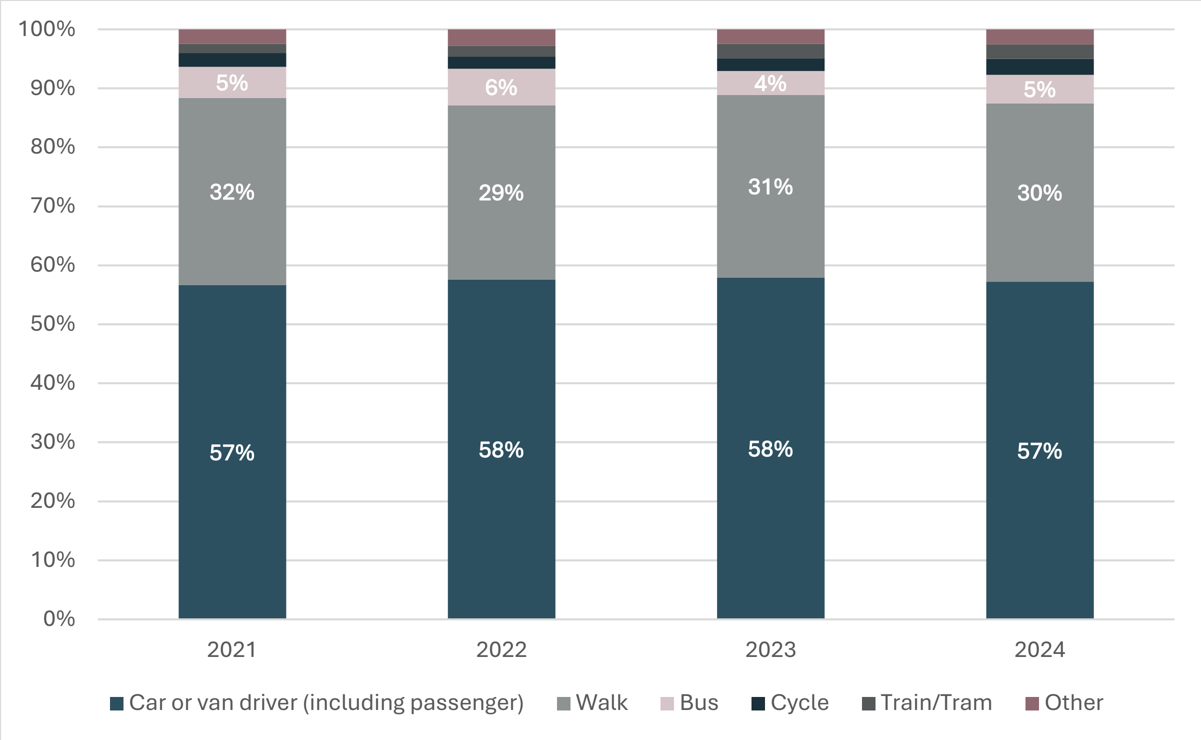
Indicator: % of daily trips made by active travel, public transport, car & other (monitoring subject to further analysis of data collection methods – TRADS monitor undertaken by TfGM)

8.1 In 2024, the most used method of travel was car or van (including passenger) at 57% of trips by GM residents, a one percentage point fall from 2023. A third of trips were made by active travel, while about one-in-sixteen trips were made by public transport (5% bus[13] and 2% train/tram). The remaining trips were made by taxi, minicab, motorcycle, scooter, moped, or any other type of vehicle.

8.2 The figures in each bar show the percentage of daily trips that were made by each mode since 2021. The mode share has remained relatively stable over time with car trips making up nearly three-in-five trips, active travel making up around a third of trips, and very broadly one in ten trips using public transport.

[13] For 2023, the bus trip estimates in TRADS are lower than expected given the patronage data. While this could be an issue related to the collection of the data since the pandemic, the possibility of this being an extreme estimate, which can occasionally occur in survey data, cannot be ruled out.

