



Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee

Date: Tuesday, 5 September 2023

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: Council Antechamber, Level 2, Town Hall Extension

There will be a private meeting for Committee members only from 9.40 am in Room 2006, Level 2, Town Hall Extension.

Everyone is welcome to attend this Committee meeting.

Access to the Antechamber

Public access to the Council Antechamber is on Level 2 of the Town Hall Extension, using the lift or stairs in the lobby of the Mount Street entrance to the Extension.

There is no public access from any other entrance.

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Membership of the Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee

Councillors - Johns (Chair), Benham, Hussain, Iqbal, Northwood, Richards, I Robinson, Taylor, Abdullatif and Shilton Godwin

Agenda

1. Urgent Business

To consider any items which the Chair has agreed to have submitted as urgent.

2. Appeals

To consider any appeals from the public against refusal to allow inspection of background documents and/or the inclusion of items in the confidential part of the agenda.

3. Interests

To allow Members an opportunity to [a] declare any personal, prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interests they might have in any items which appear on this agenda; and [b] record any items from which they are precluded from voting as a result of Council Tax/Council rent arrears; [c] the existence and nature of party whipping arrangements in respect of any item to be considered at this meeting. Members with a personal interest should declare that at the start of the item under consideration. If Members also have a prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interest they must withdraw from the meeting during the consideration of the item.

4. Minutes

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2023.

5 - 14

5. Economic Strategy Update

Report of the Strategic Director (Growth and Development)

15 - 42

This report provides an update on the development of a new Economic Strategy which sets out how the next phase of Manchester's growth can ensure that the city's economy is both high performing and drives a reduction in inequalities.

6. Making Manchester Fairer

Report of the Director of Inclusive Economy

43 - 60

Making Manchester Fairer: Tackling Health Inequalities in Manchester 2022-27 describes the actions that the city will take to reduce inequalities, with a focus on the social determinants of health. This report provides a progress update and next steps for the delivery of three of the key themes of the Making Manchester Fairer Action Plan - 'Cutting unemployment and creating good jobs', 'Lifting low-income households out of poverty and debt' and 'Improving housing and creating safe, warm affordable housing' in conjunction with the delivery of Manchester's new Anti-Poverty Strategy.

7. **Overview Report**

61 - 112

Report of the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit

This report provides the Committee with details of key decisions that fall within the Committee's remit and an update on actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. The report also includes the Committee's work programme, which the Committee is asked to amend as appropriate and agree, and the Economy Dashboard for information.

Information about the Committee

Scrutiny Committees represent the interests of local people about important issues that affect them. They look at how the decisions, policies and services of the Council and other key public agencies impact on the city and its residents. Scrutiny Committees do not take decisions but can make recommendations to decision-makers about how they are delivering the Manchester Strategy, an agreed vision for a better Manchester that is shared by public agencies across the city.

The Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee has responsibility for looking at how the city's economy is growing and how Manchester people are benefiting from the growth.

The Council wants to consult people as fully as possible before making decisions that affect them. Members of the public do not have a right to speak at meetings but may do so if invited by the Chair. To help facilitate this, the Council encourages anyone who wishes to speak at the meeting to contact the Committee Officer in advance of the meeting by telephone or email, who will then pass on your request to the Chair for consideration. Groups of people will usually be asked to nominate a spokesperson. The Council wants its meetings to be as open as possible but occasionally there will be some confidential business. Brief reasons for confidentiality will be shown on the agenda sheet.

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Smoking is not allowed in Council buildings.

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Further Information

For help, advice and information about this meeting please contact the Committee Officer:

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This agenda was issued on **Friday, 25 August 2023** by the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit, Manchester City Council, Level 2, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2LA

Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of meeting held on Tuesday, 18 July 2023

Present:

Councillor Johns – in the Chair
Councillors Abdullatif, Benham, Hussain, Iqbal, Northwood, Richards, I Robinson, Shilton Godwin and Taylor

Also present:

Councillor White, Executive Member for Housing and Development
Councillor Lynch, Deputy Executive Member for Housing and Development
Jason Hingley, This City

ERSC/23/29 Minutes

Decision

That the minutes of the meeting held on 20 June 2023 be approved as a correct record.

ERSC/23/30 Manchester Housing Strategy (2022-2032) - Annual Monitoring Report

The Committee received a report of the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) which provided an update on the progress made towards the Strategy's objectives during 2022-23.

Key points and themes within the report included:

- Increasing affordable housing supply and building more new homes for all residents;
- Work to end homelessness and ensure housing was affordable and accessible to all;
- Addressing inequalities and creating neighbourhoods where people wanted to live; and
- Addressing the sustainability and zero carbon challenges in new and existing housing;

Key points and queries that arose from the Committee's discussions included:

- To welcome the ambition for the city and the progress being made, while recognising that there was significant work still to do and the challenges the Council was facing;
- Domestic violence and the allocation of housing priority bands;
- Barriers preventing local authorities from delivering more social and affordable housing;
- The age of many buildings in Manchester and the challenges with retrofitting;
- The definition of affordable housing;

- The number of people on the waiting list for different types of properties; and
- Consideration of access to amenities such as GPs and shops when planning new housing developments.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development reported that domestic abuse victims were classified as band one and he offered to provide further information on the allocations policy and how this was working. He highlighted the progress in reducing the use of temporary accommodation. In response to Members' comments, he stated that it was very important to develop on the city's brownfield sites to deliver social and affordable housing, although there were challenges with contamination and viability. He outlined the progress being made with retrofitting housing, while stating that more needed to be done and that some of this work was conditional on Government funding. In response to a Member's question, he highlighted that the Council worked with Arawak Walton, the largest independent black and minority ethnic (BME) Housing Association in the North West, which had a long history of working in central Manchester.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development reported that, for planning purposes, the Council had to use the Government definition of affordable housing but that the Council had introduced the Manchester Living Rent, which they believed was truly affordable, and which many of the Council's partners were signing up to. In response to a Member's question about delays in construction of new developments, he advised that work had to start within three years of planning permission being granted. He highlighted some of the challenges with this and stated that, in relation to partners within the Manchester Housing Provider Partnership (MHPP), the Council could have a positive dialogue on overcoming delays, but that this could be more challenging in the case of private developers. In response to a Member's question, he outlined some of the challenges that the Council's partners were facing with building lower carbon buildings, including funding and the legal framework, while stating that MHPP partners had a strong commitment to delivering this and highlighting the mechanisms the Council had to enforce this. The Strategic Director (Growth and Development) highlighted how, in relation to the private sector, the Council had to balance the need for more homes, the need for more affordable homes and the need for carbon net zero homes.

A Member who was also the Chair of the Environment, Climate Change and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Committee (ECCNSC), invited Committee Members to attend the 7 September meeting of her committee for an item on Housing Retrofit. She clarified that targets related to zero carbon and not net zero carbon. In response to a Member's request for information on how much of the carbon reduction budget was being spent on housing, the Chair advised that it was likely that this would be considered by ECCNSC and that he would speak to the Chair of that Committee about it.

In response to a Member's question, the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) reported that Homes England had experienced uncertainty in recent years about the capital funding they had available to deploy. She highlighted the £150m of brownfield funding over three years to accelerate housing delivery as part of the Greater Manchester Trailblazer Devolution Deal, stating that this work was taking place in partnership with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority

(GMCA), the other nine Greater Manchester local authorities and Homes England. She stated that Homes England also helped the city region with revenue funding for de-risking brownfield sites. She welcomed that, following a recent announcement, the Affordable Homes Programme could now be used for the re-provision of social housing, which would be beneficial in areas such as Victoria North. In response to a question from the Chair about what role the Council could play in enabling residents to access homes in open-market sales, where they were having to compete with investors, she stated that the Council had limited ability to influence this but, for developments where the Council was working in partnerships, such as joint ventures, it was expected that a significant amount of the homes would be for the benefit of Manchester residents.

In response to a question about supply and demand of housing, the Strategic Lead (Housing Strategy and Policy) reported that, due to population growth, there was an under-supply of approximately 500 homes per year in the city so an ambitious housing strategy was needed, considering the different types and tenure of housing needed, different income levels and constraints on the availability of land in different parts of the city. In response to a question about the figure in the report on homes being built close to public transport, he clarified that this meant within 500m of a Metrolink, Rail or Bus Station, and not just a bus stop.

In response to a Member's question the Head of Strategic Housing confirmed that the Enabling Independence Accommodation Strategy would include people with a physical disability. In response to question about cladding, he informed Members about the Building Safety Group, which the Council had established immediately following the Grenfell Fire in London, stating that this had now developed into a Greater Manchester-wide group, led by the Fire Service, and that a lot of work was taking place in relation to building safety; however, he reported that there were hundreds of high rise buildings in the city, many with cladding and wooden balconies, and that some developers had still not signed the Government's pledge to remove cladding. He added that the next challenge would be the safety of medium-rise buildings. He reported that there was information on the Manchester Move website about the number of households on the waiting list, including what band they were in and how many bedrooms they needed, along with estimated waiting times, and he offered to share this link with Members.

The Strategic Director (Growth and Development) acknowledged the Member's comments about the provision of wider amenities in a city with a growing population. She stated that population growth was monitored, using the Manchester City Council Forecasting Model, and she outlined some of the challenges with planning for amenities in areas with new housing developments, particularly where a number of housing developers were involved, stating that this included challenges with funding where the Government Departments wanted to see that increased demand was there before committing additional resources, rather than looking ahead to the impact of housing developments which were in the pipeline; however, she stated that for large scale development plans, such as Victoria North, the Council was trying to design this in from the outset. The Director of Development reported that the district centre regeneration programmes also enabled new spaces to be created for healthcare infrastructure. In response to a question from the Chair, he explained how the amount of Section 106 funding for housing affordability was calculated and

that it could be used in a different area, reporting that the Council was keen to make the best use of this funding, prioritising social rents, more affordable tenures and low carbon homes.

Decision:

That the Committee will receive an update on this work in the next municipal year.

[Councillor Johns declared a personal interest as someone affected by cladding issues, following a reference to this during the Committee's discussion.]

ERSC/23/31 This City Programme Update

The Committee received a report of the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) which outlined the significant progress to date in the formation, constitution and governance of This City, the Council's wholly owned housing delivery vehicle, and also in the spearheading of the construction of its maiden scheme, Rodney Street, alongside the development of a long-term business plan.

Key points and themes within the report included:

- Company formation and initial business planning;
- Phase 1 developments;
- Pipe of development – Phase 2;
- Investment partnership(s); and
- Recruitment.

Key points and queries that arose from the Committee's discussions included:

- To welcome the work taking place;
- Would the rented homes be retained in the rented sector to ensure low-cost rents in the long-term;
- Communication with and involvement of Ward Councillors on Phase 2 development and future phases;
- The housing allocation process for these developments and the importance of building mixed communities; and
- Governance arrangements.

The Deputy Executive Member for Housing and Development confirmed that the rents would be within the Council's control and that the homes would not be eligible for right-to-buy.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development reported that there were outline ideas for Phase 2 but that this would be discussed with local Councillors. He stated that the Council was looking to use a Local Lettings Policy to get a good mixed community in the developments, including using a local connection as part of the criteria. He expressed concern that the Local Housing Allowance had been frozen for a number of years, while market rents were increasing, and called on the Government to increase this. In response to a Member's question, he confirmed that

Ward Councillors would be involved, with Council officers, in the naming of the buildings in their area.

In response to a Member's question about whether the proportion of affordable housing would increase as debts were paid down on individual developments, Jason Hingley, Director of This City, confirmed that this was the intention.

The Director of Development explained the governance arrangements for This City, which included a Strategic Programme Board, a Non-Executive Board and checks and balances on decision-making. He stated that there would be intensive work over the next six months to get an investor partner on board, following which early consultation with Ward Councillors could take place, most likely next year.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development acknowledged the importance of a Member's point about This City being representative of the communities it served, including in leadership roles, stating that there was a degree of diversity in the Non-Executive Board and that this was something that the Council was committed to.

Decision:

To note the report and that the Committee would continue to monitor this work.

ERSC/23/32 How the Council works with MHPP (Manchester Housing Providers Partnership) and the Private Rented Sector

The Committee received a report of the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) which provided an overview on how the Council worked with partners in the MHPP and within the Private Rented Sector to achieve the Council's strategic objectives. It also provided an introduction to the Council's role as a good landlord following the move to bring the homes previously managed by Northwards Housing back in-house.

Key points and themes within the report included:

- The review of the MHPP;
- How the Council worked with MHPP to deliver affordable homes, improve outcomes for existing residents across Manchester and meet the city's strategic objectives;
- The Private Rented Sector, including selective licensing and short-term lets; and
- The Council's role as a good landlord.

Key points and queries that arose from the Committee's discussions included:

- The importance of supporting vulnerable residents to understand their rights, noting that some groups, including refugees, might not be aware of sources of advice, such as Citizens Advice, and might also face other barriers such as language barriers and lack of trust in institutions;

- Selective licensing, including the future for areas where schemes were coming to an end and areas for the next phase;
- Short-term lets and their impact on the local housing market;
- Concern about increasing rents and the freezing of the Local Housing Allowance; and
- Whether MHPP was being used to secure improvements from social housing providers, for example, in the time taken for repairs to be carried out, noting that this seemed to have got worse.

In response to a Member's concerns about a particular street in his ward, the Executive Member for Housing and Development asked to be provided with further information so that this could be addressed, in consultation with the Member.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development reported that Citizens Advice had previously had a strong presence in local communities, including libraries, but that this had reduced, following a funding cut from the Government; however, he reported that Citizens Advice were still providing advice services, including running pop-up advice sessions, and he stated that it was important that people were signposted to this support, using different languages and methods. He highlighted that housing associations provided advice to their tenants on a range of issues and that information on available support, including for people renting in the Private Rented Sector, was on the Council's website.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development stated that selective licensing targeted the lower segments of the private rented sector, as referred to in the table at 4.2 in the report. He reported that there was good evidence of the impact of selective licensing but that schemes ended after 5 years and that the Council was monitoring the situation after these schemes had ended and looking at what other interventions could be used to keep housing standards in these areas higher.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development highlighted the information in the report on short-term lets and the Council's response to the Government consultation on this, in which the Council had asked for greater regulation of this area. In response to a question about whether planning covenants could be used to restrict the use of properties for short-term lets, the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) stated that this could be used where the Council had a land-interest in the development. In response to a further question about whether covenants could also be put in place through the Planning Committee, she stated that she would consult with colleagues in the Planning Department and provide a response.

In response to a Member's question, the Executive Member for Housing and Development informed the Committee about work taking place at a neighbourhood level to get housing providers working together to address local issues, while acknowledging that this was not yet working well in all areas. He acknowledged a Member's comment about the importance of ensuring the provision of purpose-built student accommodation which was affordable and would, therefore, free up family homes for families, stating that this would be addressed through the Local Plan and was monitored by looking at data on Council Tax exemptions. In response to a question about the Private Rented Sector, he advised that he hoped that the Good Landlord Charter would play an important role in improving this sector.

The Director of Housing Services reported that there had been a big spike in calls about damp and mould following the tragic death of Awaab Ishak in Rochdale and that the Council was undertaking a programme of works to address these. He informed the Committee that all of the properties had been visited, provided they had been able to access them, and that the triaging of damp and mould issues had been greatly improved. He offered to provide Members with further data on this. He highlighted the £25m of capital investment which had been approved for key priorities, including Decent Homes.

The Compliance and Enforcement Specialist reported that the Housing Compliance Team had recruited Engagement Officers to work with vulnerable residents and that key leaflets, including on damp and mould, were translated into the most common community languages.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development reported that MHPP was a positive partnership and a useful forum but he acknowledged that a lot of providers had a backlog of repairs for a range of reasons, although officers and Members were putting pressure on providers to address this and to provide a good service to their tenants. He stated that he would feed back a Member's comment about some housing providers not attending meetings. He stated that the list of areas for potential future selective licensing schemes was being reviewed and that Members would be consulted with. In response to a Member's comments about some landlords not accepting tenants in receipt of benefits, he expressed concern about this, stating that it was illegal although hard to enforce and that this needed to be part of the Good Landlord Charter. In response to a question from the Chair, he stated that the Council's housing staff received training to identify other issues, such as welfare concerns or other repair issues, when they went into a tenant's home to carry out a repair. The Director of Housing Services reported that, if a property was requiring multiple repairs, the service would look into the underlying reasons for this and whether there was a need to invest in improvements.

In response to a Member's question, the Chair stated that he would clarify with officers the timing of a report on selective licensing. The Member asked that this include information on the movement of homes upwards from the bottom segments of the private rented sector, in relation to table X at 4.2 in the report.

Decisions:

1. To request a more detailed report on the Council's role as a Good Landlord.
2. To receive a report on short-term lets, focusing both on regulating their use and on what additional supply of accommodation can be put in place as an alternative, including information on who is using short-term lets and what they are looking for in their accommodation.
3. To note that the Chair will discuss with officers the timing of a report on selective licensing.

4. To note that the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) will consult with colleagues in the Planning Department and respond “on whether covenants could also be put in place through the Planning Committee”, with reference to restricting the use of short-term lets and helping Manchester people to purchase property where they are being outcompeted by external investors.

ERSC/23/33 Strategic approach to developments of social homes via a city-wide New Build Local Lettings Policy (LLP)

The Committee received a report of the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) which proposed a strategic response in the form of a New Build Local Lettings Policy (LLP) for all new developments of social homes to be let at social or affordable rent.

The Committee was invited to comment on the report prior to its submission to the Executive.

Key points and themes within the report included:

- Background information;
- Developing sustainable communities;
- The proposed New Build Local Lettings Policy, which would apply only to “general needs” properties at first let;
- The effect of restricted lettings; and
- The equalities impact of the policy.

Key points and queries that arose from the Committee’s discussions included:

- To welcome the report and recognise the important issues it addressed;
- That the name might suggest that it applied to all new build properties;
- Had the percentage allocated to each of the three categories been modelled to check it met the needs of the housing register; and
- Why was living in an adjacent ward taken into account under criteria (i) in the second category but adjacent wards were not taken into account under the other criteria in this category.

The Head of Strategic Housing reported that it was not possible to reflect the numbers on the waiting list. He explained that this policy was an attempt to deal with the new social housing which was becoming available and that the split between the three categories had been agreed with Ward Councillors for Miles Platting and Newton Health, where new social housing had been built. He informed Members that the purpose of this policy was to create a standard lettings policy that could be used for any new build social housing but that it could be adapted for new developments in particular areas, where this was agreed with local Ward Councillors, including amending the criteria in relation to adjacent wards. A Member commented that it would be useful to have a data-informed approach to the split between the three categories. The Head of Strategic Housing stated that he would look into this. He explained that in 2020 any priority relating to working households had been removed from social housing allocation but that a number of Members had highlighted the importance of mixed communities, including working households,

leading to the proposal for 50% of lettings in new builds to be allocated to working households.

The Executive Member for Housing and Development reported that it was useful to have this standard policy as a baseline but that it could be tailored for individual developments, recognising that needs varied across the city.

The Chair commented that it was not clear from the report that this was a standard template which could be adapted for different developments in different parts of the city and suggested that this be made clearer in the report before it was submitted to the Executive.

Decisions

To commend the New Build Local Lettings Policy to the Executive, subject to:

- The information submitted to the Executive providing greater clarity that this is a standard template and that the allocation policy can be adapted for individual developments.
- Improved quantitative information being provided to the Executive when they consider this item.

[Councillor Richards declared a personal and prejudicial interest, having been involved in the development of this policy when she was an Executive Member and left the room for this item.]

ERSC/23/34 Overview Report

A report of the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit was submitted. The overview report contained key decisions within the Committee's remit, responses to previous recommendations and the Committee's work programme, which the Committee was asked to approve.

The Chair highlighted that a report on the Cultural Strategy had been added to the agenda for the February meeting. He advised that he was considering theming this meeting around culture and tourism and suggested that the report on short-term lets be added to the agenda for that meeting and that it also include a general update on hotel accommodation. He recommended that the item on Design for Life and Rightsizing be removed from the "to be scheduled" list, as this had been included in the Housing Strategy report.

Decision:

That the Committee note the report and agree the work programme, subject to the above comments.

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**Manchester City Council
Report for Information**

Report to: Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee – 5 September 2023

Subject: Economic Strategy Update

Report of: Strategic Director (Growth and Development)

Summary

This report provides an update on the development of a new Economic Strategy which sets out how the next phase of Manchester’s growth can ensure that the city’s economy is both high performing and drives a reduction in inequalities.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the information in the report to inform the final stages of the development of the Strategy.
-

Wards Affected: All

Environmental Impact Assessment - the impact of the issues addressed in this report on achieving the zero-carbon target for the city

The report proposes that achieving a zero carbon and climate resilient economy should be one of five outcomes of this work, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy will in itself create new opportunities through investment in the wider low carbon sector. However, members should also be aware that increased wealth is also usually associated with increased consumption. By making Manchester’s economy fairer and more inclusive, there is a risk that per capita emissions would rise, hence the importance of delivering the Climate Change Framework and ensuring a rapid transition away from fossil fuels. It is also relevant to note that denser, better-connected cities are usually more carbon efficient than less dense cities due to the increased viability of public transport and active travel.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion - the impact of the issues addressed in this report in meeting our Public Sector Equality Duty and broader equality commitments

A key focus of this work is to make Manchester’s economy fairer, to ensure that more people benefit from economic growth and that this benefit is equitable. The strategy suggests including more people are included in economic opportunity as an outcome.