Figure 0.1: Daily Trip Count and Mode Share by Greater Manchester Residents



Source: Transport for Greater Manchester, [TRADS Report] (2021 to 2024). *Note: Other = taxi, minicab, scooter, moped or any other.*

Issues arising

8.3 None identified.

Policy Outcome: Increased proportion of new development in an accessible location

Indicator: % of new housing (net) within 800m of good public transport accessibility and % of new employment floorspace within 800m of good public transport accessibility*[14]

8.4 In 2024-25, 69% of all housing completions were delivered within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the PfE area. This was an 8 percentage point decrease from the 2023-24 housing completions within 800m of good public transport accessibility.

8.5 In terms of the Spatial Strategy Areas, 100% of housing completions were within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the Core Growth Area, while less than 50% of housing completions in both the Northern and Southern Strategic areas were within 800m, of good public transport accessibility.

Table 0.1: Percentage of New Housing 2024-25* within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	32%	42%	89%	39%	39%	82%	38%	78%	47%	69%
2023-24	31%	36%	99%	29%	44%	97%	67%	76%	47%	77%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan and Greater Manchester Accessibility Levels (GMAL) Data, Transport for Greater Manchester *Some data includes Gross rather than Net housing completions. This table also includes communal establishments in line with the Housing Delivery Test calculation

[14] * The spatial query for calculating New Net Housing and New Employment sites within 800m of Good Public Transport was based on if any of the site was wholly or partially within 800m of the Good Public Transport layer, if any of the site it was classed as within. The Good Public Transport Layer consisted of GMAL6+ 11/2025, Vantage Services, Rail Stations and Metrolink Stops.

Table 0.2: Percentage of New Housing 2023-24 within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility: Spatial Strategy Areas

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	100%	80%	39%	37%
2023-24	100%	97%	47%	55%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan and Greater Manchester Accessibility Levels (GMAL) Data, Transport for Greater Manchester *Some figures include Gross, rather than Net housing completions. This table also includes communal establishments in line with the Housing Delivery Test calculation

8.6 In 2024-25, 71% of all new employment floorspace was delivered within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the PfE area, this was a 1 percentage point change from 2023-24.

8.7 In terms of the Spatial Strategy Areas, 100% of new employment floorspace was within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility in the Core Growth Area and less than 25% of new employment floorspace in the Southern and Northern Strategic Areas were with 800m of good public transport accessibility.

Table 0.3: Percentage of New Employment Floorspace 2024-25 within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility

Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
2024-25	0%	-	100%	28%	-	93%	96%	53%	1%	71%
2023-24	51%	37%	97%	26%	100%	73%	27%	69%	37%	72%

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan and Greater Manchester Accessibility Levels (GMAL) Data, Transport for Greater Manchester

Table 0.4: Percentage of New Employment Floorspace 2023-24 within 800m of Good Public Transport Accessibility: Spatial Strategy Areas

Year	Core	Inner	Northern	Southern
2024-25	86%	96%	23%	19%
2023-24	100%	17%	49%	25%

Source Places for Everyone Local Authorities; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan and Greater Manchester Accessibility Levels (GMAL) Data, Transport for Greater Manchester

Issues arising

8.8 As 2024-25 is the first year of the implementation of the PfE policies, there is currently not enough data over a series of years to draw any firm conclusions at the moment on this indicator. Therefore, the action for this indicator is to continue to monitor it in future PfE Monitoring Reports.

Policy Outcome: Digital connectivity

Indicator: Number of premises with full fibre connectivity

8.9 In the PfE area in July 2024, 773,410 premises had full fibre availability, 64% of all premises. This figure rose to just over 994,200 in July 2025, around 87% of all premises. The percent of premises with full fibre availability increased in every local authority in the Places for Everyone area between 2024-2025, and by over 28% in the plan area overall.

Table 8.5: Number of Premises with Full Fibre Connectivity

Month and Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
07/ 2025	112,514	79,789	204,288	88,875	72,869	114,257	96,823	95,116	129,687	994,218
07/ 2024	81,380	73,776	180,086	74,462	41,643	98,742	71,923	80,835	70,563	773,410

Source: [Connected Nations and Infrastructure Reports - Ofcom (ofcom.org.uk)](). (Accessed November 2025). Please note: Connected Nations data is collected as a snapshot as of July each year and is not reported to a financial year.