Manchester Strategy outcomes	Summary of how this report aligns to the OMS/Contribution to the Strategy
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	<p>This report proposes a route to directly deliver on the Our Manchester priority <i>“We will work to ensure Manchester has a strong, inclusive and innovative economy with diverse growth sectors, where our residents are recognised for their contribution via fair contracts and are paid at least the Real Living Wage.”</i></p> <p>By working to encourage inclusive growth, this strategy will contribute to all Our Manchester themes by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing and diversifying the economy • Create new, highly skilled job opportunities • Working harder to connect our residents to the city’s economy success • Supporting the transition to a zero carbon economy • Supporting investment in the infrastructure we need to thrive and grow
A highly skilled city: world class and home grown talent sustaining the city’s economic success	
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	
A liveable and low carbon city: a destination of choice to live, visit, work	
A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	

Full details are in the body of the report, along with any implications for:

- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Risk Management
- Legal Considerations

Financial Consequences – Revenue

There are no direct financial consequences

Financial Consequences – Capital

Not applicable

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Background documents (available for public inspection):

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy, please contact one of the contact officers above.

- Economic Strategy Update, Economy Scrutiny Committee, 10 November 2022
- Developing a More Inclusive Economy; Our Manchester Industrial Strategy, Executive, 11 September 2019
- Powering Recovering: Manchester's Recovery and Investment Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Manchester has an ambition to grow in a fairer and more sustainable way whilst ensuring the city's economy remains competitive, diverse and dynamic. In November 2022, the Committee commented on early proposals to develop a new economic strategy for Manchester which will set out Manchester's approach to growth including focussing on developing a strong, competitive, inclusive and resilient economy which will maximise benefits of the city's residents and businesses.
- 1.2 This paper provides an update on progress and presents the emerging themes and priorities that it is proposed are included in the final strategy. It also discusses some of the tensions and trade-offs between boosting growth in Manchester and reducing income inequality.

2.0 Manchester's economic ambition

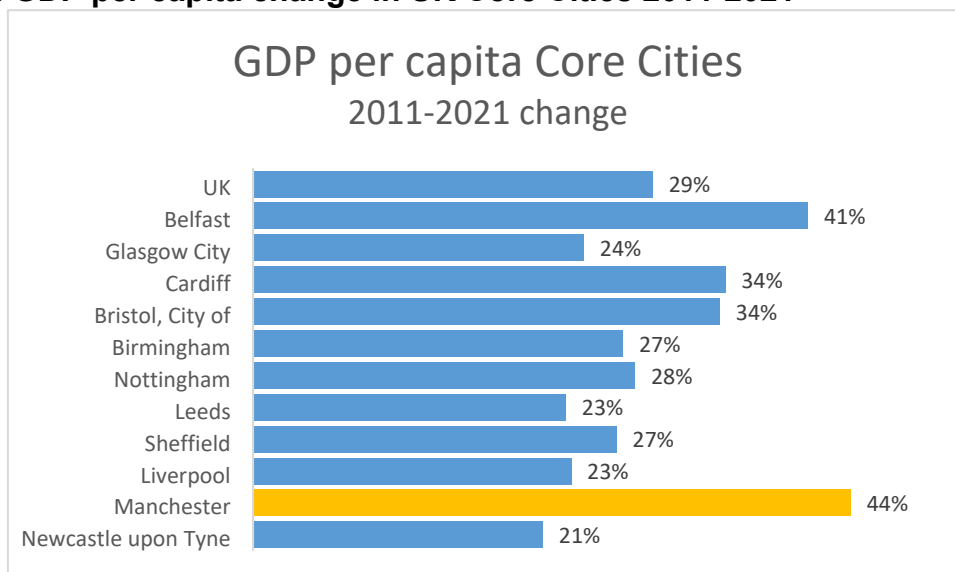
- 2.1 Manchester has worked hard to achieve significant growth over the last twenty years which has resulted in a growing population, a more highly skilled and highly educated workforce, more jobs, a more diverse economy, greater investment and the wholesale regeneration of large areas of the city. This marks a huge transformation when compared to the city in the 1980's and early 1990's.
- 2.2 While recognising the challenges that growth brings, we are clear that growth has largely been positive for the Manchester. Growth has enabled us to secure the foundations from which to work on tackling some of the wider and more entrenched problems that have persisted throughout Manchester's recent history. These problems include poverty and inequality, poor health, housing quality, underinvestment in infrastructure and under-resourced public services.
- 2.3 At the same time, the national economy has endured a period of stagnation, with low GDP growth, low wage growth and a continued imbalance between London and the southeast and the rest of England's regions. Greater Manchester's economy is the second largest of the UK's urban economies after London and is larger than the economies of both Wales and Northern Ireland. Continuing to develop a successful and thriving economy in Manchester is essential to solving the UK's growth and productivity problem, and our ambition is for Manchester to complement rather than compete with existing successful regional economies in the UK.
- 2.4 Because we have reached a stage where we can build on strong economic foundations, the time is right to consider what we want future growth in Manchester to look like. Our economic strategy will set out how we continue to grow in a way that is fair, inclusive and in-line with our zero-carbon commitments.

3.0 Manchester's Economy

Size

- 3.1 In 2021 the size of Greater Manchester's economy was £87bn in GDP terms, significantly smaller than London (£526bn) and slightly larger than Birmingham (£79bn). Internationally, Greater Manchester's economy is of a similar size in GDP terms to cities such as Lyon, Rotterdam and Vancouver. The number of people employed in Greater Manchester has increased from 1.22m in 2015 to 1.39m in 2021, an increase of 170k of which almost 40% are in Manchester itself. While operating at a regional level, the majority of economic activity in Greater Manchester takes place in the City of Manchester, where most of the city region's economic assets are located.
- 3.2 While we can use GDP as a measure of the total size of the economy (the total value of goods and services produced, accounting for taxes and subsidies, in a given time period), GDP per capita is useful in telling us about how much economic output each person contributes on average, giving us insight into average incomes. Manchester's GDP per capita has risen from £35,739 in 2011 to £51,330 in 2021, an increase of 44% and the largest percentage increase of any GM district or UK core city over the same period, including London.

Chart 1: GDP per capita change in UK Core Cities 2011-2021

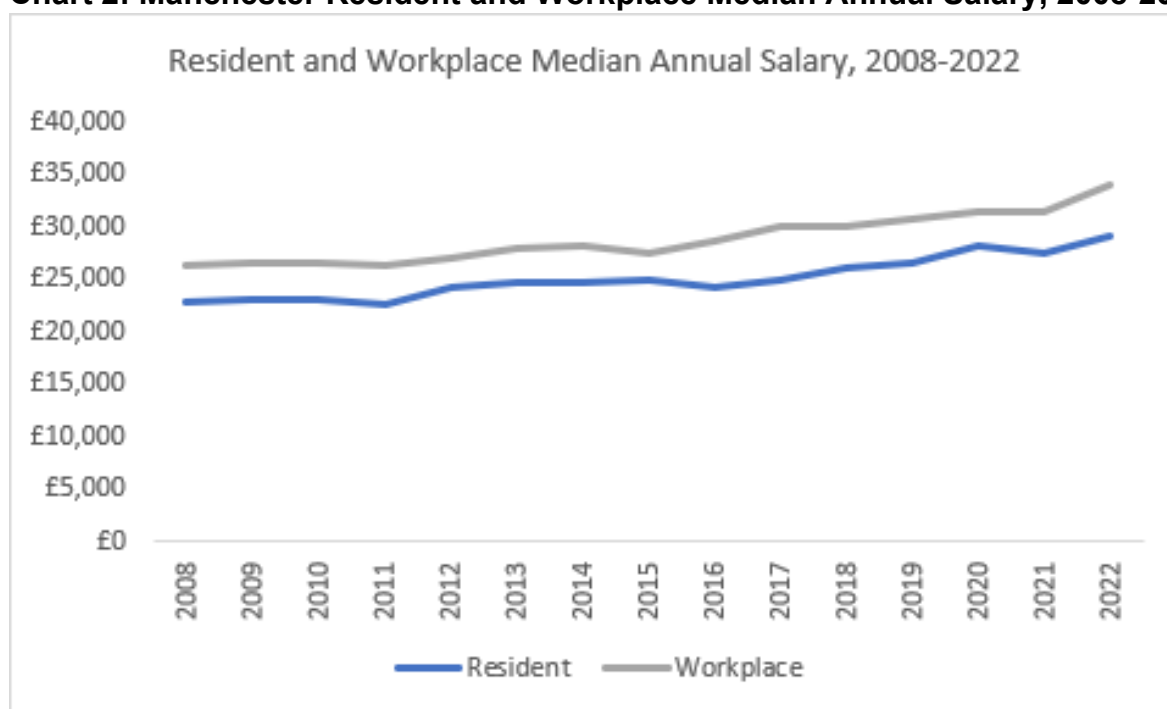


Labour market

- 3.3 Manchester's labour market has expanded rapidly with the number of employees in Manchester growing from 350,000 in 2015 to 416,000 in 2021, an increase of about 19%. Wage growth has remained consistent, but there is still a gap between the average wages of people who work in Manchester (but do not necessarily live here) and people who live in Manchester. The pay of a Manchester worker has increased by about 29% from £26,261 in 2011 to £34,057 in 2022, while the pay of a Manchester

resident has increased from about £22,554 to £29,080, also a rate of about 29%. This shows that the wage gap has remained about the same in the last decade. In 2022, about 16% of Manchester working residents were paid less than the real living wage, higher than both the GM (13.2%) and England (12.4%) averages, showing that low pay continues to be a problem for a significant minority of Manchester residents. More positively this rate has almost halved from a peak of 30.5% in 2015.

Chart 2: Manchester Resident and Workplace Median Annual Salary, 2008-2022



3.4 Looking at employment by sector and occupation we can identify Manchester's strengths. We can also see the changing mix of industries, with those industries more likely to employ more highly skilled and more highly paid workers growing as a proportion of all industries.

Table 1: Top five industries by number of employees (ONS, 2021)

Industry	Employees 2015	Employees 2021	Rate of change
Professional, Scientific and Technical	39,000	57,000	46%
Health	45,000	51,000	13%
Business administration and support	38,000	47,000	24%
Education	36,000	40,000	11%
Accommodation and food services	30,000	35,000	17%

Table 2: Top five industries by proportion of employees (ONS, 2021)

Industry	Proportion of employees 2015	Proportion of Employees 2021	Change
Professional, Scientific and Technical	20.7%	24.7%	+4%
Health	23.9%	22.1%	-1.8%
Business administration and support	20.2%	20.4%	+0.2%
Education	19.1%	17.3%	-1.8%
Accommodation and food services	15.9%	15.2%	-0.7%

Table 3: Top five industries by rate of change (ONS, 2021, excluding very small industries)

Industry	Employees 2015	Employees 2021	Rate of change
Construction	6,000	11,000	83%
Property	8,000	12,000	50%
Public administration and defence	16,000	24,000	50%
Professional, Scientific and Technical	39,000	57,000	46%
Business administration and support	38,000	47,000	24%

3.5 These three tables show us that Manchester is successfully achieving growth in some sectors which are more highly skilled and more highly paid, and which operate in the city at scale.

3.6 Looking at growth in more specific occupations in our priority growth sectors of digital/technology, financial and professional service, life sciences and advanced manufacturing we know that Manchester has seen particularly strong growth in the following occupations, though are aware that some of these are still very small.

Table 4: Top five occupations by rate of change, priority sectors only, (ONS, 2021)

Occupation	Employees 2015	Employees 2021	Rate of change
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	600	1,250	108%
Architectural and engineering activities	6,000	11,000	83%
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities	6,000	11,000	83%
Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding	5,000	8,000	60%

Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	9,000	11,000	22%
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3.7 We can see from this data that Manchester has particular strengths within industries.:

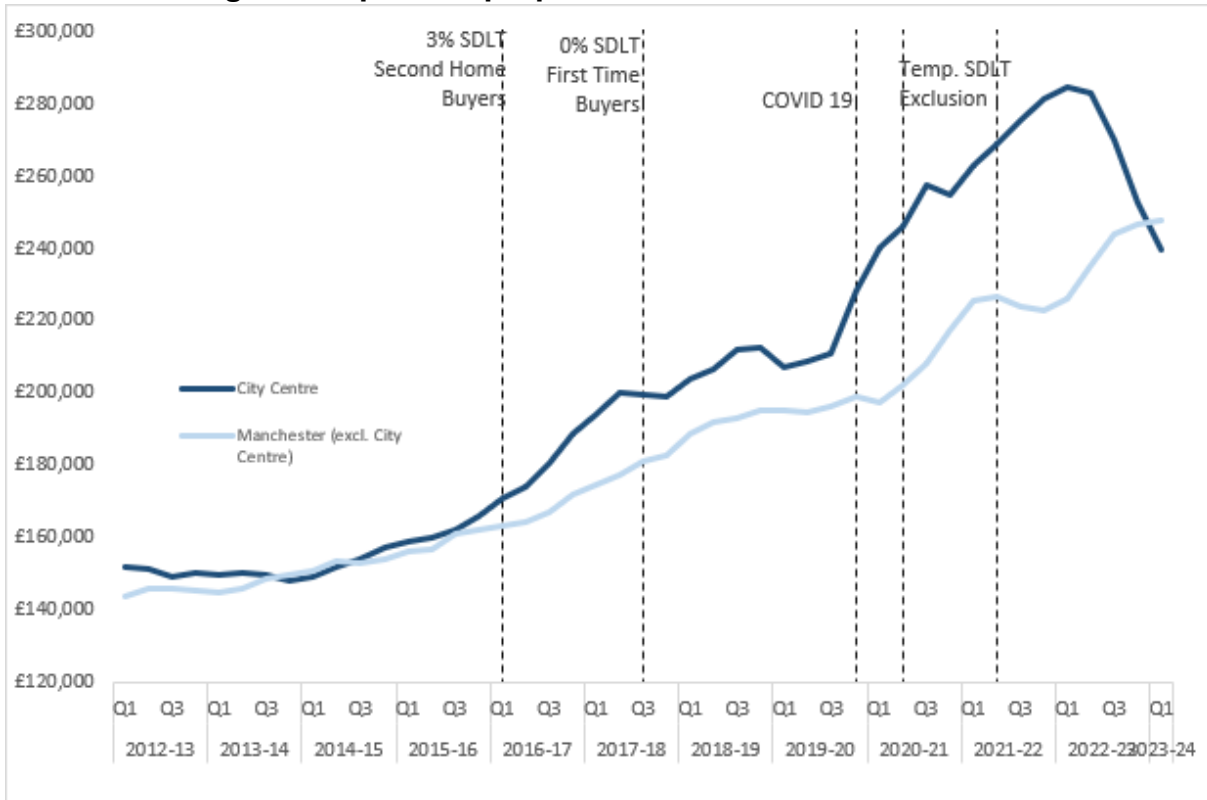
- Within Financial and Professional Services, the number of occupations under the “activities of insurance agents and brokers” code has risen from 1,500 in 2015 to over 4,000 in 2021, an increase of over 160%.
- Computer programming activities and computer consultancy activities together account for 7,890 jobs in Manchester in 2021. Both groups saw a decline between 2020 and 2021, however despite the decline the number of jobs stayed above where they were in the figures for 2019, showing some resilience in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Housing

3.8 Importantly, the cost of housing has increased significantly faster than any rise in wages. In 2002 the median house price in Manchester was £67,000, rising to £125,000 in 2012 and £230,000 in 2022. The ratio of house prices to earnings over the same period increased from 3.75 to 5.15 to 7.91. This represents a 110% increase in the ratio between 2002 and 2022, is the highest ratio increase of English Core Cities, and is also higher than approximately two thirds of all London boroughs. However, within Greater Manchester, three boroughs have seen higher percentage increases in the ratio than Manchester; Salford (141%), Oldham (122%) and Tameside (116.79%). At the same time all three have lower overall ratios than Manchester. Manchester’s overall ratio of 7.91 is higher than all English Core Cities except Bristol (9.64), and lower than all London boroughs which range from 10.07 (Bexley) to 34.26 (Kensington and Chelsea).

3.9 The latest data (July 2023) shows that the average sales price for a property in Manchester City Centre is now £239,538 and outside the city centre its £247,608. Over the previous 12-month period the average sales price in the city centre has declined 15.8% whereas outside of the city centre it has risen by 9.7%. Average sales prices inside the City Centre have fallen below the average sales prices outside of the city centre for the first time since 2014-15 Q2. This has been caused by the secondary sales market making up a larger proportion of activity than in previous years, prices for both secondary sales and new builds are continuing to rise.

Chart 3: Average sales price of properties in Manchester



3.10 Renters face a similar challenge to affordability. The latest figures show that the average rental price of a 2 bedroom in Manchester City Centre is £1,333, and outside of the city centre its £1,023. Over the last 12 months there has been a 17.5% increase in the average rental cost for a 2 bed in the city centre, and a 15.9% rise outside of the city centre. It is also worth noting that during that period there has been no increase to the Local Housing Allowance (LHA), which remains at £648. The following chart shows that cost as a proportion of the average Manchester resident and Manchester worker wage

Chart 4: Average rental cost as a proportion of wages, August 2023



Investment

- 3.11 Measuring flows of investment into Manchester is difficult, but we can use data from Manchester’s inward investment agency, MIDAS, to help gain an understanding of trends. MIDAS don’t support every investment into Manchester and don’t support retail, wholesale or leisure/hospitality sectors so that data we do have only represents a portion of overall investment activity. It is an estimate of the GVA impact of “won” investment.

Table 5: GVA impact of investment (MIDAS, 2023)

Year	GVA from foreign Investment projects	GVA from UK projects
2018/19	£ 146,409,684.00	£ 35,966,815.00
2019/20	£ 76,198,105.00	£ 30,247,140.00
2020/21	£ 32,811,454.00	£ 29,117,623.00
2021/22	£ 133,101,429.00	£ 78,817,696.00
2022/23	£ 159,819,116.00	£ 77,425,697.00

- 3.12 This shows that the GVA impact of investment has risen above the pre-COVID peak, and that a greater share is coming from UK businesses.
- 3.13 The total number of jobs created from the inward investment to Manchester for the years 2021/22 and 2022/23 were 3,720 and 3,926 respectively. And an additional 402 jobs were safeguarded in 2022/23 (MIDAS, 2023).
- 3.14 In addition, we know from the regular EY Attractiveness Survey that Manchester has for some time attracted the second highest number of investment projects (45) in the UK after London, with the latest 2023 report stating that “the success of most cities [is being] driven either by an existing diverse sectoral base or a success in embracing digital investment. Manchester [is] especially strong in securing digital projects”.

4.0 Policy Context

- 4.1 Manchester’s Economic Strategy needs to operate within a regional and national economic policy context in a way that is distinctive and adds value. This section is intended to provide a short summary of this context and identify the main features that are relevant to Manchester.

UK Government

- 4.2 There has been a renewed focus on regional economic policy since Chancellor George Osborne’s “Northern Powerhouse” speech at Manchester’s Science and Industry Museum in 2014, which identified the underperformance of the UK’s regions as a significant barrier to wider growth. Following that speech there have been various government policy interventions which have been implemented to drive forward this agenda, though in practice success has been variable and changes in government

have resulted in inconsistency. The main features of UK government policy have included:

- Devolution – With the creation of Mayoral Combined Authorities (MCA), Greater Manchester has been at the forefront of the devolution agenda. Today, Greater Manchester has significant control over transport, housing, planning and regeneration, health and more. Manchester remains committed to the devolution agenda and supports further devolution of powers and funding to the MCA.
- Levelling Up - Published by the Johnson Government, the Levelling Up Whitepaper recognises the challenges posed by regional economic imbalances and sets out a series of missions to close the wealth and productivity gap in the UK. Levelling Up has also allocated financial resources to the regions through the Levelling Up Fund, and is making progress on moving civil servants out of London.
- Industrial Strategy - Since 1979 UK industrial policy has generally focused on liberalising markets, reducing intervention, increasing competition and attracting foreign investment. Broadly speaking, this approach has generally tended to favour London and the south-east of England over the regions, with research showing that since the 2008 economic crisis investors have favoured London as being lower risk (or benefitting from almost guaranteed UK Government support) than the regions. Since the referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union, UK Government has renewed focus on industrial strategy, however policy has tended to be short lived. The Government of Theresa May introduced a UK wide Industrial Strategy which was supported by Local Industrial Strategies at MCA level. While nationally the Industrial Strategy terminology was dropped, Local Industrial Strategy has persisted in Greater Manchester.

4.3 More generally, it should be noted that the UK is one of the most politically and fiscally centralised countries in the developed world, and that many of the levers that our international peers use to implement change and raise funding are not available to us here in Manchester. The UK's policy and funding landscape has changed quite significantly in recent decades, but for Manchester and other local authorities, the main issues remain:

- Disconnect between different UK Government Departments
- Lack of ability to raise finance locally
- Churn in policy priorities and delivery mechanisms
- Fragmented funding that is difficult to align to local requirements
- Onerous application processes for funding streams where success is not guaranteed
- Insufficient volume of funding to support priorities

4.4 In order to meet our economic ambition, Manchester needs the support of UK Government in a way that is consistent, long term and sustained. Much of this support could come through further devolution to GMCA, and the latest "trailblazer" devolution deal does go some way to securing important

commitments such as a single funding settlement. Additional support should include:

- Further commitment to invest more in research and development in Manchester.
- Further devolution of powers over transport, particularly rail.
- Devolution of the funding to enable us to meet the infrastructure requirements of new development.
- Powers to help us make the best use of land and drive up housing standards.
- Support to help us make the transition to a zero carbon city, particularly to enable us to decarbonise housing.

Greater Manchester

4.5 Greater Manchester has a number of strategies and initiatives which are important for Manchester's future economic growth including:

- [Greater Manchester Strategy](#) – the overarching strategy for making Greater Manchester a place where everyone can live a good life, grow up, get on and grow old in a greener, fairer and more prosperous city region.
- [Local Industrial Strategy](#) (LIS) – The original GM LIS set out Greater Manchester's vision for its economic future. The LIS will be refreshed and updated by the end of 2023.
- [Local Skills Improvement Plan](#) - Aims to change the way skills provision is delivered by ensuring employers' voices are heard and their skills needs are recognised.
- Investment Zones – The current iteration of investment zones policy is focused on connecting industrial clusters to higher education and supported subsidies and tax breaks. In Greater Manchester, the focus of our investment zone is likely to centre on the city centre, along with the proposed "Atom Valley" innovation cluster.
- [Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040](#) – The Strategy sets out a strong commitment to provide a transport system which: supports sustainable economic growth and the efficient and effective movement of people and goods; improves the quality of life for all by being integrated, affordable and reliable; protects our environment and supports our target to be net zero carbon by 2038 as well as improving air quality; and capitalises on new technology and innovation.
- [Places for Everyone](#) – A joint development plan between nine GM districts which will determine the kind of development that takes place in each borough, maximising the use of brownfield land and urban spaces while protecting Green Belt land from the risk of unplanned development. It will ensure new development is connected to transport and supported by infrastructure.

Manchester

4.6 In Manchester we have several strategies that align with the economic strategy's aim of promoting growth that is fairer and more inclusive. These will form key components of the final economic strategy.

- Work and Skills Strategy – Our strategy to move residents towards and into more highly skilled, more highly paid and more secure employment.
- Housing Strategy – Our strategy to build 36,000 new homes by 2032, including 10,000 affordable homes.
- City Centre Transport Strategy – Our strategy to create a well-connected, zero-carbon transport system in the city centre.
- Digital Strategy – Our strategy to roll out digital infrastructure, support digital business to grow, and to upskill resident's digital skills.
- Making Manchester Fairer – Our strategy to tackle health inequalities in the city

A more detailed summary of relevant Manchester strategies is included in Appendix 1. The Economic Strategy will replace the Manchester Local Industrial Strategy and Powering Recovery.

5.0 The strategy development process

5.1 Officers have used a mixed methods approach in developing the new strategy. This combines detailed research and analysis with listening and engagement activity to take on board and understand the views of Manchester residents and businesses. Officers in the Strategy & Economic Policy Team have led this process, working closely with officers in other departments across the Council.

5.2 The process has included the following components:

- Literature review of recent research publications with analysis to identify common themes, trends and recommendations.
- Academic engagement with University of Manchester (via Policy@Manchester) colleagues to gain academic input into the development process.
- Development of a data baseline of relevant indicators and measures which describes Manchester's economic context and economic performance.
- Direct engagement with business networks, partnership boards and resident's groups in Manchester, in particular targeting residents from diverse communities and those residents that we know are harder to reach.
- Online engagement through social media, online surveys and events to reach a wider cohort of Manchester residents and businesses.

- 5.3 Feedback from our initial engagement work has been constructive, with participants recognising both the opportunities and challenges that growth brings.
- 5.4 Outputs from these components have been used to develop the themes and priorities outlined later in this report. Further engagement with members will take place prior to a final strategy going to Executive in November 2023.

6.0 Early feedback from residents and businesses

- 6.1 Residents and business in Manchester have been asked to reflect on the challenges and opportunities created by growth in the city. While the engagement process is ongoing, we have seen greater than expected engagement online and have had positive interactions with residents through in person engagement. It is clear that people in Manchester feel strongly about the subject matter, and regardless of whether our residents use our language to describe their views on the economy of the city, many of them have a lot to contribute. Feedback so far includes:
- Residents generally feel that growth in Manchester has created both opportunities and challenges.
 - Businesses are encouraged to hear that Manchester is talking about how we take the city's economy journey to the next stage
 - Most respondents feel that the time is right to have this kind of conversation about the future of Manchester's economy and growth journey.
 - Most respondents recognise that there are tensions and trade-offs between promoting growth in reducing inequalities.
- 6.2 While the subject matter can elicit strong feelings and opinions, engagement work to date has been constructive and productive.

7.0 RSA Urban Future Commission

- 7.1 Manchester has been working with the RSA through Core Cities UK to examine how to unlock the potential of UK Cities. This work, known as the [UK Urban Futures Commission](#), poses three questions:
1. What are cities and what role do they play in our social, economic and environmental systems?
 2. In light of those challenges, what is our vision for cities in the future?
 3. How do we reach our vision for cities?
- 7.2 At the time of writing, the Commission is still in the process of producing its report. However early findings are that successful cities:
- Have a strong driving mission, rooted in their unique assets and co-produced and co-owned by key place actors.

- Exhibit a broad and inclusive definition of leadership, with key behaviours that drive change.
- Rely on deep partnerships between government, business, anchor institutions and citizens themselves.
- Draw on the energies, agency and knowledge of their citizens, contributing to better decision-making, smoother delivery and greater legitimacy.
- Monitor progress against key objectives and build in feedback loops, iterating strategy and delivery according to new insight.
- Draw on a range of funding sources and attract private investment for key regeneration initiatives.

7.3 Manchester has a strong track record in promoting growth and many of these findings are already embedded in our work, however, the new Economic Strategy will allow us to codify them, providing clarity and certainty around our overall mission and purpose.

8.0 Resolution Foundation Economy 2030 Enquiry

8.1 The Resolution Foundation have been undertaking a separate piece of work known as the Economy 2030 Enquiry. This Enquiry is taking place over two years and has resulted in dozens of published essays. Part of the Enquiry is examining how UK cities can plausibly increase productivity, with case studies being prepared on the Manchester and Birmingham city regions. While the Council has not commissioned this work and is not leading it, officers have worked closely with the Resolution Foundation Team to inform it. The Resolution Foundation will launch the Manchester case study at an event here on 12 September 2023.

8.2 Key findings from the research indicate that:

- The everyday economy (also known as the foundational economy, the ordinary economic transactions and services in a place) is not a plausible route to boosting relative productivity, because there is less scope for productivity growth from an everyday economy business (e.g. a coffee shop) compared to a higher value business (e.g. a tech start up).
- Re-industrialising and focusing on high-skilled manufacturing also won't deliver significant productivity improvements as the sector is too small overall.
- Manchester does not have enough high-skilled, exporting businesses for a city of its size.
- The conditions for growth are similar across all sectors, and it is preferable to focus on improving these generic conditions instead of predicting future sectors ("picking winners").
- While agglomeration is working in the city centre and high value-added occupations are clustering, the city centre is too small overall for a city of Manchester's size.
- Rather than predicting future sectors, think about creating conditions for any high value-added activities/tasks.

8.3 The findings also present challenges for Manchester:

- We have too few high-value/high-skill jobs and workers
- The number of jobs in the city centre is too small
- The supply of land to accommodate growth is constrained
- Closing the income inequality gap for our poorest residents (whose income does not come from work) is dependent on UK Government uprating benefits.
- We have a limited carbon budget in which to accommodate growth.

9.0 **Research findings/literature review**

9.1 There is a huge amount of literature on regional inequality in the UK which dates back decades. Discouragingly, many of the problems and solutions identified in academic papers, think tank papers and government policy proposals have been consistent over time. At the same time, this consensus does provide the evidence base that underpins our strategy and contributes to the policy interventions that we are proposing to take forward. A review of recent available literature supports the view that:

- Manchester has low productivity for a city of its size when compared to European and North American comparator cities.
- The level of political, economic and institutional centralisation in the UK is a major barrier to cities increasing productivity and growth.
- At a national level, there has been a lack of consistent and effective policy intervention to make any meaningful impact on the problem.
- Regional private sector investment is low when compared to other cities internationally, and in the UK is heavily weighted towards London.
- Regional research and development investment is also low when compared to other cities internationally and is again weighted towards London.
- The impact of austerity has reduced the capacity of public services to enact policies to support growth.

9.2 The review also supports our view that economic strategy should focus on:

- Attracting different forms of and diversifying investment
- Building on our existing sector strengths
- Increasing the number of highly skilled people living and working in Manchester
- Improving transport and connectivity
- Creating an economy that is resilient in the face of challenge and change

10.0 **Summary of main challenges identified from evidence base and research work**

10.1 In summary the main findings from our work to date include:

Transport

- UK regional investment in transport infrastructure is very low compared to other countries, with the bulk of spend going towards London and the south-east.
- European cities tend to have better developed public transport networks while North American cities tend to have better developed road networks. UK cities outside of London tend to have neither.
- Manchester does not have the physical space available to tackle congestion though expansion of the road network to the extent required to accommodate a growing population.
- The limited capacity of transport within Manchester is a brake on growth and prevents agglomeration.
- The limited capacity of transport between cities is a barrier to investment and Manchester has lost out because of slow and unreliable intercity connections, particularly in the north of England.
- Manchester does have levers through the City Centre Transport Strategy and Greater Manchester Transport Strategy to shape future transport scheme in the city.

Investment

- Public (government and higher education) R&D spending in the regions lags behind London and the south east relative to business R&D spending.
- Financial institutions concentrate in London tend to be less interested in investing in UK regions, meaning Manchester is more reliant on Foreign Direct Investment.
- In Manchester, a large share of investment is into the property market rather than into things which help businesses to become more productive or to grow such as research and development.

Skills

- Graduates in Manchester are as capable as graduates from elsewhere when looking at degree class.
- There are far more people qualified to degree level in Manchester today than twenty years ago.
- The wage premium for graduates in Manchester has fallen since 2010 while in London it has remained the same.
- Many graduates in Manchester are working in “non-graduate” jobs.
- Upskilling and connecting Manchester residents to the labour market remains important, and Manchester’s Work and Skills Strategy enables us to do this.

Housing

- Lack of affordable housing is a constraint on growth as housing expenditure eats up a greater proportion of incomes, and spending on housing doesn’t directly support spending in the wider economy, though

Manchester's housing strategy aims to increase housing supply and in particular deliver an additional 10,000 affordable homes.

- Housing quality is an issue in Manchester where we have a large amount of older housing stock that requires considerable investment to bring up to modern requirements. Manchester is already investing in retrofit of social housing stock.
- Issues with the cost and quality of housing is starting to prevent both new, highly skilled entrants to the labour market choosing to live in Manchester, but also established highly skilled workers from living or remaining in Manchester, showing that Manchester needs to continue our track record of building more homes, particularly in and around the city centre.

11.0 Vision and purpose

11.1 The following vision has been developed to summarise Manchester's ambitions for a more inclusive economy:

"Manchester will have a strong, competitive and growing economy, one that is increasingly productive, innovative and zero carbon. We will build on our successful sectors, our connectivity and continue to create economic growth that benefits the surrounding regions and the national economy.

Our economy will be fairer and more inclusive, so that all the residents in our diverse city can benefit from the jobs and opportunities created by economic growth and are fairly recognised for the contributions they make."

11.2 Although the 'Our Manchester Industrial Strategy' was developed in 2019 and 'Powering Recovery' was published in late 2020, the economic context for Manchester and the UK has changed considerably. The city needs a new forward looking economic strategy to guide the next phase of growth, reassure private sector investors and developers and crucially to support wider objectives such as improving pay and career opportunities, and reducing inequalities. Trickle down approaches to economic growth have failed and there is an ongoing need for the Council to influence the market to ensure that growth improves people's lives and is spread across the city not just focussed on the city centre.

11.3 The purpose of the new strategy will be to:

- **Reassert the fundamental importance of economic growth** in relation to the city's broader strategic ambitions including its contribution to public finances.
- Send **an ambitious, positive and reassuring message** to current and prospective businesses, investors and developers about the existing and future opportunities presented by Manchester's growth plans, infrastructure, residential development, quality liveable neighbourhoods, environment, zero carbon ambitions, talent pool and international connections.
- Set out **clear expectations** for existing and prospective businesses, investors, developers and other public sector stakeholders in relation to

their role in developing a more inclusive, zero carbon and resilient economy.

- Focus on investing in the **enablers of economic growth** to ensure that the city remains economically competitive.
- Ensure that current and future economic opportunities are **accessible for residents** and that they support good living standards.

11.4 The final strategy will be underpinned by evidence but will be a concise, easy to read, outward facing economic growth prospectus which can be launched and promoted in late 2023. The main audience for the Strategy will be businesses, investors, developers, partners and residents.

12.0 Strategy objectives

12.1 The next stage of Manchester's economic growth needs to build on the strong foundations of the last 20 years and must utilise the city's assets for the benefit of Manchester residents. Future success is dependent on ensuring that Manchester remains a competitive, dynamic, diverse and attractive place for investment. This requires improvements to the city's infrastructure and environment, the creation and management of high quality liveable neighbourhoods, major public and private sector investment to transform some key areas of the city and ensuring that employers have access to a diverse pool of talent.

12.2 Importantly, the Strategy must not try and become another version of the Our Manchester Strategy but must focus on the issues that are central to the city's future economic growth. An economic strategy will be positioned as the route to delivering the Our Manchester priority "*We will work to ensure Manchester has a strong, inclusive and innovative economy with diverse growth sectors, where our residents are recognised for their contribution via fair contracts and are paid at least the Real Living Wage*". This would ensure logical flow from Manchester's existing strategic framework.

12.3 It is also important to note that we already do a lot of good work under these objectives. This work will be captured in the new strategy, for example how we are using the Digital Strategy to provide good digital infrastructure, the Work and Skills Strategy to upskill residents, or the housing strategy to increase the number of homes and affordable homes.

12.4 The Strategy will be structured under five objectives which sit around a core outcome which is ensuring that Manchester's economy is one of the most high-performing, whilst reducing inequality. These themes and the issues they are intended to address are set out below

12.5 **Core outcome - Manchester's economy is one of the most high-performing, whilst reducing inequality:** Build on Manchester's assets to create a thriving economy which drives investment and good quality jobs. Maximise local benefit from economic growth using all available levers to help tackle low pay and inequality.

- 12.6 **Objective 1 - Strategic approach to development and investment:**
- Develop a strong pipeline of new developments which can stimulate inclusive economic growth to provide the commercial, residential and mixed-use schemes to meet future demand.
 - Attract new sources of national and international investment into the city.
- 12.7 This theme will recognise that the city centre is and will remain the main driver of growth in Manchester and the wider city region. It is where we will see the greatest concentration of employment activity and the greatest potential for agglomeration benefits, and therefore growing the size of the city centre is fundamental to increasing Manchester's overall prosperity. The good connectivity of the city centre means it is also the place that our residents are most able to gain work. It will be important to make sure that the city centre is well connected to other current and future employment sites in Greater Manchester, including the Oxford Road Corridor, MediaCityUK and Atom Valley.
- 12.8 At the same time, we know that we need to spread the benefits of growth more evenly. This means creating more good quality liveable neighbourhoods elsewhere in the city, that have sound economic foundations to make sure that they can also be successful and thrive. It also means making sure that investment in our neighbourhoods positively impacts those places and the people that live in them, by more directly connecting benefits to communities.
- 12.9 **Objective 2 – Thriving, productive and innovative sectors:**
- Continue to create a globally competitive environment for investment in innovation with increased investment in Research and Development.
 - Ensure that innovation runs through everything we do including helping to drive productivity in lower paid sectors in the foundational economy.
 - Promote clustering of sectors around key assets including the city centre, Oxford Road Corridor, Manchester Airport and local economic hubs.
- 12.10 This theme recognises that attracting investment into our highest growth and most productive sectors is essential for the wider success of our economy and to create the maximum opportunities for our residents. While we recognise that many of the ingredients of success are common across different industries and occupations, we also recognise that Manchester has its own particular strengths which we aim to nurture and grow. We also recognise that not all sectors provide the same opportunities for high-value growth, we must also provide support across all other sectors, particularly the foundational economy, to ensure that people working in Manchester get a fair deal in terms of their pay, hours and working conditions.
- 12.11 **Objective 3 - World class infrastructure, places and talent:**
- Improve the city's infrastructure to enable the city to grow sustainably including the Airport and its surroundings, public transport, active travel,

energy, digital, utilities, green spaces, cultural offer, housing and commercial space.

- Deliver transformational change in strategic areas of the city to improve district centres, deliver new housing and stimulate private investment.
- Attract, grow and retain talent.

- 12.12 This theme is about the enablers of growth and the inputs that we require for Manchester to continue to grow. Infrastructure is a fundamental part of this, and we know that at present Manchester does not have sufficient transport infrastructure to connect enough workers into the city. We also know that connections to other places across the North of England and further afield are important for increasing economic activity and productivity. As well as transport infrastructure, digital infrastructure will continue to play an important role in attracting businesses to the city and helping them be successful when they are here.
- 12.13 As well as connecting more highly skilled workers into the city, we also need to grow our talent pool within the city to meet the needs of current and future employers. We will also need to attract more highly skilled workers to live in Manchester by creating great places to live in a way that does not exclude or displace existing residents. This will mean regenerating and creating neighbourhoods that are attractive, well connected and safe and which are supported by good community infrastructure and sufficient utilities.
- 12.14 **Objective 4 – Zero carbon and climate resilient economy:**
- Transition the city’s economy to zero carbon by reducing dependence on fossil fuels, stimulating local energy generation and reducing consumption-based emissions.
 - Create new opportunities in the zero-carbon economy across all interlinked sectors.
 - Develop a more resilient economy to minimise the impact of future economic shocks and to adapt to climate change.
- 12.15 Manchester has committed to becoming a zero-carbon city by 2038, 12 years ahead of the UK Government’s target of 2050. Climate change is one of, if not the most significant economic threat facing city, not only because of the changes that we will experience in our climate but because of their knock-on effects on population and migration, extreme weather, food production and more. However, we also know that in order to become a fairer, more equal and more prosperous city that Manchester will need to continue to grow, so we must make sure that growth that does take place is more sustainable and doesn’t detract from our wider zero-carbon ambitions. The transition to a zero-carbon economy also needs to happen in a way that is fair, and which doesn’t exclude or disadvantage our poorest residents
- 12.16 "Green growth" will provide opportunities for the city as we make the transition to a zero-carbon economy, but while important, it is unlikely that this growth will translate into the productivity improvements that we need to

achieve. Therefore, it is important that growth across all our most productive and highest growth industries is as sustainable as possible.

12.17 **Objective 5 - Including more people in economic opportunity:**

- Ensure that more people can benefit from economic opportunities by equipping them with the skills to succeed, connecting them via employment programmes and transport, and creating great and affordable places for them to live.

12.18 Growing our economy, attracting high quality employment opportunities and creating high quality jobs is part of the productivity puzzle and an important enabler of growth, but we also need to make sure that these opportunities are connected to our existing residents. This theme will show what we are already doing through Manchester's Work and Skills Strategy and Greater Manchester's Local Skills Improvement Plan to make sure that businesses in Manchester are able to attract the talent that they need, as well as looking at what we can do to support residents towards and into better paid, higher quality and more secure employment.

12.19 We also need to be mindful that Manchester's poorest do not gain most of their income from work and are instead supported by the benefits system. These people are therefore unlikely to gain from any increase in productivity or wages, and instead need adequate support from the state to be able to live well and progress into employment where appropriate. Decisions about the UK welfare and benefits systems are made by national government and externally to MCC and also GMCA, so aside from our continued lobbying, this is not something that can be directly addressed via a Manchester economic strategy.

13.0 Measuring progress

13.1 The change that we are aiming to make happen will take place over many years and will not create instant results. Therefore, measures will need to be broad, helping us to monitor and understand the direction of travel. As one of our aims is to close the gap between Manchester and our other cities, some of our measures will need to place Manchester's progress and success in the context of our comparators. We also need to look at gaps within Manchester to make sure that we can tell if gains are being spread in a way that is equitable.