Issues arising

No actions identified.

Policy Outcome: Increasing EV charging infrastructure

Indicator: Number of Electric Vehicle charging points

8.10 The number of public EV charging points increased from 1091 to 1402 as of April 1st 2025 from April 1st 2024 across the Places for Everyone area, a 29% increase.

Table 0.6: Number of Public Electric Vehicle Charging Points

Month and Year	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	PFE
Apr-25	97	54	421	120	108	166	52	217	167	1402
Apr-24	76	53	348	105	60	127	38	181	103	1091
Apr-23	30	29	155	56	36	105	30	90	47	578
Apr-22	26	22	112	36	33	74	24	58	38	423

Source: **Quarterly Electric Vehicle Public charging infrastructure statistics**, Department for Transport, October 2025

Issues arising

8.11 No actions identified.

Air Quality Monitoring at Holcroft Moss

8.12 Through the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) process in support of the PfE Plan (and also Warrington's Local Plan), the Manchester Mosses Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and in particular Holcroft Moss, has been identified as being at risk of harm from increased air pollution caused by traffic. To mitigate against this harm, there is a need for the delivery of long-term ecological resilience works, involving hydrological restoration measures to benefit Holcroft Moss.

8.13 As set out in Policy JP-C8 of the PfE Plan, qualifying developments, resulting in increased traffic flows on the M62 past Holcroft Moss of more than 100 vehicles per day or 20 Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) per day, will be required to make a proportionate contribution towards restoration measures at Holcroft Moss.

8.14 The nine PfE authorities have produced a joint Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), (adopted in May 2025) which establishes the basis to secure contributions to the long-term ecological resilience works. As of March 2025, there has been one planning permission for development that has been granted in the PfE area that has triggered the requirement to make a contribution. This was a Class B8 employment development scheme in Carrington, Trafford (112794/FUL/24), granted permission on 13 Dec 2024 and will make a contribution of £2,951.83 on commencement of development.

Delivering the Plan

Policy Outcome: Ensuring the right infrastructure is delivered at the right time (broken down by different types of contribution)

Indicator: Links provided to each Local Authority's Infrastructure Funding Statement/ Annual section 106 monitoring report

Table 0.1: Local Authority Infrastructure Funding Statements

Area	Link to Infrastructure Funding Statements
Bolton	https://www.bolton.gov.uk/planning-policy-strategy/developer-contributions/1
Bury	https://www.bury.gov.uk/planning-building-control/policy-and-projects/planning-policy/evidence-and-monitoring/infrastructure-funding-statement
Manchester	https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/documents/g4941/Public%20reports%20pack%2024th-Jul-2025%2014.00%20Resources%20and%20Governance%20Scrutiny%20Committee.pdf?T=10
Oldham	https://www.oldham.gov.uk/info/201230/monitoring/3154/infrastructure_funding_statement
Rochdale	https://www.rochdale.gov.uk/downloads/download/292/infrastructure-funding-statement
Salford	End of year report for 2024/25: https://www.salford.gov.uk/media/rgdeqyso/section-106-end-of-year-report-2024-25_accessible.pdf Infrastructure funding statement: https://www.salford.gov.uk/planning-building-and-regeneration/planning-applications/planning-obligations-and-community-infrastructure-levy/planning-obligations-income-and-expenditure/
Tameside	https://tameside.moderngov.co.uk/ieIssueDetails.aspx?IId=56428&Opt=3
Trafford	No reports produced CIL Receipts 2024/2025 Admin slice £114,931.75 Local slice £344,795.26 Strategic Slice £1,838,908.06 Total receipts £2,298,635.07
Wigan	https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Council/Strategies-Plans-and-Policies/Planning/Local-plan/Background/InfrastructureFundingStatementForSection106.aspx

Source: Places for Everyone Local Authorities, Bolton, Bury, Manchester. Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan

PfE Polices not being implemented

10.1 Regulation 34 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 requires that where a local planning authority is not implementing a policy specified in a local plan, the authority monitoring report must identify that policy and include a statement of the reasons why the policy is not being implemented and the steps (if any) that the local authority intend to take to implement the policy.