13.2 Some aspects of this strategy are already measured elsewhere, and the aim is not to replicate or duplicate existing reporting arrangements. For example, measuring the progress and impact of employment and skills related activity is already adequately captured through the city's Work and Skills Strategy.

13.3 Proposed measures include:

- The gap between Manchester resident and Manchester worker wages
- The proportion of Manchester residents being paid a real living wage

- The ratio of house price to earnings in Manchester, or the ratio of housing expenditure to income
- The Gini coefficient, a measure of wealth or income inequality in a given population
- The volume and type of investment flowing into Manchester.
- Total GVA and GVA per capita
- Total size of the labour market
- Growth in key sectors by GVA and number of jobs
- The amount and density of residential and commercial sites within the city centre and adjacent sites
- Graduate retention and the number of graduates working in “graduate” jobs
- The number of workers within a defined travel to work area

13.4 Additionally, some individual actions and priorities that are taken forward will need their own measures to judge the impact of those specific interventions.

14.0 Recommendations

14.1 The Committee is recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the information in the report to inform the next stage of the development of the Strategy.

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Appendix 1: Summary of existing strategies and initiatives

Towards a More Inclusive Economy: Our Manchester Industrial Strategy:

Approved in September 2019 and aligned with the GM Industrial Strategy, the overarching vision was “boosting the city’s productivity alongside creating a more inclusive economy – an economy that all of our residents can participate in and benefit from”. The Strategy focused on three pillars: People, Place and Prosperity and was underpinned by a literature review, extensive engagement and input from the Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit.

- **People:** Equip residents and workers with the qualifications and softer skills that will enable them to access more opportunities. Interventions and programmes should prepare them for work and connect them with better quality work, including more initiatives that feature social value.
- **Place:** Ensure sustainable growth is achieved in key assets, including the city centre and around the Airport. Create the conditions that will deliver a more inclusive economy by investing in transport infrastructure, digital infrastructure and the environment. Although the Strategy is a citywide document, it is essential that it is converted into local actions by people with a detailed knowledge and understanding of place.
- **Prosperity:** Create higher quality job opportunities, including better pay, working conditions and flexibility, particularly within the foundational economy. Develop evidence based demand-side programmes, such as reimagining and repurposing buildings, to drive more inclusive economic activity.

Work and Skills Strategy: The Manchester Work and Skills Strategy 2022-27 was approved by Executive in June 2022. The Strategy sets out how we will use learning and employment to meet the Our Manchester Strategy vision of being a more highly skilled city, and how we will help create a more inclusive and zero carbon economy in Manchester where more of our residents are connected to our city’s success. The Strategy supports delivery of the Our Manchester Strategy themes as follows:

- Thriving and Sustainable – by supporting development and growth of a vibrant and more inclusive economy, and by ensuring that opportunities created in this economy are fair and of good quality.
- Highly Skilled – by ensuring there is support for our young people to be work ready and that there are opportunities for all our residents to learn and develop the skills they need to meet their own goals and ambitions.
- Progressive and Equitable – by supporting all our residents to thrive from a skills perspective, and by contributing to improved health and wellbeing by addressing some of the most significant social determinants of health.
- Liveable and zero carbon – by growing the supply of training opportunities that we need to transition to a zero carbon economy, and by promoting the opportunities this creates for our residents and businesses.
- Connected – by growing the supply of training opportunities that enable our residents to access services and employment in an increasingly digitised world.

Powering Recovery: Manchester’s Economic Recovery and Investment Plan (Powering Recovery) identified a long-term investment programme of circa £800m with projects structured under the People, Place and Prosperity headings to align to

the Our Manchester Industrial Strategy. The Plan also highlighted four key areas to power the city's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic by creating new jobs at all levels and acting as a catalyst to further investment and levelling up. The four strategic areas of investment are North Manchester, Net Zero, Innovation and Manchester City Centre Infrastructure and Place Making.

Future Manchester; an Economy Built on People, Place and Prosperity: This document sets out the direct and indirect benefits of the latest development schemes in the city particularly over the next 2 years. Each development is summarised with personal testimonials where relevant along with the benefits it will generate which include: social value, apprentices, jobs created, council tax and business rates revenue, visitor economy, gross development value and the value of direct investment in the city. In summary:

- the planned new developments have a gross development value of close to £2billion
- construction work will support over 15,000 jobs over three years, and support 5,000 jobs per annum in the construction industry.
- commercial space with the capacity to accommodate more than 13,000 jobs will be delivered, allowing businesses to be accommodated in new modern well-ventilated and low-energy office space, supporting a new wave of company growth, new start-ups and inward investment.
- residential development will provide homes for sale and rent across a range of sizes, including high-demand studio and one-bedroom apartments for an incoming workforce, and new housing accommodating 8,000 people. Other benefits, such as for the construction supply chain, will benefit businesses across the North West, while new business rates will be invested in bringing forward new regeneration opportunities.

Social Value Policy: The Council's Social Value Policy was refreshed in 2021 and the priorities included maximising new job creation, supporting unemployed residents to re-enter work, ensuring that 'good employment' (e.g. Real Living Wage) is central to any opportunities. A set of priority groups for targeting social value were agreed in 2017 which included children and young people (especially NEET and care leavers), long-term unemployed, disabled people, older people and vulnerable adults. This list has been reviewed in light of the impact of the pandemic and also wider work within the Council around equality and diversity. The new Social Value Policy makes the following changes:

- Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority residents added as an additional priority group.
- For all groups, there should be a focus on paid work within occupational areas with good post-COVID prospects and high quality training relevant to future job growth.

Living Wage City and Anchors: Anchor institutions have long been recognised as playing a key role in promoting a more inclusive economy and tackling poverty given their size, budgets and the fact that they are rooted in a place. Pre-pandemic, a series of breakfast events aimed at promoting social value objectives were organised over an 18-month period with a group of key anchor institutions in the city. The group of anchors comprised businesses and organisations from across the statutory, public, private, voluntary and community sector who are all leaders in their respective fields

and who consistently demonstrate leadership in tackling the issue of low pay and social value more broadly.

To build on the work undertaken with the anchors group and harness their power, a cross sector Manchester Living Wage Action Group was established. The Manchester Anchors Pilot Group and its ambition to lead Manchester's plans to become a Living Wage Place was officially launched in September 2021 demonstrating the highest level of political commitment to this agenda. The Living Wage Foundation formally recognised Manchester as a Living Wage Place in October 2022 and a ceremony was held to mark this accolade during the 5 October Full Council Meeting.

Housing Strategy 2022 – 2032: Adopted last year, the housing strategy sets out our long-term vision for how we will build the homes that people want and need. It includes four principles:

- Increase affordable housing supply and build more new homes for residents
- Work to end homelessness and ensure housing is affordable and accessible to all
- Address inequalities and create neighbourhoods where people want to live
- Address the sustainability and zero carbon challenges in new and existing housing.

The strategy commits to building 36,000 new homes including 10,000 affordable homes.

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Manchester City Council Report for Information

Report to: Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee – 5 September 2023

Subject: Making Manchester Fairer - poverty, employment, skills, housing

Report of: Director of Inclusive Economy

Summary

Making Manchester Fairer: Tackling Health Inequalities in Manchester 2022-27 describes the actions that the city will take to reduce inequalities, with a focus on the social determinants of health. This report provides a progress update and next steps for the delivery of three of the key themes of the Making Manchester Fairer Action Plan - 'Cutting unemployment and creating good jobs', 'Lifting low-income households out of poverty and debt' and 'Improving housing and creating safe, warm affordable housing' in conjunction with the delivery of Manchester's new Anti-Poverty Strategy.

Recommendations

The Committee is asked to note progress on the relevant themes of the Making Manchester Fairer Action Plan and incorporation of the Anti-Poverty Strategy as a joint programme of work.

Wards Affected – All

Environmental Impact Assessment - the impact of the issues addressed in this report on achieving the zero-carbon target for the city

Improving health inequalities in the city with a focus on achieving this through better housing and good employment opportunities for in the city will have a positive impact on Manchester's commitment to being zero-carbon by 2038. Improving the condition of housing will improve the energy efficiency of homes reducing emissions.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion - the impact of the issues addressed in this report in meeting our Public Sector Equality Duty and broader equality commitments
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All the three Making Manchester Fairer themes reported on have a strong commitment to addressing inequalities. This includes ensuring that the most disadvantaged are supported with employability skills and opportunities; preventing our residents from falling into poverty and identifying the specific needs of people from protected groups to increase the supply of suitable accommodation.
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Our Manchester Strategy outcomes	Summary of how this report aligns to the OMS / Contribution to the strategy
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	The activity outlined in this report supports the creation of an inclusive economy which provides a diverse range of jobs and opportunities for residents to reduce health inequalities.
A highly skilled city: world class and home-grown talent sustaining the city's economic success	The report references the Work & Skills strategy which is aligned to Making Manchester Fairer in its ambition to use learning and employment to help the OMS meet its vision for a highly skilled city.
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	Reaching disadvantaged communities including those with health concerns to sustain good well-paid employment is a key element of several initiatives such as the Real Living Wage, Age Friendly work and integration of health and work services.
A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	Digital exclusion is a barrier to work as it can include for example low level English skills. We will support residents who digitally excluded to get online and embed support in Manchester Adult Education setting. The Housing Strategy will promote residential development on sites close to public transport.

Financial Consequences – Revenue

None.

Financial Consequences – Capital

None.

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Background documents (available for public inspection):

- Manchester Housing Strategy (2022-2032) – Annual Monitoring Report - Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee, 18 July 2023
- Making Manchester Fairer - The Anti-Poverty Strategy 2023-2028 – Economy Scrutiny Committee, 18 January 2023
- Making Manchester Fairer, Tackling Health Inequalities in Manchester 2022-2027 – Health Scrutiny Committee, 12 October 2022
- Work and Skills Strategy 2022-27 (February 2022)
- Build Back Fairer – Covid19, Marmot Review: Housing, Unemployment and Transport - Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee, 14 October 2021

1. Background

1.1. Making Manchester Fairer 2022-2027

In June 2021 the UCL Institute of Health Equity, the leading global institute on health inequalities led by Professor Sir Michael Marmot, published 'Build Back Fairer in Greater Manchester: Health Equity and Dignified Lives'. Making Manchester Fairer is our five-year action plan to address health inequalities in the city. The Action Plan was endorsed by the Health and Wellbeing Board and Manchester Partnership Board in July 2022 and launched in October 2022.

1.2. The Action Plan describes the actions that the city will take to reduce health inequalities in the aftermath of the pandemic, with a focus on the social determinants of health.

1.3. These actions are based around eight key themes. Themes 2,3 and 5 will be the focus of this report.

1. Giving children and young people the best start in life.
2. **Lifting low-income households out of poverty and debt (Poverty, income and debt).**
3. **Cutting unemployment and creating good jobs (Work and employment).**
4. Preventing illness and early death from big killers – heart disease, lung disease, diabetes and cancer.
5. **Improving housing and creating safe, warm, affordable homes.**
6. Fighting systemic and structural discrimination and racism.
7. Improving our environment and surroundings in the areas where we live, transport and climate change.
8. Strengthening community power and connections.

1.4. Making Manchester Fairer is an ambitious plan and will take time to embed and develop. In the meantime, four schemes called the Kickstarters are being developed. These schemes will kickstart delivery of the plan by exemplifying its principles in terms of health equity, proportionate universalism, and involving and engaging Manchester's diverse local communities. The focus will be on some of the longer-term challenges to help start narrowing the health equity gap, particularly the need to tackle poverty and the additional barriers of racism and discrimination for some communities.

2. Integration with Manchester's new Anti-Poverty Strategy

2.1. The City Council and our partners have a long-standing commitment to tackling poverty which is set out in the Our Manchester Strategy under the theme a progressive and equitable city. Prior to the adoption of the Making Manchester Fairer Action Plan, Manchester's anti-poverty work was guided by the Family Poverty Strategy 2017-2022 which was developed specifically to support children and families living in poverty. While work was taking place to develop

Making Manchester Fairer, the Family Poverty Strategy reached the end of its life and work began on developing its replacement.

- 2.2. Because poverty was identified in the *Build Back Fairer* report as a key driver of health inequalities, it was decided that the Family Poverty Strategy's replacement would sit within the wider Making Manchester Fairer programme. This would allow greater alignment of resources and workstreams across the Making Manchester Fairer Themes. The new Anti-Poverty Strategy was adopted by Executive in January 2023 and seeks to tackle poverty affecting all residents, not just those households with children.
- 2.3. Since the adoption of Making Manchester Fairer and the Anti-Poverty Strategy, officers have been working to integrate and align the two programmes of work. Tackling poverty and debt is one of the eight themes of Making Manchester Fairer, with the Anti-Poverty Strategy forming the main route to delivering against that theme. Officers with responsibility for implementing the strategy are accountable to the Making Manchester Fairer governance structures, including Task Force and Programme Board.
- 2.4. Integrating the Anti-Poverty Strategy with Making Manchester Fairer has many benefits, which include:
 - Sharing lessons learned and best practice, particularly in relation to resident engagement and community involvement.
 - Bringing additional resources in to support Manchester's anti-poverty work.
 - Incorporating robust measurement and evaluation processes from Making Manchester Fairer into anti-poverty work.
 - Improved and more efficient stakeholder management.

3. Making Manchester Fairer Action Plan

3.1. Cutting unemployment and creating good jobs (Work and Employment).

Currently there are 19,912 residents in Manchester who aren't in work due to long-term sickness. That is 21% (one in five) of all unemployed residents and 5% of the entire working age population. Unemployment saw a sharp increase during the pandemic before falling but over the last few months we have seen increases in Universal Credit claimants with those over 50 years old accounting for 22% of all claimants. Long-term unemployment can contribute significantly to poor health, low well-being and increase the risk of early deaths whereas being in a good job is usually good for health and can contribute to managing ongoing health conditions.

- 3.2. The Work and Employment theme will deliver on six specific objectives as set out below.

1. Champion and embed social value; how staff are recruited and supported to progress, focusing on local residents and groups disproportionately impacted by COVID.

Drive employers' influence on adult education and skills provision, co-invest in upskilling workers & finding & developing the skills they need.

Increase apprenticeship numbers, promote provision & take-up of vocational qualifications.

2. Work towards becoming a Living Wage City.

Promote the Good Employment Charter and increase number of members and supporters.

3. Support social mobility by implementing the Manchester Adult Education Plan. Increase access to skills courses by linking up with GPs & Manchester's social prescribing approach.

Help neighbourhood teams co-deliver courses to support the management of long-term conditions and ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages).

Work with community organisations to increase their reach into communities with low skill levels.

4. Support employers and organisations providing employment and recruitment services to make recruitment more inclusive of older people, those with health conditions and disabilities.

5. Maximise integration of health and work services in a place-based & person-centred way.

Advocate for largescale work and skills programmes and increased Adult Education funding.

6. Promote the 'anchor institutions' approach to increase employment of local people (e.g., Manchester Airport); work with developments including Victoria North, North Manchester General Hospital & New Park House.

4. Work and Employment highlights and achievements

4.1. Strategic Approach

4.2. Manchester's Work and Skills Strategy (2022-27) received Executive approval on 29 June 2022 and was launched in September of that year. The Strategy responds to the recommendations made in the Marmot report 'Build Back Fairer in Greater Manchester', which makes clear connections between work and health outcomes. It sets out how we will use learning and employment to meet the Our Manchester Strategy vision of being a more highly skilled city and how we will help create a more inclusive economy aligned to Making Manchester Fairer where more of our residents are connected to our City's success.

4.3. We have worked closely with Greater Manchester Combined Authority to

influence and shape the commissioning of UK Government Shared Prosperity Funding (UKSPF). This includes ensuring that the proportion of the funding we receive matches the scale of need in Manchester. The provision will be place-focused and enable community level organisations to bid for funding to engage residents who are economically inactive. This represents a positive opportunity to fund trusted and culturally competent community organisations to engage residents on their journey back to work, in line with Making Manchester Fairer principles.

5. Operational Activity

5.1. Manchester Real Living Wage and Good Employment Charter

Manchester became accredited as a Living Wage City in October 2022 and have committed to a three-year plan to deliver the targets agreed with the Living Wage Foundation. Year 1 of this plan is underway, overseen by an Anchors delivery group, representative of key sectors in City. The Anchors Group is currently developing a communications strategy which will use communications materials to engage with residents, employees and employers and delivery will be led by communications leads from each organisation.

- 5.2. The Living Wage City action plan includes three metrics: number of organisations accredited as Living Wage Employers, total number of employees working for those organisations and employees for whom an accreditation by their employer meant that their wages were uplifted. The first and third of these are the most critical and employer accreditations (269 accredited employers against a Y1 target of 208) and number of uplifted employees (8,934 against a Y1 target of 6,056) are well ahead of target. The total number of employees working for accredited organisations (74,168 against a Y1 target of 82,055) is below, which reflects the fact that more Small & Medium-Term Enterprises (SMEs) have signed up. It is worth noting that for large companies that become Living Wage accredited, it is where their HQ is that counts in terms of where they are attributed to by the Living Wage Foundation.

The Living Wage Champions awards were hosted in Manchester this year at the Football Museum, this was the first time this event has been held outside of London and received positive feedback from the Living Wage foundation and the Anchors delivery group. As part of Living wage week this year, 6-12th November 2023, we will host an event to showcase the successes achieved to date one year on from becoming accredited.

In June this year the Council supported the first GM Good Employment Week (#goodemploymentweek) to raise awareness of what good employment means. During that week the Work & Skills team delivered several activities across Manchester including an Old Town Hall Podcast, a Disability Confident event in Wythenshawe and an Age in Employment roundtable with residents in Burnage.

Alongside this we support the GM Good Employment Charter team to increase the number of employers signing up to the charter. As of May there were 187 employers in Manchester registered as supporters with 38 approved as full members.

5.3. **Individualised Placement Support in Primary Care**

The DWP commissioned Working Well: Individualised Placement Support in Primary Care (IPSPC) programme will start taking referrals in September 2023 and support those with physical as well as mental health disabilities into employment. The programme is designed on a 'place and train' model with rapid job search from the start. The IPSPC will expand on other IPS models by taking referrals from primary care and introduce a job retention element for those struggling in work or off sick. The programme will be delivered by the Growth Company across Manchester and will run through to March 2025 engaging with 324 Manchester residents, 243 of whom will be out of work and 81 will be in employment. Work is underway to create the right referral pathways and will include referrals from Mental Health and Adult Social Care teams. IPSPC provides valuable extra resource to increase employment for people with a disability.

5.4. **Ambition Manchester In-Work Progression**

The Work and Skills Team has commissioned Manchester Adult Education Service to deliver an in-work progression service - 'Ambition Manchester'. The new service is built on the basis that better and good work can not only go some way towards mitigating against the current cost of living crisis but can contribute to good health. The service started in July 2023 and will run for 24 months, engaging a minimum of 300 people. Participants will be working on low-incomes or self-employed. The service will operate across the city with a targeted focus on the areas with higher numbers of households on low incomes who are struggling with the cost of living. The goal will be to enable individuals to progress within their current workplace or acquire the skills to move into a higher paid role elsewhere, improving the life chances of those residents and their families.

5.5. **Age Friendly**

Manchester's Over 50's Employment Support Group, a collaborative team including Work & Skills, DWP, housing providers, MAES, Growth Company, Ingeus and voluntary sector groups continues to develop and deliver a range of initiatives tailored to the needs of older jobseekers. We are supporting the DWP's 50+Choices programme including webinars to support employers to adopt age friendly practices. Alongside this we will be visiting the city's employer networks to promote the GM age friendly toolkit with the intention that more employers will review their recruitment practices to be more inclusive and attract and retain older workers.

5.6. Recruitment

The Council's Work & Skills Team works in partnership with employers across Manchester to support their current recruitment needs including support with the recruitment process. This includes vacancy promotion, applications, events like roadshows and recruitment fairs.

In the last 12 months three major recruitment events have been held within the Performance Space in Central Library. The aim of these events is to create links for Manchester residents wanting to secure jobs with Manchester businesses who are struggling to recruit due to the tight labour market and skills shortages. Several themed recruitment fairs focused on sectors where there are volume opportunities, for example health & social care, retail and hospitality have also been held. The team continues to work intensively with Manchester Airport Group to meet some of their labour market shortages.

Jobs Fair	Attendees	Employers /providers
November 2022	173	16
January 2023 (Specialist emergency services)	76	25
March 2023	259	25
July 2023	280	25

5.7. North Manchester

The North Manchester Strategy sets out the shared ambition of key partner organisations to use the planned investments as a stimulus to drive economic regeneration and improved health and wellbeing of the local population. The Council facilitated the development of the North Manchester Social Benefits Framework, which enables partners across North Manchester to work collaboratively to achieve social value outcomes for residents. This includes a commitment to moving Manchester residents into sustainable, good quality and living wage employment opportunities connected to North Manchester General Hospital and the Victoria North developments.

In the last two years we have seen 1,239 jobs created or retained through North Manchester Strategy developments social value (North View, North Manchester General Hospital, Victoria North). All these jobs are paid Real Living Wage or above and 15% of roles are filled by North Manchester residents, a further 44% are filled by residents of the wider catchment area of North Manchester General Hospital.

6. Employment and Wellbeing Kickstarter

- 6.1. The Employment and Wellbeing Kickstarter has been in development since Spring 2022 and reframed in April 2023 following feedback relating to referral pathways. The focus is on integrating employment, health and wellbeing services for people who are out of work or at risk of being out of work due to physical or mental ill health. This is in recognition of the important contribution good work can have on wellbeing and condition management.
- 6.2. A new model and approach will be developed to take into account the current environment of the UK Shared Prosperity Funded provision for adults with complex needs and reorganisation within the NHS. How the Kickstarter supports the Making Manchester Fairer themes will be reflected within the new model with a clear message about how the project proactively addresses the needs of communities who have experienced racial inequalities and supports the wider anti-poverty theme.
- 6.3. A Health and Work workshop session is being arranged with key stakeholders across the system in August to map a strategic vision for Health and Work integration over a 3-year period. The aim of the workshop is to sign up all partners to a clear pathway for integrating services. This will be underpinned by a Kickstarter that is fully aligned to the current day needs of the work and health systems. The intention is to launch the new project in early 2024.
- 6.4. In the meantime, plans are underway to deliver training to Manchester Case Management and Integrated Neighbourhood Teams on enhanced work-related conversations and establishing referral pathways into new programmes such as the Working Well Individual Placement Support in Primary Care Service (IPSPC).

7. Lifting low-income households out of poverty and debt (Poverty, income and debt).

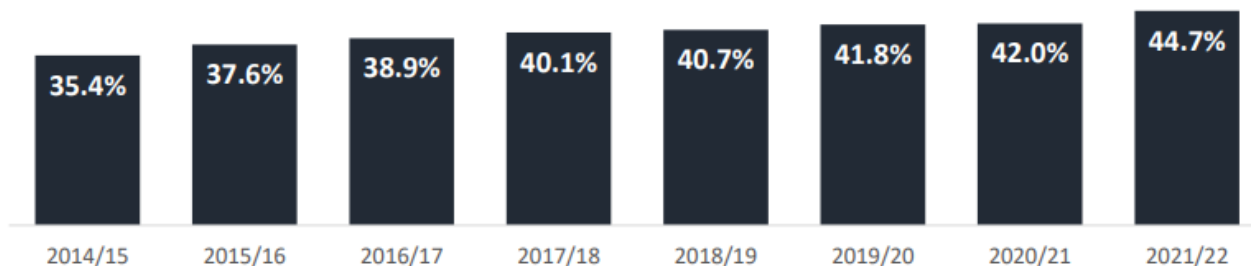
- 7.1. Data on poverty in Manchester is inconsistent in that we do not have a reliable measure of the overall poverty rate in the city, though we do have annual data on *child* poverty that we can draw on and supplement with other data that help illustrate where and who experiences poverty and their circumstances.

Updated child poverty data was released earlier this year and brings data up to the year 2021/22. The child poverty measure is derived from other data that provides information about household incomes. If a household has income less than 60% of the median UK household income, then they are considered as living in poverty. In the child poverty rate, children are defined as being someone under the age of 16.

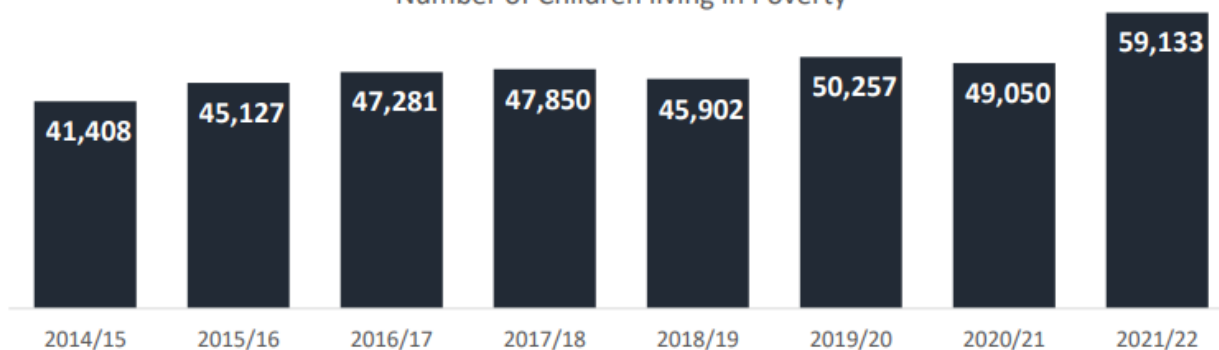
Based on official child poverty statistics, we know that 44.7% of children in Manchester were considered as living in poverty in 2021/22. This is an increase of 2.7% on the previous year and an increase of 9.3% since 2014/15. 59,133 children are now considered to be living in poverty in Manchester which is 10,083

more than the previous year. This means that Manchester now has the 3rd highest proportion of children living in poverty in the UK, and the highest rate in Greater Manchester. The rate has increased every year since 2014/15.

Percentage of children living in poverty



Number of Children living in Poverty



Note: Officers are working with the End Child Poverty Coalition to determine the cause of a discrepancy between the rate of child poverty and the number of children living in poverty which is likely to affect the above figures, however we believe that whatever the outcome Manchester will still record an increase in both figures from 2020/21 to 2021/22.

7.2. We consider the most significant drivers of the increase since to 2014/15 to be:

- The value of welfare benefits declining in relative terms over time
- The cost of housing increasing relative to benefits and earnings over the same period
- Worklessness

These factors sit mainly outside of local control. However, through the Anti-Poverty Strategy we can ensure that Manchester is doing everything that is within its control to mitigate these issues.

7.3. The current data precedes the more recent cost of living crisis and we anticipate

the child poverty rate is very likely to get worse despite any local action to address the problem.

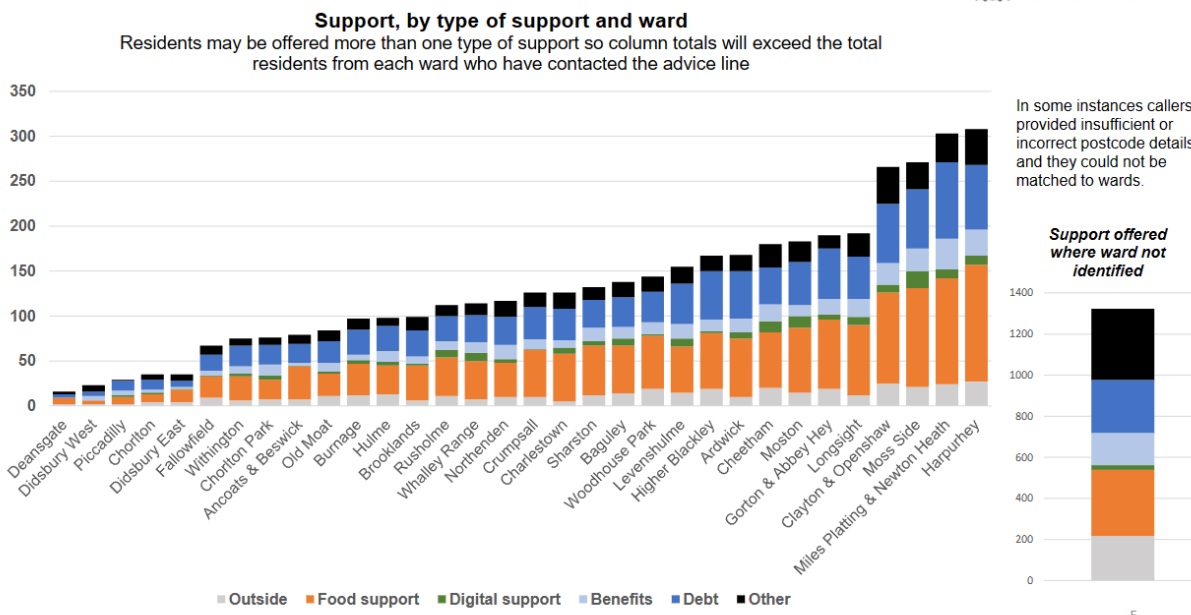
7.4. We can use other sources of information to build our understanding of how poverty is being experienced in Manchester. Two useful sources are the data provided by Citizens Advice Manchester who are contracted by the city to run our Citywide Advice Service, and the data provided by the Council's own Cost of Living Support Line. We can also make use of data provided by other external agencies including Universal Credit data. This shows us that:

- The Universal Credit claimant count in Manchester has increased to 79,925, the highest figure on record.
- Of this number, 27,649 are in employment. The share of claimants in/out of work has remained roughly stable since the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The average amount of debt of those seeking debt advice has increased from £2,001 to £3,347 between 2018 and 2021
- The proportion of callers seeking help with debt who are also in employment has increased from 6% to 13% of all callers between 2018 and 2021
- The number of households in fuel poverty has increased from 33,216 to 40,064 between 2018 and 2021
- The number of food parcels distributed by Trussell Trust has increased from 12,194 to 31,311 between 2018 and 2021.

Our Cost-of-Living Advice Line has now handled over 5,300 calls since launching on 3 October 2023:

- The main reasons for calling are roughly evenly split between food support, housing and benefits support and debt advice.
- Harpurhey, Miles Platting & Newton Heath, Moss Side and Clayton & Openshaw account for significantly more calls than any other ward.
- Demographic trends are hard to ascertain due to the larger number of callers who prefer not to disclose equalities monitoring information, but of those that do the trend is towards unemployed younger white women.
- Over 500 callers have disclosed that they live with a disability.

Cost-of-living advice line



At ward level we know that there are circa 100,000 households in Manchester who are likely to be on very low incomes and struggling with cost-of-living increases over the last 12 months. Spatially, these households are concentrated in the north and east of the city as well as in Wythenshawe. We also know that there are pockets of poverty concentrated in other wards around the city. Manchester’s cost of living response work has targeted these households specifically.

8. Poverty, income and debt highlights and achievements

8.1. The main achievement against this theme in the last 12 months has been the development and adoption of the new Anti-Poverty Strategy (APS) which sets out in more detail how we will work collectively with our partners to tackle poverty in Manchester. This committee was involved in the development of that strategy prior to being taken to Executive. As a result of a wide range of inputs, the strategy that emerged was set out under four themes:

- Preventing Poverty – the action we can take to prevent residents from experiencing poverty.
- Mitigating Poverty – making life easier for the people that are experiencing poverty.
- Pathways out of Poverty – raising people’s incomes.
- Inclusive and effective delivery – working together to tackle poverty and ensure that tailored support is available to the communities which are most affected by poverty.

8.2. Since adoption, officers have been working to integrate the Anti-Poverty Strategy

with the wider Making Manchester Fairer work programme, as well as identifying and working up a delivery plan for the first year of action. This was approved by Making Manchester Fairer Task Force in May 2023. In choosing the year one actions we have prioritised those things which are important, achievable, or which need to happen first. We have also tried to include a mix of actions that will be MCC led and which can be substantially led by our partners.

8.3. In summary, priorities for year one includes:

- Completing and updating data products that allow us to better understand who experiences poverty in Manchester (particularly in relation to some protected characteristics, e.g., race, age) which will allow us to design and target future interventions more effectively.
- Review approaches to charges and debt recovery action taken against residents experiencing poverty.
- Looking at how we can expand access to advice and make sure that advice provision is of consistently high quality.
- Work with anchor institutions to explore how we can make better use of social value in supporting people who experience poverty.
- Set up an “insight group” of people with personal or professional experience of poverty to support and challenge officers and our partners in delivering the strategy.
- Create opportunities for people in Manchester working on tackling poverty to come together and share best practice.
- Ensure that access to food is secured for the least well off.

Most of this work is now in progress. Notable updates include:

- The Council’s Executive has recently adopted a new Revenues and Benefit Cost of Living Mitigation Policy that establishes arrangements to enable the repayment of Council tax arrears over a longer period; enables a more proactive approach to writing off summons costs, introduces an informal breathing space arrangement and moves towards a more intelligence-based approach to referrals to Enforcement Agents.
- An external organisation will be commissioned to manage the Anti-Poverty Insight Group, helping build trust between participants and bringing in expertise in making marginalised voices heard. A scope of service is currently being finalised to commission this.
- A refresh of ward level data that has previously been used to inform cost-of-living response work is underway.
- We are working with representatives from other anchors networks in Manchester to design and progress joint areas of work, likely initially centred on employment.
- We are working with colleagues in commissioning to re-tender the Citywide Advice Service contract to ensure it reflects our learning from developing the anti-poverty strategy.

8.4. At the same time there are elements of the APS that are already in motion and against which substantial progress has already been made. This includes:

- Wider cost of living support, including the cost-of-living support line, direct funding support for households via Household Support Fund and other funding streams, community food response, communications resources to signpost residents to support and more. MCC is investing approximately £3.5m in support this year.
- Working with employers in Manchester to increase the number of organisations paying the real living wage and the number of Manchester residents earning a real living wage, as well as supporting employers to sign up to the GM Good Employment Charter. This group successfully gained “living wage city” status with the Living Wage Foundation.
- Supporting residents who are digitally excluded, with MCC’s Digital Inclusion team supporting 2641 people to get online and providing 1420 residents with a device. Work now underway includes production of a digital inclusion toolkit, device lending from libraries, embedding support for residents in MAES (Manchester Adult Education Service) settings.
- Ensuring access to food by working with food providers to put in place a standalone body to coordinate work and bid for funding, helping maintain a strong ecosystem of food provision.
- The Council’s Work and Skills Team, alongside other organisations and agencies, support residents to move towards and into secure and fairly paid employment, which for most of our residents is the most effective route out of poverty.

8.5. Towards the end of 2023 and into early 2024 we will also begin work to embed the socio-economic duty in the decision-making processes of the Council before influencing our partners to do the same. The socio-economic duty is contained in Section 1 of the Equality Act 2010 but has never been enacted by government. The duty would place a requirement on public organisations to consider the way their decisions affect inequalities that result from socio-economic disadvantage, similar to the way in which we do for other protected characteristics. In the absence of enactment by UK Government, many public sector organisations have implemented the duty voluntarily.

9. Improving housing and creating safe, warm, affordable homes.

9.1. We know that poor quality housing is harmful to physical and mental health and widens health inequalities. Similarly unaffordable housing contributes to poverty and can lead to homelessness. Compounding this is the high demand for housing

across the city due to population increases. The Making Manchester Fairer action plan bring to the fore some of the areas that the newly approved Housing Strategy seeks to address and will go some way towards supporting communities experiencing racial inequality who quite often further disadvantaged by the housing stock in the private rental sector.

9.2. Improving housing and creating safe, warm and affordable homes has six specific objectives within the plan, as set out below, developed to drive the delivery of this theme.

- Deliver 36,000 new homes, including 10,000 new affordable homes, over the next 10 years. Capture opportunities of place making & wider regeneration initiatives, create attractive public spaces, capture local identity & community heritage.
- Improve property & management standards in private rented housing. Scale up selective licensing pilot areas (from 4 to 12) and maximise the benefits and impacts of Selective Licensing for residents and landlords in a sustainable way.
Increase the proportion of affordable low- and zero-carbon homes by 50% by 2025 and zero-carbon retrofit at least a third of the 68,000 MHPP socially rented homes by 2032.
- Develop a clear retrofit programme with a focus on inner urban, poorer quality, overcrowded & expensive-to-heat terraced housing and enforce minimum energy efficiency standards for properties with Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) below band E/advertised without an EPC. Share pipeline of schemes with colleges & training providers.
- Bid for and deliver energy efficiency and renewable heat/power programmes in the city, targeting them at low income/vulnerable households to ensure maximum impact is achieved.
- Work with Registered Providers and Planning to meet the evidence need for adapted and new build wheelchair accessible general needs housing and new supported housing.
- Reduce rough sleeping and homelessness - maximise opportunities to acquire & refurbish older properties. Adopt whole-system approach to the Homelessness Transformation Programme (advice, tenancy support & temporary accommodation) and focus on tenancy sustainment and support including Multi-Agency Prevention and Support (MAPS) Forums.

10. Improving housing and creating safe, warm, affordable homes highlights and achievements.

10.1. The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted again the importance of good quality housing to the health and wellbeing of our residents. Similarly, our work on the Anti-Poverty Strategy and the Making Manchester Fairer action plan highlights how poor quality and overcrowded housing is harmful to health and widens inequalities for residents. This knowledge and experience remain critical as the

cost-of-living crisis continues to bite. In July 2022 the Executive endorsed the Council's new Housing Strategy (2022-2032). Considering the current climate, the strategy has a strong focus on tackling inequalities. Furthermore, the commitment to Making Manchester Fairer, through improved housing, goes far beyond our own council homes and is a strategic priority of the Manchester Housing Providers Partnership.

- 10.2. A target of delivering 10,000 affordable homes between 2022 and 2032 has been set. In 2022/23, 415 new affordable homes were delivered. Completions include 45 homes on Edge Lane Business Centre (Your Housing Group) and 43 homes at the Former Belle Vue Stadium site (Great Places). Over 1,280 affordable homes are under construction and a further c.1,760 with planning permission. 105 new affordable homes were built on MCC owned land in 2022-23 - representing 25.3% of total delivery.
- 10.3. During the past 10 years we have delivered a significant Extra Care and age-friendly programme, where an evidence-led approach regarding older peoples housing needs, commissioned from the Housing LIN, resulted in the Council putting forward sites and capital funding to develop a programme of extra care with Registered Provider partners, along with developing 3 schemes ourselves. With 12 new schemes (762 homes) now open and 3 more in the pipeline, including one to meet the needs of Manchester's older LGBT community, not only have health outcomes for residents improved, but family homes have also been released by rightsizing and a cost benefit analysis indicates a return on investment of approximately £1.90 for every £1 spent.

The above programme includes two completed specialist dementia schemes in Wythenshawe and central Manchester with a third dementia scheme in the pipeline for north Manchester.

- 10.4. Significant progress has been made in tackling the complex issue of homelessness within the city, which is in many ways counter to the national trend, numbers in temporary accommodation have been reduced by over 400 to 2750, whilst the number of families in Bed and Breakfast accommodation for more than six weeks has reduced from a peak of 131 to zero.
- 10.5. For MCC managed social housing the council recently approved £25m capital programme for 2023/24, to improve the quality of our residents' homes through a wide range of projects such as decent homes, energy efficiency, building safety, various estate based environmental improvements and adaptations, as well as bringing homes back into use. All of which are significant investments into maintaining and creating safe, secure and sustainable homes.
- 10.6. The strategy recognises that improving the quality and the management of the homes we already have is also key to addressing inequalities, particularly in the private rented sector where housing inequality is most acute. Following consultation with communities in October 2022, in May 2023 the city council's

Selective Licensing scheme was extended into 4 new areas of the city, helping address the impact of poor-quality homes and management standards.

- 10.7. The Strategy commits to completing the zero-carbon retrofit of at least one third of the 68,000 homes managed by Manchester Housing Providers Partnership partners by 2032. In March 2023 over £20m grant funding was secured to make over 2000 existing homes warmer, healthier and cheaper to run. The Council is also working with partners to deliver the Energy Company Obligation Round 4 (ECO4) which provides grant funding to improve the energy efficiency of poorly insulated homes where households are on low incomes and is promoting a range of other funding opportunities for Manchester residents.

11. Conclusion

- 11.1. The Making Manchester Fairer action plan is ambitious, challenging and it will take time to deliver well particularly given the ongoing cost of living crisis and economic climate. However, solid and good progress is being made with the implementation and delivery of the Anti-Poverty, Work & Skills and Housing Strategies, all of which align and drive activity to meet the ambitions of the plan, in line with the Making Manchester Fairer principles.
- 11.2. There is still work to do around the existing housing supply matching the demand and in particular for communities experiencing racial inequalities living in overcrowded poor-quality housing. The Strategic Housing Board will continue to oversee this and wider work and will report to this committee on progress made.

We also have challenges around coordinating resources and programmes for a long-term ambition to integrate health and work support services. The Employment and Work Kickstarter will provide a mechanism to test a new approach to this area of work.

- 11.3. Robust governance is in place to oversee the implementation of the strategies referred to and to ensure commitment to achieving the objectives of the Making Manchester Fairer action plan.

**Manchester City Council
Report for Information**

Report to: Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee – 5 September 2023

Subject: Overview Report

Report of: Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit

Summary

This report provides the following information:

- Recommendations Monitor
- Key Decisions
- Work Programme

Recommendation

The Committee is invited to discuss and note the information provided.

Wards Affected: All

Contact Officers:

Name: Rachel McKeon
Position: Governance and Scrutiny Support Officer
Telephone: 0161 234 4997
Email: rachel.mckeon@manchester.gov.uk

Background documents (available for public inspection):

None

1. Monitoring Previous Recommendations

This section of the report contains recommendations made by the Committee and responses to them indicating whether the recommendation will be implemented, and if it will be, how this will be done.