10.2 In accordance with Regulation 34 (2), PfE PolicyJP-G5 part 7c is currently not being implemented. PfE Policy JP-G5 part 7c relates to a potential recreation impact zone - up to 7km from the South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Within this zone new residential development could result in recreational disturbance impacts on the protected habitats and species of the SAC and SPAs and development may be required to mitigate this impact. Since the production of the Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) for the PfE Plan (which formed the evidence base for the policy), Natural England has now indicated that there is no evidence of credible risk to the habitats and species on the SAC and SPAs from recreation impacts. Consequently, Natural England considers that new development within the PfE area, specifically the three authority areas of Oldham, Tameside and Rochdale, does not need to provide mitigation in accordance with part 7c of JP-G5. If further evidence is prepared on recreational impacts from new development, at a strategic level, i.e. across the whole South Pennine Moors area and not at a local level, such as these three PfE authorities, then Natural England will review its position and the three PfE authorities will consider the implementation of the policy.

Appendix A

Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework Tables

Table 12.1 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – Sustainable and Resilient

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Reduce carbon emissions from new development	2,5,7,8,10	JP-S1, 2, 3 and 6 JP-P1	% of net additional residential development completed with an Energy Performance Certificate rating of A and B	✓	✓		
Maximise the use of suitable previously developed (brownfield)	2,3,5,7,8,9	JP-Strat1 to 6, JP-Strat9, JP Strat12, JP-S1, JP-J2, J3, J4	• % of residential development on brownfield land • % of gross employment	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
land for development		and JP-H1 and H4	development on brownfield land				
No new homes and employment premises at risk of flooding	2,8	JP-S1, and 4 JP-P1	No. of planning permissions approved against EA advice	✓	✓		All allocations with employment development
Improve air quality	2,5,7,8,10	JP-S1, S2 and S5	Exceedance of the legal level of NO2 (as an Annual Mean) in local AQMA and Clean Air Plan Monitoring	✓	✓		

Table 12.2 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – Jobs

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Improve productivity	3,5,10	JP-Strat1 to 12, JP-J1	% increase in GVA per job	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	
Increased number of jobs	3,5,10	JP-Strat1 to 12 JP-J1 and 2	Proportion of our residents (working age) in employment	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	
Improve access to jobs	4,5	JP-Strat1 to 12 JP-J1	Number of local labour agreements	✓	✓		
Increase overall office floorspace by 2 million sq.m by 2039	3,5	JP-Strat1 to 12 JP-J1 to 3	Increase in office floorspace (gross)	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	All allocations with office development

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Increase overall industry and warehousing floorspace by 3.5 million sq. m by 2039	3,5	JP-Strat1 and 4 to 11, JP-J1, 2 and 4	Increase in industry and warehousing floorspace (gross)	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	All allocations with industry or warehousing development
Secure main town centres as local economic drivers	1,2,3,5,6,7,9	JP-Strat1, 6, 9 and 12 JP-P4	• No of residential units (net) delivered in main town centres • GVA in and within 800m of the main town centres	✓	✓		

Table 12.3 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – Homes

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Deliver net increase in new homes	1,2,3,5,7,10	JP-Strat1 to 3, 5 to 9, 11 and 12. JP-H1	• Deliver approx. 9,063 annually by 2025 • Deliver approx. 10,305 annually by 2030 • Deliver approx.10,719 annually by 2039	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	All allocations with housing development
Maximise delivery of additional affordable homes	1,2,5,10	JP-H1 and H2	No. of new affordable homes completed	✓	✓		All allocations with housing development