Date	Item	Recommendation	Action	Contact Officer
10 November 2022	ESC/22/44 Revenue Budget Update	That a briefing note on the Strategic Assets Management Plan be circulated to members of the committee.	Awaiting response.	Rebecca Heron, David Lynch
18 July 2023	ERSC/23/32 How the Council works with MHPP (Manchester Housing Providers Partnership) and the Private Rented Sector	To note that the Strategic Director (Growth and Development) will consult with colleagues in the Planning Department and respond "on whether covenants could also be put in place through the Planning Committee", with reference to restricting the use of short-term lets and helping Manchester people to purchase property where they are being outcompeted by external investors.	Awaiting response.	Rebecca Heron, Julie Roscoe

2. Key Decisions

The Council is required to publish details of key decisions that will be taken at least 28 days before the decision is due to be taken. Details of key decisions that are due to be taken are published on a monthly basis in the Register of Key Decisions.

A key decision, as defined in the Council's Constitution is an executive decision, which is likely:

- To result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates, or
- To be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the city.

The Council Constitution defines 'significant' as being expenditure or savings (including the loss of income or capital receipts) in excess of £500k, providing that is not more than 10% of the gross operating expenditure for any budget heading in the in the Council's Revenue Budget Book, and subject to other defined exceptions.

An extract of the most recent Register of Key Decisions, published on **25 August 2023**, containing details of the decisions under the Committee's remit is included below. This is to keep members informed of what decisions are being taken and, where appropriate, include in the work programme of the Committee.

Subject / Decision	Decision Maker	Decision Due Date	Consultation	Background documents	Officer Contact
Development and Growth					
Strategic land and buildings acquisition 2019/06/03C The approval of capital expenditure for the purpose of the strategic acquisition of land and buildings to support the Eastlands Regeneration Framework	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 1st Dec 2022		Checkpoint 4 Business Case & Briefing Note	Richard Cohen, Strategic Lead - Development (South and East) richard.cohen@manchester.gov.uk
Disposal of site of former Chorlton Leisure Centre for residential development (21/05/13A)	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 3rd Jul 2023		Report to the Strategic Director of Growth and Development	Mike Robertson, Principal Development Surveyor mike.robertson@manchester.gov.uk

Approval to the terms for the leasehold disposal of the site of the former Chorlton Leisure Centre for residential development.					
<p>Restructure of existing multiple ground leases at Manchester Science Park into a new overriding single head lease (2021/07/16A)</p> <p>Restructure of existing multiple ground leases at Manchester Science Park into a new overriding single head lease.</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 1st Sep 2023		Report and recommendations	Mike Robertson, Principal Development Surveyor mike.robertson@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Strategic approach to developments of social homes via a city-wide New Build Local Lettings Policy (LLP) (2021/08/10A)</p> <p>Executive adopts the New Build LLP for immediate implementation.</p>	Executive	16 Nov 2022		Report and recommendations	Martin Oldfield, Head of Strategic Housing martin.oldfield@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Land at Downley Drive, New Islington/Ancoats (2022/02/18B)</p> <p>Land disposal by way of lease for residential development at Downley</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 18th Mar 2022		Report and recommendations	

Drive, New Islington/Ancoats.					
<p>Disposal of the former Gala Bingo, Rowlandsway, Manchester, M22 5RS (2022/05/19A)</p> <p>Approval to the terms for the leasehold disposal of the former Gala Bingo, Rowlandsway, Manchester, M22 5RS.</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 19th Jun 2022		Report to the Strategic Director of Growth and Development	Joe Martin, Senior Development Surveyor joe.martin@manchester.gov.uk
<p>This City - new scheme development (2022/06/17B)</p> <p>To give capital expenditure approval to build a mixed development of market and accessible rent properties, initially through the Council before transferring to a Council-owned company during the build.</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 17th Jul 2022		Report and recommendation	David Lynch, Director of Development david.lynch@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Housing Affordability Fund Budget (2022/06/28B)</p> <p>The approval of capital expenditure for affordable housing via a dedicated HAF budget.</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 28th Jul 2022		Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Yvette Ryle, Project Manager Yvette.ryle@manchester.gov.uk

<p>Lower Campfield and Upper Campfield - granting of new ground leases (2022/09/07A)</p> <p>Approval to the granting of new ground leases to allow the repair and refurbishment of both buildings by the lessee.</p>	Chief Executive	Not before 6th Oct 2022		Report to the Chief Executive and Strategic Director of Growth and Development	David Norbury, Strategic Lead Development City Centre david.norbury@manchester.gov.uk
<p>This City: Contractor and Design Team Fees (2022/08/10A)</p> <p>To approve capital expenditure for the delivery of This City: Norther Quarter (Postal Street) in order to appoint a contractor under a Pre-Construction Services Agreement to progress work on a mixed development of market and Manchester Living Rent properties until planning permission has been granted.</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 10th Sep 2022		Checkpoint 4 Business Case	David Lynch, Director of Development david.lynch@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Land at Kelbrook Road (2022/11/14A)</p> <p>Approval to dispose of land at Kelbrook Road for</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	4 Jan 2023		Report to the Strategic Director – Growth & Development	Thomas Pyatt, Senior Development Surveyor Tel: 0161 234 5469 thomas.pyatt@manchester.gov.uk

development					
<p>Manchester Active Travel Strategy and Investment Plan (2022/11/21A)</p> <p>To adopt the Manchester Active Travel Strategy and Investment Plan</p>	Executive	18 Jan 2023		Report to Executive - Manchester Active Travel Strategy and Investment Plan	Rob Scott, Principal Policy Officer robert.scott@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Local Authority Housing Fund to obtain and refurbish property for sustainable housing (2022/01/18A)</p> <p>To approve capital expenditure to obtain and refurbish property in order to provide sustainable housing for those unable to secure their own accommodation under the Afghan Citizen Resettlement Scheme (ACRS), Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) (collectively referred to as the Afghan Schemes), Ukraine Family Scheme, the Homes for Ukraine and the Ukraine Extension Scheme (collectively referred to as Ukraine schemes).</p>	Executive	Not before 18th Feb 2023		Capital Strategy report	Martin Oldfield, Head of Strategic Housing martin.oldfield@manchester.gov.uk

<p>Lease Renewal to National Express at Chorlton Street Bus Station (2023/01/31A)</p> <p>Approval to renew the lease to National Express for a period of up to 10 years.</p>	<p>Director of Development</p>	<p>28 Feb 2023</p>		<p>Delegated Decision Report to Head of Development and Director of Development</p>	<p>Ken Richards, Principal Development Surveyor ken.richards@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>Disposal of land at the back of Ancoats, Manchester (2023/03/23A)</p> <p>To approve the disposal of land bounded by Naval Street, Radium Street, Poland Street and Jersey Street</p>	<p>Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)</p>	<p>23 Apr 2023</p>		<p>Briefing Note</p>	<p>Bhavesh Chauhan, Principal Development Surveyor bhavesh.chauhan@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>The disposal of land at Store Street Manchester (2023/04/25A)</p> <p>To approve the disposal of land at Store Street, Manchester.</p>	<p>Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)</p>	<p>Not before 25th May 2023</p>		<p>Briefing Note</p>	
<p>Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) Project phase 2 (2023/06/27A)</p> <p>To approve capital funding for the acquisition and repair of 10 family homes for people currently being supported under the Afghan</p>	<p>Executive</p>	<p>Not before 27th Jul 2023</p>		<p>Revenue monitoring report</p>	

Citizen Resettlement Scheme and for Temporary accommodation.					
<p>Factory International Works (2023/06/28A)</p> <p>To approve capital funding for Factory International for works to achieve static completion</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive), Executive	26 Jul 2023		Report to Executive	Rebecca Heron, Strategic Director (Growth and Development) rebecca.heron@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Promotion Agreement for disposal of land (2023/06/29A)</p> <p>To approve the terms agreed for entering into a promotion agreement to dispose of land for residential development</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 28th Jul 2023		Delegated approval report to the Strategic Director of Growth and Development	Mike Robertson, Principal Development Surveyor mike.robertson@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Phase 3b - Claremont Resource Centre (2023/07/05A)</p> <p>Approval of capital expenditure for works delivery that will improve energy efficiency and introduce heat decarbonisation measures to the Claremont Resource Centre site as part of our</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 3rd Aug 2023		Capital Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Richard Munns, Head of Corporate Estates and Facilities richard.munns@manchester.gov.uk

net zero commitment journey across the estate.					
<p>Disposal of Elizabeth Yarwood Court, Kincardine Road, Manchester, M13 9SY (2023/07/24A)</p> <p>Approval of terms for disposal of site to facilitate commercial development</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 22nd Aug 2023		Report to the Strategic Director of Growth and Development	Joe Martin, Senior Development Surveyor joe.martin@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Disposal of land at Upper Brook Street, Manchester, M13 9XH (2023/07/24B)</p> <p>Approval of terms for disposal of land to facilitate mixed use development.</p>	Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)	Not before 22nd Aug 2023		Report to the Strategic Director of Growth and Development	Joe Martin, Senior Development Surveyor joe.martin@manchester.gov.uk
<p>LED Lighting Schemes (2023/08/11A)</p> <p>Approval of capital expenditure for new round of decarbonisation, replacing lighting across 14 Council buildings with efficient LED lights to reduce energy consumption as part of our net zero commitment across the estate.</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 11th Sep 2023		Checkpoint 4	Richard Munns, Head of Corporate Estates and Facilities richard.munns@manchester.gov.uk
Strategic approach to	Executive	13 Sep 2023		Report and	Martin Oldfield, Head of

<p>developments of social Homes via a city-wide New Build Local Lettings Policy (LLP) (2023/08/15A)</p> <p>To agree the Local Lettings Policy.</p>				<p>recommendations</p>	<p>Strategic Housing martin.oldfield@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>Disposal of land at Hinchley Road, Charlestown, Manchester, M9 7FG (2023/08/21A)</p> <p>Approval to the freehold disposal of land at Hinchley Road for residential development.</p>	<p>Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)</p>	<p>Not before 21st Sep 2023</p>		<p>Report and Recommendation</p>	
<p>Land at 1-7 Gorton Road, M11 (22/08/2023A)</p> <p>Grant a Deed of Variation to the existing lease of land that will consent to subletting and change of use.</p>	<p>Strategic Director - (Growth and Development)</p>	<p>Not before 22nd Sep 2023</p>		<p>Report & Heads of Terms</p>	
<p>Highways</p>					
<p>Highway Investment Patching Defect Repairs additional funds (2022/10/12A)</p> <p>To approve capital</p>	<p>City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)</p>	<p>Not before 10th Nov 2022</p>		<p>Checkpoint 4 Business Case</p>	<p>Paul Swann, Team Leader paul.swann@manchester.gov.uk</p>

expenditure to undertake further areas of highways patching work, the project helps to improve the condition of our highway					
<p>Q20525 - Active Travel Fund (ATF) City Centre (2023/04/19A)</p> <p>The appointment of a contractor to undertake construction works to improve cycling and walking facilities in Deansgate, Bridgewater Viaduct, Chester Road and Whitworth Street West and facilitate access into the area for businesses and disabled people.</p>	Strategic Director (Neighbourhoods)	Not before 17th May 2023		Report and recommendations	Simon Liversage, Senior Project Manager simon.liversage@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Q20542: PTMP Part 2 - Post-Tensioned Management Plan. (Mancunian Way Flyover, Bonsall Street footbridge, Freeman Street footbridge) (2023/05/18A)</p> <p>The appointment of a contractor to undertake PT special investigation works including trial holes, drilling into post-tensioned ducts to detect voids, concrete</p>	Deputy City Treasurer	Not before 18th Jun 2023		Report and recommendation	

testing etc.					
<p>TC886 Highways Construction Works Framework (2023/06/16A)</p> <p>Approval to appoint a number of organisations to the Framework Agreement, Highways Construction Works.</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 16th Jul 2023		Report and Recommendation	Ian Halton, Head of Design Commissioning & PMO ian.halton@manchester.gov.uk
<p>Levenshulme and Burnage Active Neighbourhood (2023/08/08A)</p> <p>Approval of overall capital expenditure for delivery of the Levenshulme and Burnage Active Neighbourhood Project.</p>	City Treasurer (Deputy Chief Executive)	Not before 8th Sep 2023		Checkpoint 4	Ian Halton, Head of Design Commissioning & PMO ian.halton@manchester.gov.uk

3. Economy and Regeneration Scrutiny Work Programme

Tuesday 5 September 2023, 10.00am (Report deadline Wednesday 23 August 2023)

Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
Economic Strategy Update	To receive a report which provides an update on the development of a new Economic Strategy which sets out how the next phase of Manchester's growth can ensure that the city's economy is both high performing and drives a reduction in inequalities.	Cllr Craig (Leader)	Becca Heron Angela Harrington David Houlston	
Making Manchester Fairer	A report providing an update on the elements of the Making Manchester Fairer work programme that fall within the remit of this committee.	Cllr Midgley (Deputy Leader)	Angela Harrington David Houlston	
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information. This will also include the most up-to-date Economy Dashboard.	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

Monday 16 October 2023, 2.00 pm (Report deadline Wednesday 4 October 2023) to be held at Gorton Hub

Theme: Places *****Please note the new time and date for this meeting.*****

Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
Strategic Regeneration Frameworks	Explaining the role of SRFs and providing an overview of SRFs in place and in development	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron Pat Bartoli David Lynch	
District Centres	To consider a report that provides information on the activities and initiatives to support and develop District Centres. The report will further describe the progress to date following the findings and recommendations of the District Centres Subgroup.	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron David Lynch	
Victoria North	To receive an update report on the progress of the Victoria North programme and to seek endorsement of a refreshed Strategic Business Plan for the programme.	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron Ian Slater	To invite relevant Ward Councillors
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

Tuesday 7 November 2023, 10.00am (Report deadline Thursday 26 October 2023)

Theme: Business Support

Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
Support for Businesses	To receive a report on the support offered by the Manchester Growth Company and the Council to support businesses in Manchester to set up and grow.	Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure)	Becca Heron Angela Harrington	Invitation to the Growth Company
Oxford Road Corridor	To receive a report that provides information on how the Oxford Road Corridor facilitates and promotes innovation, commercialisation, and employment growth in Manchester.	Cllr Craig (Leader) Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure)	Becca Heron Pat Bartoli Angela Harrington	Invitation to Steven Cochrane, Oxford Road
Revenue Budget Update	To receive a report on the financial challenge facing the Council, the latest forecast position, and the next steps.	Cllr Akbar (Finance and Resources)	Carol Culley Tom Wilkinson	
Growth and Development 2024/25 Budget Proposals	To receive a report which sets out the priorities for the services in the remit of this committee, including Highways, and details the initial revenue budget changes proposed by officers.	Cllr Craig (Leader) Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure) Cllr White (Housing and Development) Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Carol Culley Tom Wilkinson Becca Heron Paul Hindle	
Housing Needs Assessment	A report on the outputs of the HNA commissioned to inform the development of the Local Plan.	Cllr White (Housing and	Julie Roscoe	

		Development)		
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information. This will also include the most up-to-date Economy Dashboard.	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

Tuesday 5 December 2023, 10.00am (Report deadline Thursday 23 November 2023)

Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
Social Value and the Economy	To receive a report which provides information on the economic impacts and benefits of social value.	Cllr Akbar (Finance and Resources)	Angela Harrington Peter Schofield	
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

Tuesday 9 January 2024, 10.00am (Report deadline Wednesday 27 December 2023 to account for Bank Holiday)

Theme: Highways

Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
Highways State of the City Annual Report 2022/23	To receive a report on the Highways service's performance, key outcomes, and successes achieved in 2022/23 and the challenges going forwards.	Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Kevin Hicks	
Pavement Parking	To receive a report on pavement parking and schemes to address this.	Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Kevin Hicks	
Road Safety	To receive a report on road safety in Manchester, including road safety around schools.	Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Kevin Hicks	Invite Chair of Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

Tuesday 6 February 2024, 10.00am (Report deadline Thursday 25 January 2024)

Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
Revenue Budget Update	To receive a report on the financial challenge facing the Council, the latest forecast position, and the next steps.	Cllr Akbar (Finance and Resources)	Carol Culley Tom Wilkinson	
Growth and Development 2024/25 Budget Proposals	Consideration of the final 2024/25 budget proposals that will go onto February Budget Executive and Scrutiny and March Council.	Cllr Craig (Leader) Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure) Cllr White (Housing and Development) Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Carol Culley Tom Wilkinson Becca Heron Paul Hindle	
Tourist accommodation and short-term lets	To receive a report on tourist accommodation, including short-term lets. To focus on both regulating the use of short-term lets and on what additional supply of accommodation can be put in place as an alternative, including information on who is using short-term lets and what they are looking for in their accommodation.	Councillor White	Becca Heron David Lynch	See 18 July 2023 minutes
Cultural Strategy (To be confirmed)	To consider the draft Strategy.	Councillor Rahman	Neil Fairlamb/Neil MacInnes/Sarah Elderkin	
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

	programme and any items for information.			
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Tuesday 5 March 2024, 10.00am (Report deadline Thursday 22 February 2024)

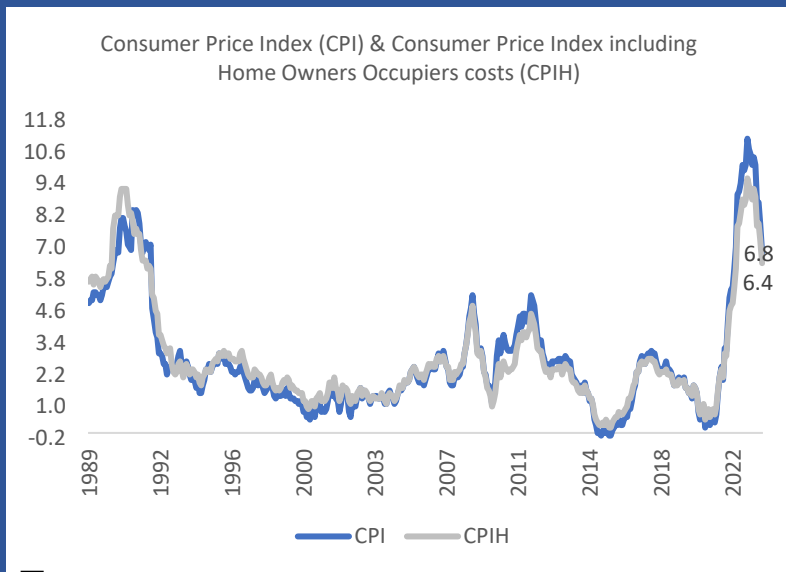
Title	Purpose	Executive Member	Strategic Director/Lead Officer	Comments
LTE Group update	To receive an update from the LTE Group on its performance and strategy.	Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure)	John Thornhill LTE Group Angela Harrington	
Work and Skills Strategy 2022-27 Update	To receive an update on the Council's Work and Skills Strategy, which sets out how the Council will use learning and employment to meet the Our Manchester Strategy vision of being a more highly skilled city, and how it will help create a more inclusive and zero-carbon economy in Manchester where more residents are connected to the city's success.	Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure)	Angela Harrington	
Manchester Adult Education Service (MAES) Update	To receive an update from Manchester Adult Education Service on performance and outcomes.	Cllr Hacking (Skills, Employment and Leisure)	Brian Henry Angela Harrington	
Culture	To receive an update on Culture including the results of the Cultural Impact Survey, including the economic impact of cultural organisations & events.	Cllr Rahman (Statutory Deputy Leader)	Neil Fairlamb Neil MacInnes Louise Lanigan	
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.	N/A	Scrutiny Support	

Items to be scheduled

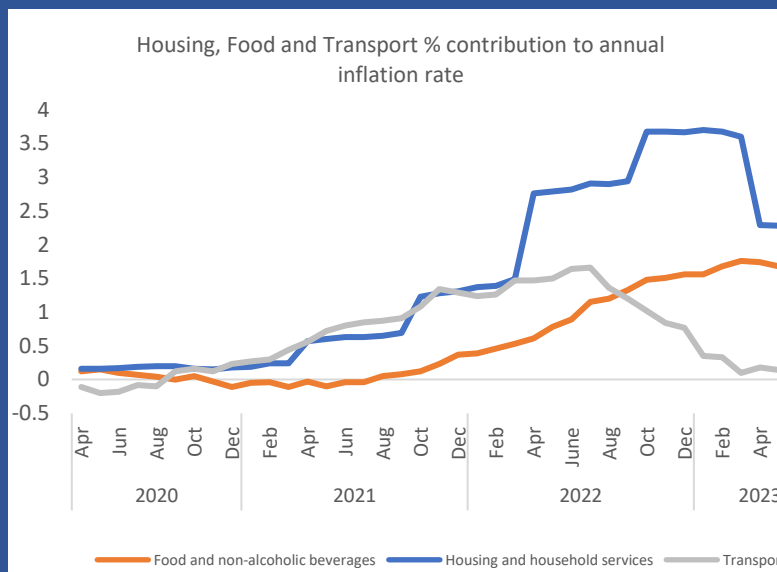
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Lead Officer	Comments
Food Poverty	To receive a report on how the Council is addressing and trying to mitigate food poverty, with particular reference to the Food Grant scheme and the decision-making behind it.	Cllr Midgley	Shefali Kapoor	This has been listed since December 2022.
Local Plan Update	To receive a report on the development progress of the Local Plan. The Manchester Local Plan guides development within Manchester. It was previously known as the Local Development Framework.	Cllr White	Julie Roscoe	See minutes from 9 February 2023.
Piccadilly Gardens	To receive an update on the proposed redesign of Piccadilly Gardens.	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron Pat Bartoli	
Rail	To receive a report on rail, to include HS2, Northern Powerhouse Rail (NPR) and the Northern Hub (Platforms 15/16).	Cllr Craig (Leader) Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Pat Bartoli James Tate	Invite Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) See minutes from 20 June 2023.
Update on Public Transport	To receive an annual update from TfGM on public transport.	Cllr Craig (Leader) Cllr Rawlins (Environment and Transport)	Pat Bartoli James Tate	Invite TfGM. This was last considered in June 2023.
Manchester Baccalaureate (MBacc)	To receive a report on the development of the MBacc.	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed, following discussions on the most appropriate scrutiny committee

				to consider this item. See minutes from 20 June 2023.
Manchester Housing Strategy (2022-2032) - Annual Monitoring Report	To receive an update on this work in the 2024/25 municipal year.	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron David Lynch	This was last considered in July 2023.
The Council's role as a Good Landlord	To receive a report on the Council's role as a Good Landlord.	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron David Lynch	See minutes from 18 July 2023.
Selective Licensing	To receive a report on selective licensing.	Cllr White (Housing and Development)	Becca Heron David Lynch	See minutes from 18 July 2023.