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Increase the number of homes meeting Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS)	1,2,5,10	JP-H3	% new homes meeting Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS)	✓	✓		
Increase the number of new homes meeting Accessible & Adaptable	1,2,5,10	JP-H3	% new homes meeting Accessible & Adaptable (A&A) standard	✓	✓		

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
(A&A) standard							

Table 12.4 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – Greener

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Enhance the green infrastructure network	2,5,7,8,9,10	• JP-Strat2, 3, 5, 12 and 13 • JP-G1 to 6, 8 and 9 • JP-P1	• Gross area of new habitat created from the application of biodiversity net gain	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	All allocations
			• Number, area and condition of sites of biological importance (SBIs)	✓	✓		
Increase tree planting	2,5,7,8,9,10	JP-G7	Number of trees planted annually	✓	✓		

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
			(metric to be determined with respect to tree planting programmes and on site delivery as a result of planning decisions where available)				
Increase access to green infrastructure	2,5,7,8,9,10	• JP-Strat 2, 3, 5, 12 and 13 • JP-G2 to 6 , 8 and 9 • JP-P6	Number of hectares of green infrastructure (metric will consider publicly accessible GI where information is available)	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	

Table 12.5 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – People

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Conserve, sustain and enhance our historic environment and heritage assets	2,4	JP-Strat1 to 3, 6 and 12, JP-P1, 2 and 3	Increase % of buildings on the "at risk register" with a strategy for their repair and re-use	✓	✓		
Provision of additional school places to support new development	2,9	JP-Strat1, 2 and 9 JP-P1 and 5	Numbers of school places (Annual School Capacity survey). Consideration of 'headroom' statistics where available.	✓	✓		

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Workforce is ready to benefit from new employment opportunities	3,5	JP-Strat5, 6, 9, 11 and 12 JP-P5	% of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub Level 2 qualification.	✓	✓	5,6	

Table 12.6 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – Connected

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Increased proportion of daily trips by modes other than the car	2,5,6,7,10	JP-Strat1 to 12 JP-Strat14 JP-C1, 3, 5, 6 and 8	% of daily trips made by active travel, public transport, car & other (monitoring subject to further analysis of data collection methods – TRADS monitor undertaken by TfGM)	✓	✓		
Increased proportion of new development in an accessible location	2,5,6,7,10	JP-Strat14 JP-S1, 2 and 5 JP-C1, 3, 5, 6 and 8	% of new housing (net) within 800m of good public transport accessibility and % of new employment floorspace within	✓	✓	1,5,6,9	

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
			800m of good public transport accessibility *definition of good public transport accessibility to be agreed with TfGM				
Digital connectivity	2,3,4,5,6	JP-C2	Number of premises with full fibre connectivity	✓	✓		
Increasing EV charging infrastructure	2,6,7	JP-S2 and C8	Number of EV charging points (% change can be monitored year to	✓	✓		

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
			year or over longer time series)				

Table 12.7 Places for Everyone Monitoring Framework – Delivering the Plan

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
Ensuring the right	1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,10	JP-S1, JP-S2, JP-J1, JP-H2,	Links provided to each Local	✓	✓		

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
infrastructure is delivered at the right time (broken down by different types of contribution)		JP-G2, JP-G3, JP-G4, JP-G5, JP-G6, JP-G7, JPG 8, JP-P1, JP-P2, JP-P3, JP-P5, JP-P6, JP-P7, JP-C1, JP-C2, JP-C3, JP-C5, JP-C6, JP-C7, JP-C8, Allocations (where	Authority's Infrastructure Funding Statement/ Annual section 106 monitoring report				

Policy Outcome	Places for Everyone Strategic Objective	Relevant Places for Everyone policy	Indicator (s)	Geographic level: Full area of Places for Everyone	Geographic level: Local Authority	Geographic level: Spatial Strategy Areas set out in Policies JP-Strat1, 5, 6 and 9	Geographic level: Allocations
		mitigation is identified)					
Secure appropriate S106 contributions for affordable housing	1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,10	JP-H1 and H2 JP-D2	Developer contributions for the delivery of affordable housing	✓	✓		