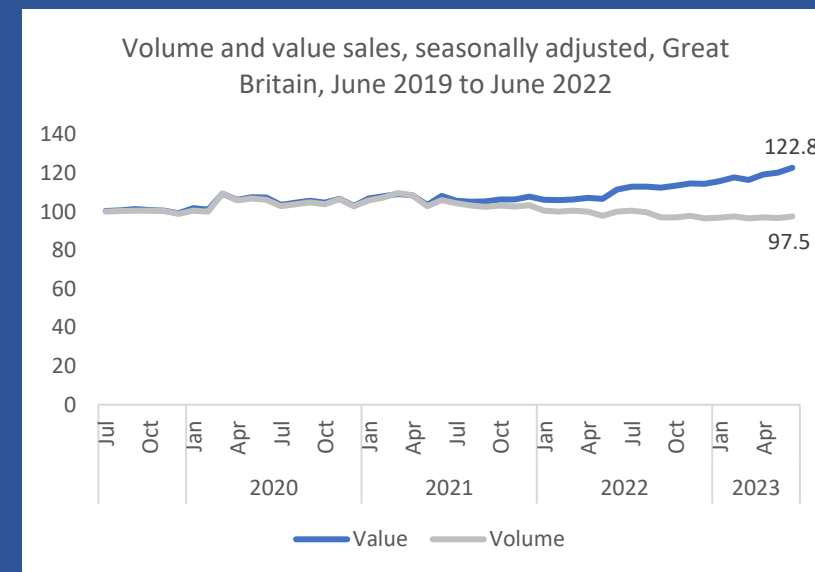
1. The Office for National Statistics released new figures for the annual inflation rate (based on its preferred measure – the Consumer Price Index - CPI) which fell to 6.8% in the year to July 2023: this is a reduction from last month's rate of 7.9%. The Consumer Price Index with Housing Costs (CPIH) also declined over this period, falling to 6.4% in the 12 months to July 2023. Despite a fall in inflation, the Bank of England increased the base rate again this month from 5.0% to 5.25%. In August 2022, the base rate was at 3.0%.
2. The North-West region jumped two places in the UK rankings for Foreign Direct Investment projects (FDI). EY's latest UK Attractiveness Survey published (19 June 2023) has revealed the region jumped from fifth in 2021, to third in 2022. Excluding London, Manchester attracted more FDI projects than any other UK city in 2022 with a total of 45, an increase of 14 compared with 2021. (MIDAS)
3. The commercial real estate services division of CBRE released a [report](#) which looked at 50 of the country's largest regional towns and cities outside of London to evaluate which was best suited for growth in the housing, office, retail, life sciences, and industrial scene. Manchester excelled in the rankings of U.K. growth cities, reaffirming its status as a hotspot for development and investment. Retail saw Manchester rank third, behind Birmingham and Bristol. Manchester was fifth when it came to having the most potential for growth in the leisure, food, and beverage sector – as well as affordable housing. (Place North-West)
4. Diesel prices increased week-on week over the past month after 32 weeks of a continuous downward trend. Over these four weeks, the price of diesel has risen by 4.0%, now costing 150.37 p/L. Petrol prices have also experienced a broad downward trend, though with greater fluctuation than the price of diesel. Over the past 4 weeks petrol has risen in price by 3.5% and now costs 147.77 p/L. Despite these increases, diesel is down 18.79% year on year and petrol is down 15.17% year on year.
5. Provisional figures for July 2023 shows that there has been a 1.80% rise in the number of Universal Credit Claimants from June 2023. For 9 consecutive months, the total number of Universal Credit Claimants has increased. Between June 2022 and June 2023 there has been an increase of 10.8% in the number of Universal Credit claimants who are Not in Employment, over the same period the number of In Employment Claimants has decreased by 1.5%.
6. 16 - 17-year-olds not engaged in education, employment or training (NEET) decreased in June 2023 to 543: however, when compared with June 2022 there has been an increase 28.7% . Those who are Not Known decreased over the same period and is 37.2% lower than June 2022: there are 125 Not Knowns. The overall cohort size increased over the last 12 months, rising by 7.7%, and now stands at 13,775 16–17-year-olds.
7. Data provided by [Lightcast](#) shows that there were 26,297 unique job postings in July 2023, this was a decline of 5.2% against June 2023. When comparing against July 2022, the decline was much more marginal at 0.6%. It should be noted that since the last Economy Update there have been substantial revisions in the job total numbers following a review of the data by Lightcast.
8. Rental prices within Manchester have continued trend upwards, within Manchester City Centre the average 2 bed rental cost is £1,333 per month. This is a 2.8% rise against the previous quarter. Rental prices outside of the city centre have seen a higher rate of quarterly change, rising 3.8% against the previous quarter. In the last 12 months the average monthly rent for a 2 bed in the city centre has increased by 17.5%. Outside of the city centre there has also seen a large increase, with 2 bed rental prices increasing by 15.9%.
9. The gap between market rents & the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) is greater for larger homes – with average rents in 4 or more-bedroom properties being £1,206 higher than LHA in the city centre & £871 higher across the rest of the city. The rental data comes solely from Rightmove and only includes data of listing hosted on their site, so it will not capture all the rental market data for Manchester.
10. The residential property pipeline shows that there are over 12,000 homes under construction across the city. Of those, there are just over 1,300 affordable homes. This means that of all the new homes under construction, 10.8% are to be affordable.
11. City centre footfall data for the week commencing the 6th August 2023 shows that the level of footfall is up 16.8% against the same week recorded in 2022, however in comparison to the same week in 2019 footfall is down 12.9%. In contrast the district centre footfall shows a different picture with footfall being down against the same week in 2022 by 6.7%, but against the same week in 2019 footfall is up 0.9%.



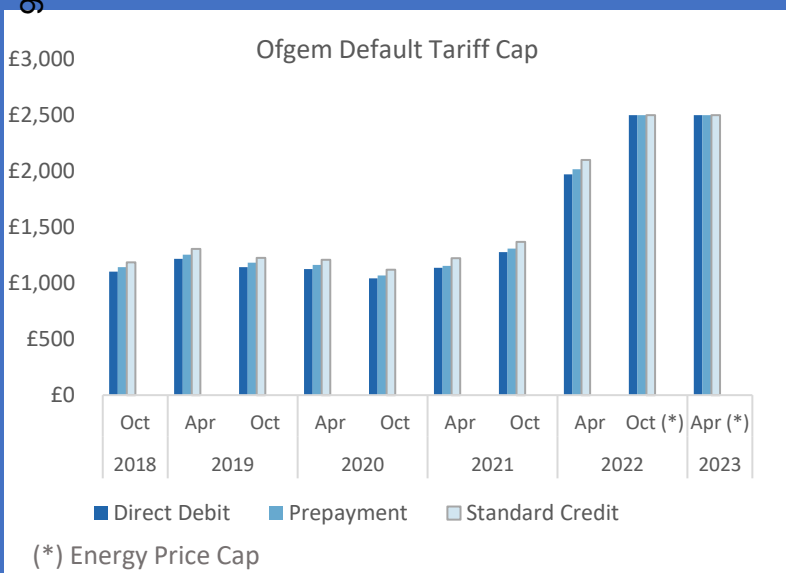
Source: ONS, CPI & CPIH
Data released: 16/08/2023 Next Updated: 20/09/2023



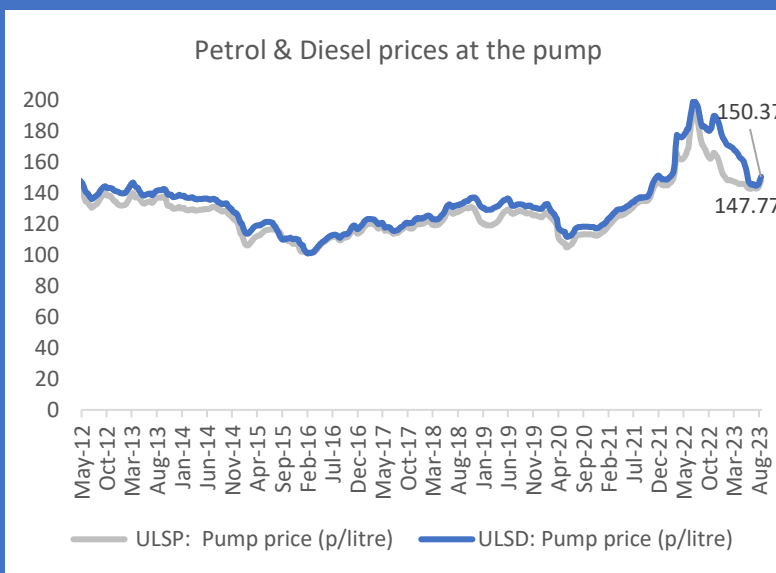
Source: ONS, Contributions to the CPIH 12-month inflation rate
Data released: 16/08/2023 Next Updated: 20/09/2023



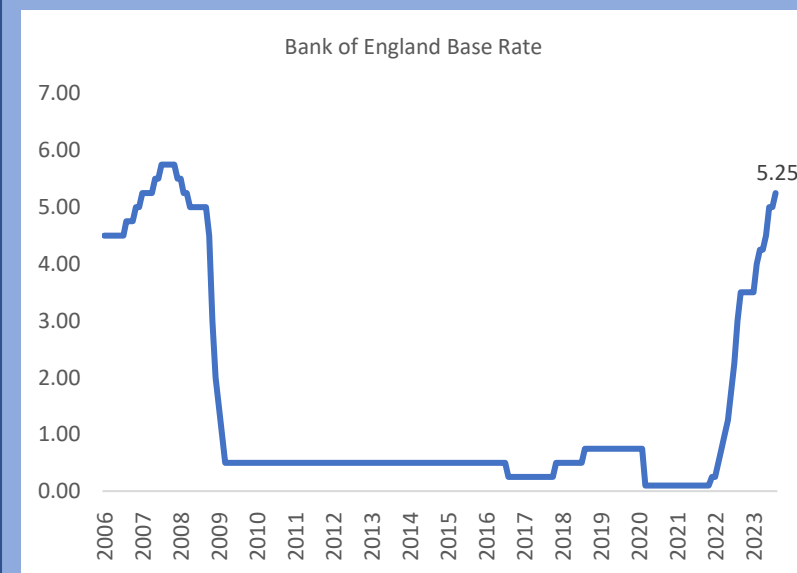
Source: ONS, Inflation and price indices.
Data released: 21/07/2023 Next Updated: 18/08/2022



Source: Ofgem
Data released: 24/11/2022 Next Updated: TBC

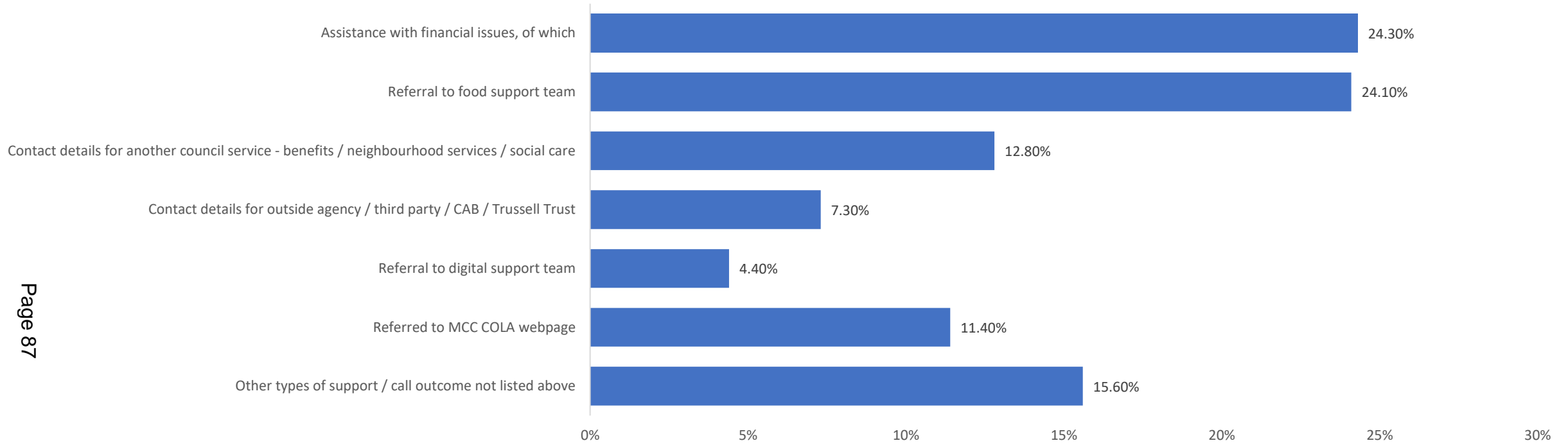


Source: Dep. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
Data released: 15/08/2023 Next Updated: 22/08/2023



Source: Bank of England
Data released: 03/08/2023 Next Updated: 21/09/2023

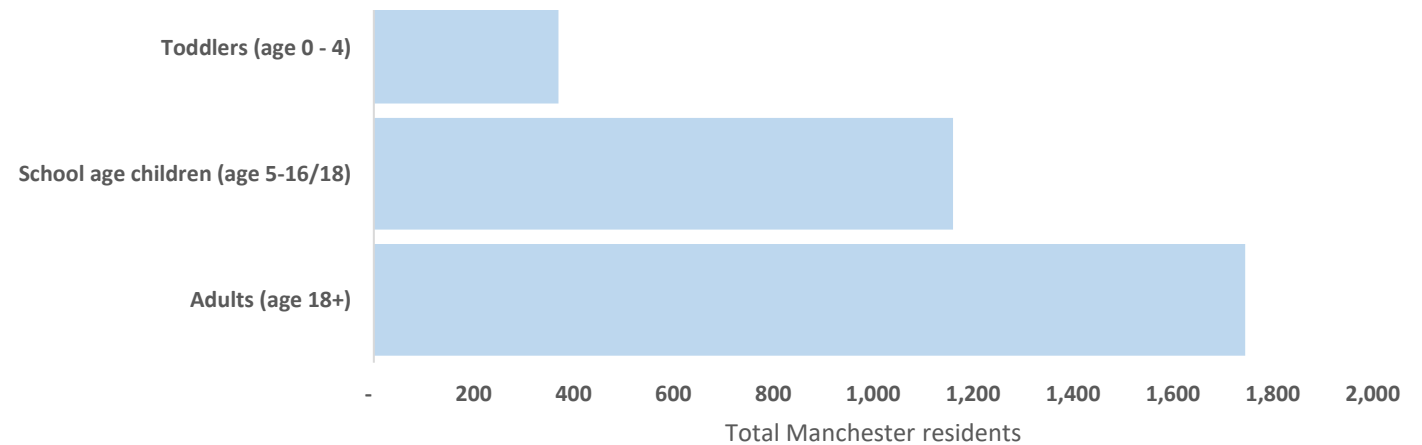
The Cost-of-Living Advice Line has been in operation since October 2022. Over 5,250 calls have been made to the advice line and offers of support are made as appropriate to the resident's circumstances. The most frequent support offers are assistance with financial issues and referral to our food support team.



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Callers to the advice line who are referred for food support are asked for details of the number of adults and children in their household. This allows us to visualise the number of residents who reside in households in need.

The data suggest that ~3,275 Manchester residents from around 1,130 households are either directly (e.g., they contacted the advice line) or indirectly (they reside in a household where there is need and someone else has contacted the advice line) impacted by issues that impact on their ability to obtain sufficient food. It is worth noting that some residents have told us specifically that they ensure that it is the adults in the household rather than the children who lack food.

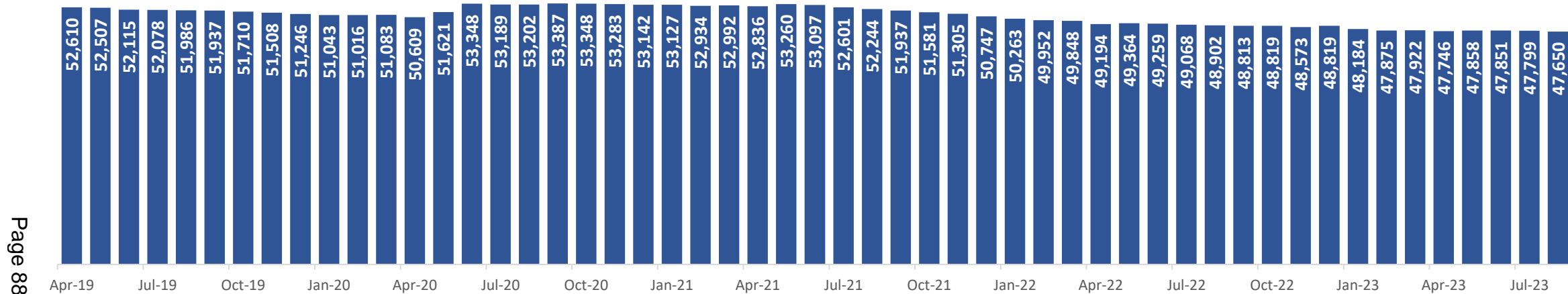


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Source: MCC Cost-of-Living advice line
Data is updated daily during the working week and is available via the Cost-of-Living SharePoint resource

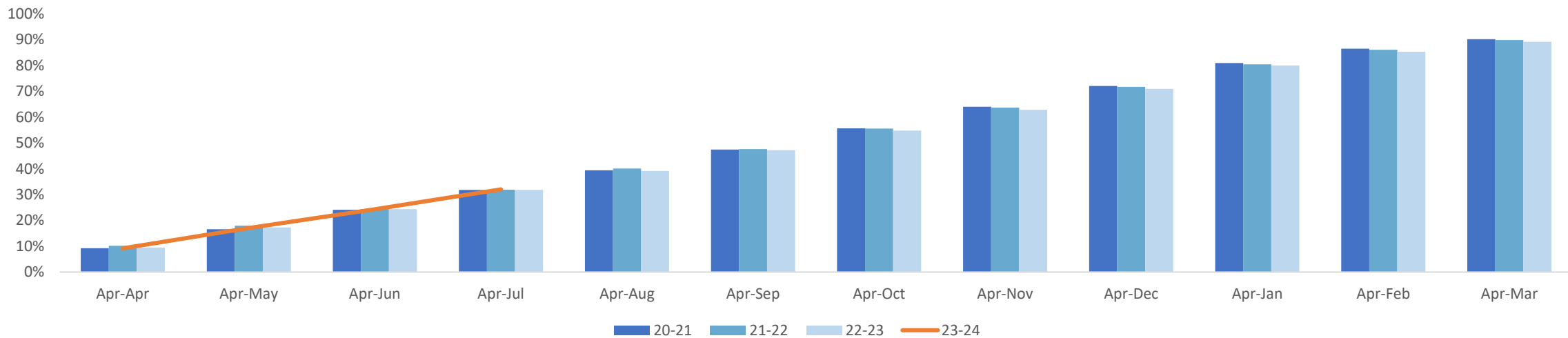
The number of people in receipt of Council Tax declined between July 2023 and August 2023 by 0.4%, and over the last 12 months there has been a 2.6% decline. Figures for April to July 2023-24 show that the % of council tax collections is higher than where it has been in the previous 3 years, at 32.0%. Currently, £5.4 million more has been collected in council tax than at the same point last year.

Snapshot view of the number of people in receipt of Council Tax Support on that date



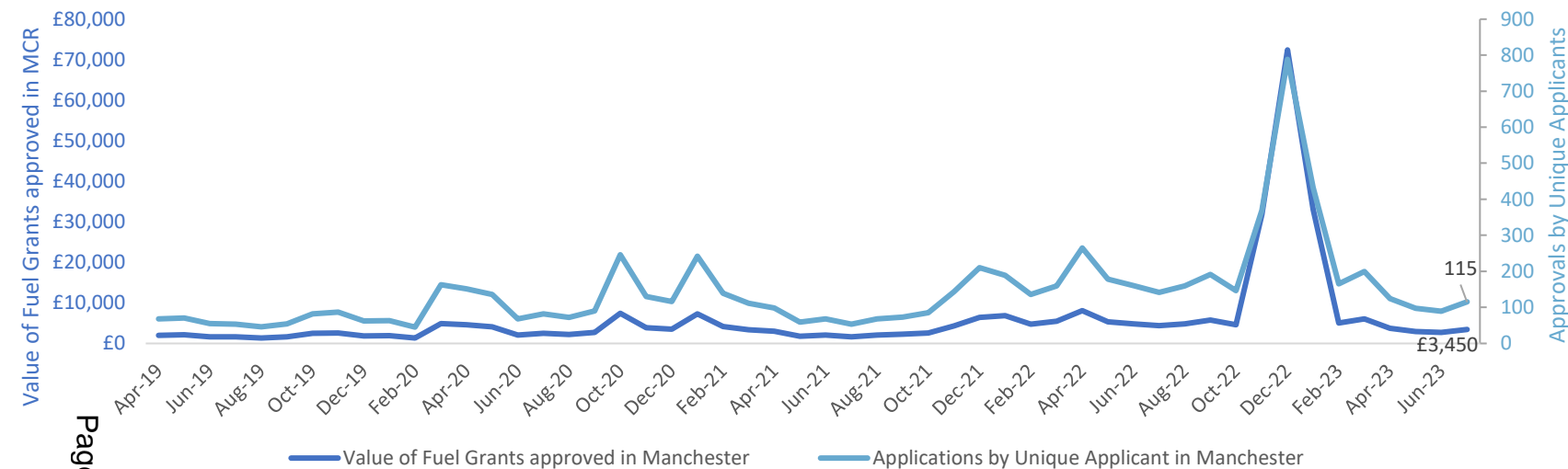
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The % of council tax collections, April 2019 - Present



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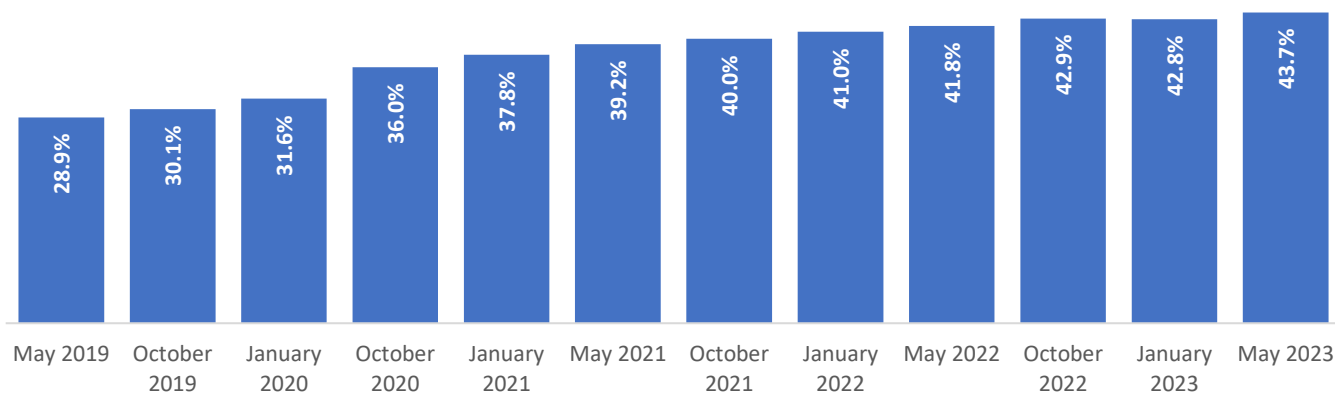
The number of fuel grant approvals by unique applicant in Manchester between June 2023 and July 2023 increased by 29.2%, and the total value of fuel grants approved in Manchester increased by 27.8% over the same period. The number of unique applicants over the last 12 months has declined 18.4%. Free School Meal eligibility has increased between the January and May 2023 school census, and now 43.7% of pupils in who are residents of Manchester are eligible for Free School Meals.



From November 2022 the amount of money the fuel grant could offer increased from £30 to £100, however if an award had previously been made within the last 12 months the scheme could award £70. Additional funding had been made available from the Household Support Fund. The fuel grant has now been reduced to its pre-November levels and is £30.

Source: Revenues & Benefits Team
Data released: 09/08/2023 Next Updated: 11/09/2023

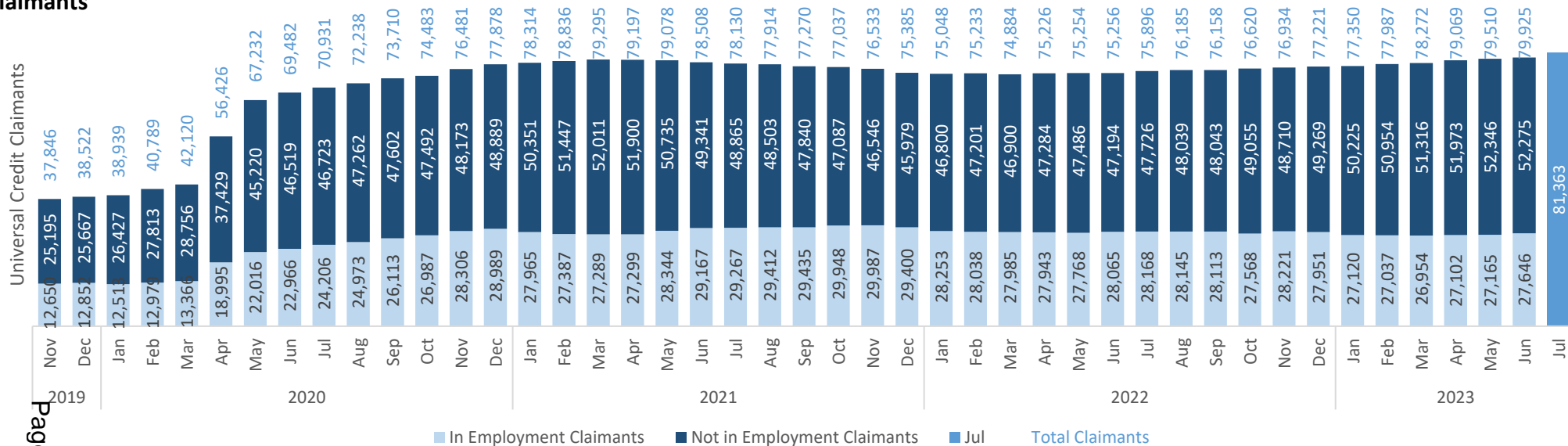
Free School Meal Eligibility



Data relates to Manchester pupils who are residents within Manchester. No School Census was conducted for May 2020. Dates relate to term-time, for example May 2019 relates to the Spring Term academic year 2018/19.

Source: MCC School Census
Data released: August 2023 Next Updated: November 2023

Provisional figures for July 2023 shows a 1.8% rise in Universal Credit (U.C.) Claimants compared with June 2023. Annual comparison with July 2022 indicates a rise of 7.2% in U.C. Claimants



Total Universal Credit Claimants (July -provisional*):

81,363

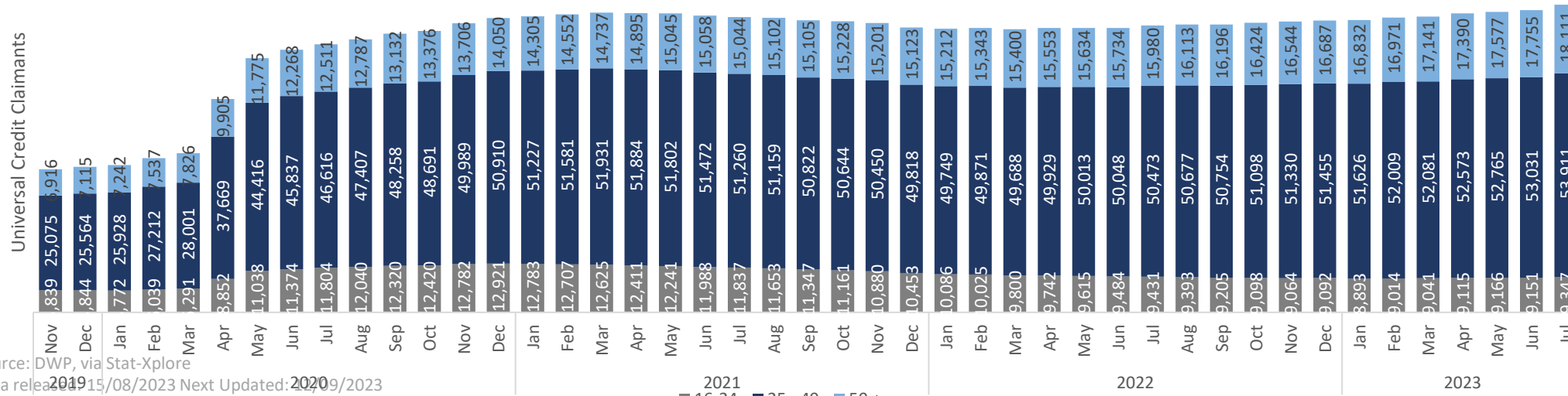
Monthly Change (Jun – Jul (p)*)

1.80%

Not in Employment Claimants (Jun (r))

52,275 (65%)

All age bands have seen a rise in U.C. Claimants. The greatest increase between June and July 2023 was in the 16-24 age band which rose by 2.1%.



Largest Age Group (July (p)*)

25-49 year olds (53,911)

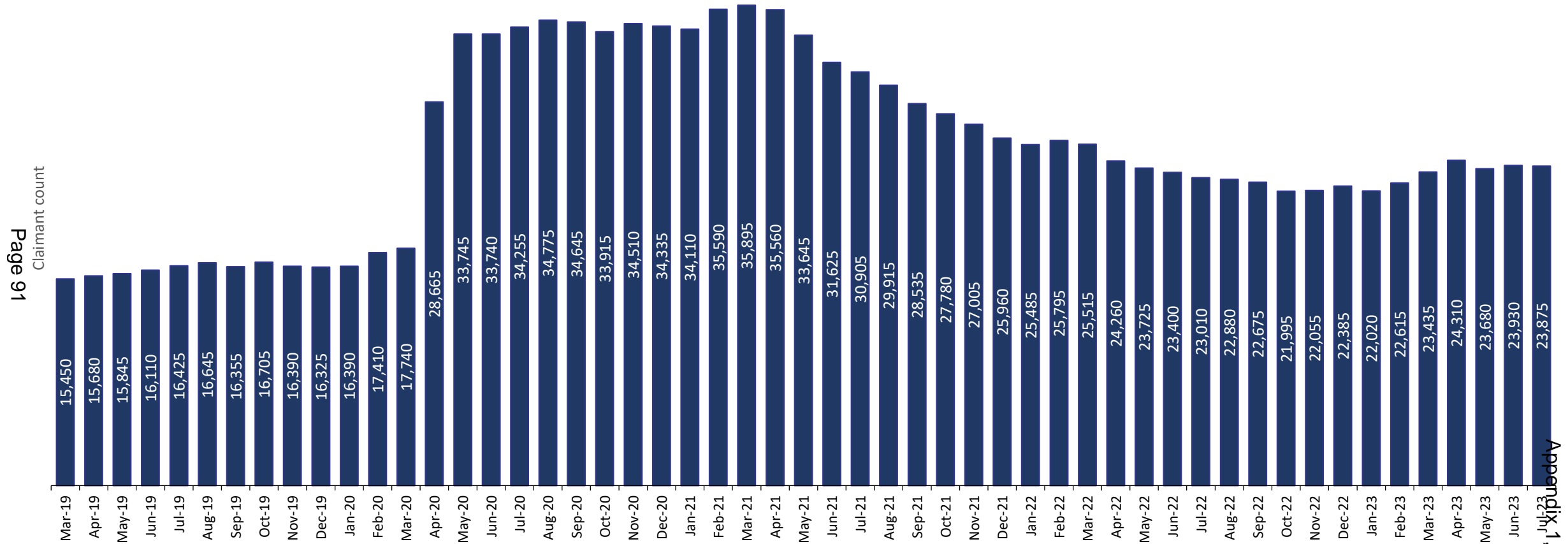
Monthly Change in 25-49 year old claimants (Jun – Jul (p)*)

1.66%

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*Provisional results generally over-estimate the actual no. of claimants

Provisional figures for July 2023 show that the unemployment claimant count in Manchester declined by 0.23% from July 2023 to June 2023. Current figures show that in the last 12 months, July 2022 to July 2023 there has been an increase in the unemployment claimant count of 3.76%.



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The Claimant count measures Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and unemployed Universal Credit claimants.

Unemployment Claimant Count
(July 2023)

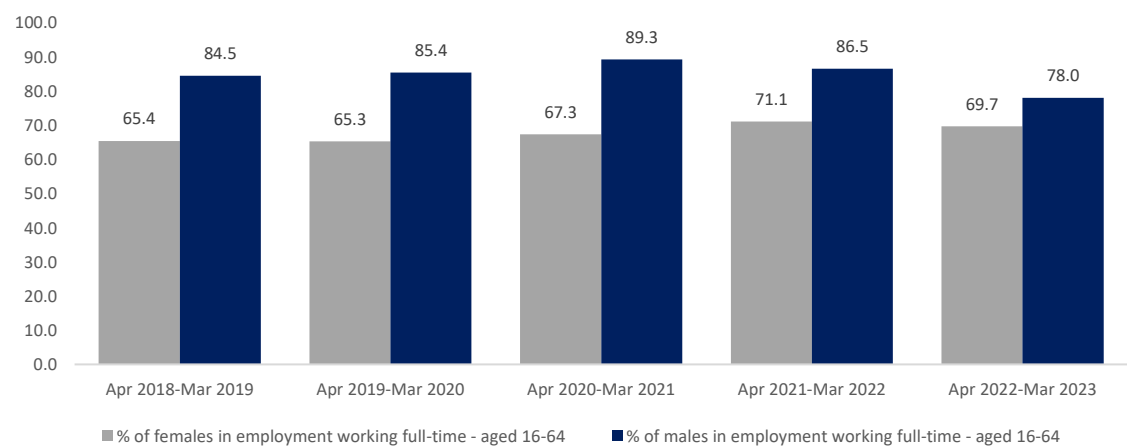
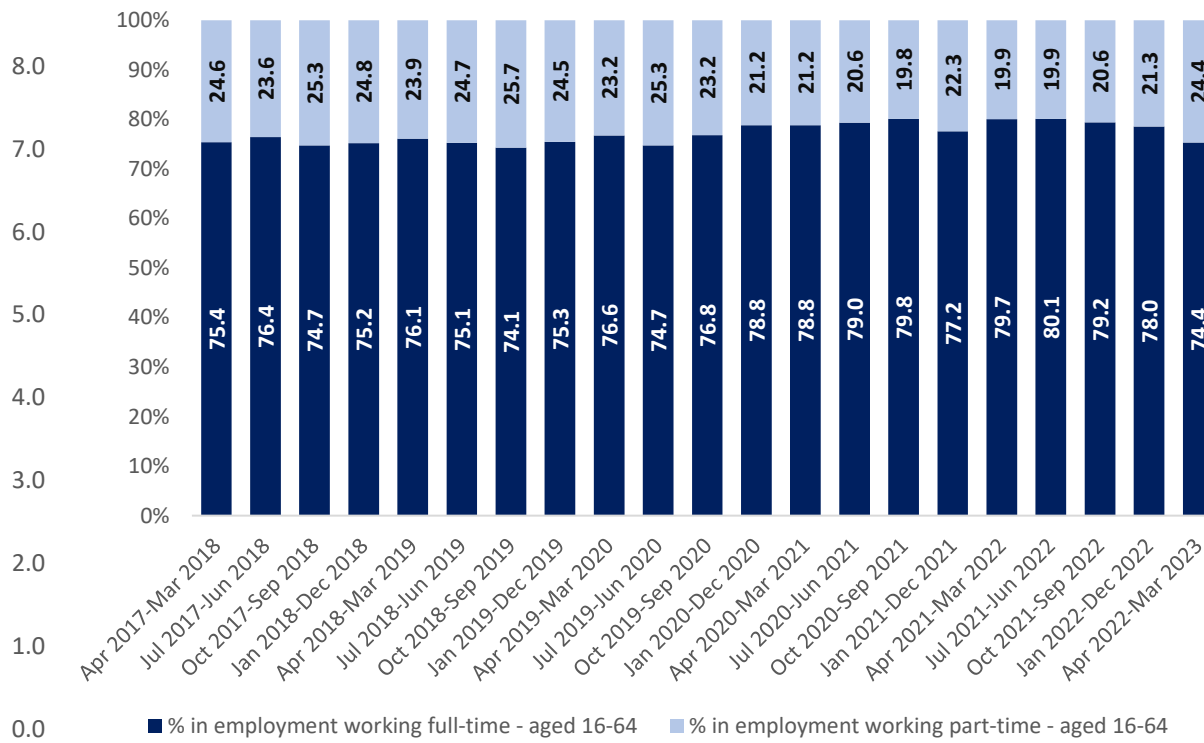
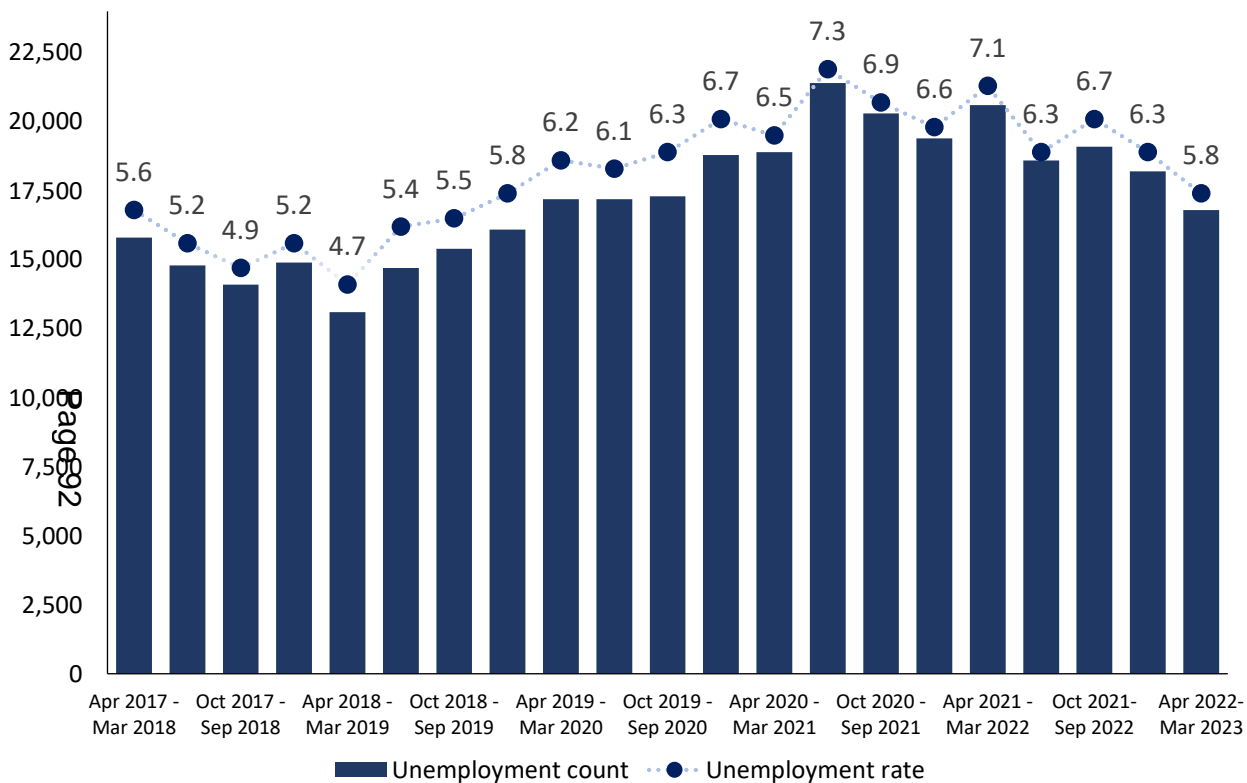
23,875

Unemployment Claimant Count Rate
(July 2023)

c. 6.1%

In Manchester both the Unemployment rate and the count have continued to trend downward. In the latest data, the unemployment rate has declined to 5.8%. The % of people who are in employment working full time aged 16-64 declined to 74.4% in the latest figures, this is the lowest the rate has been since Oct 18- Sep 19.

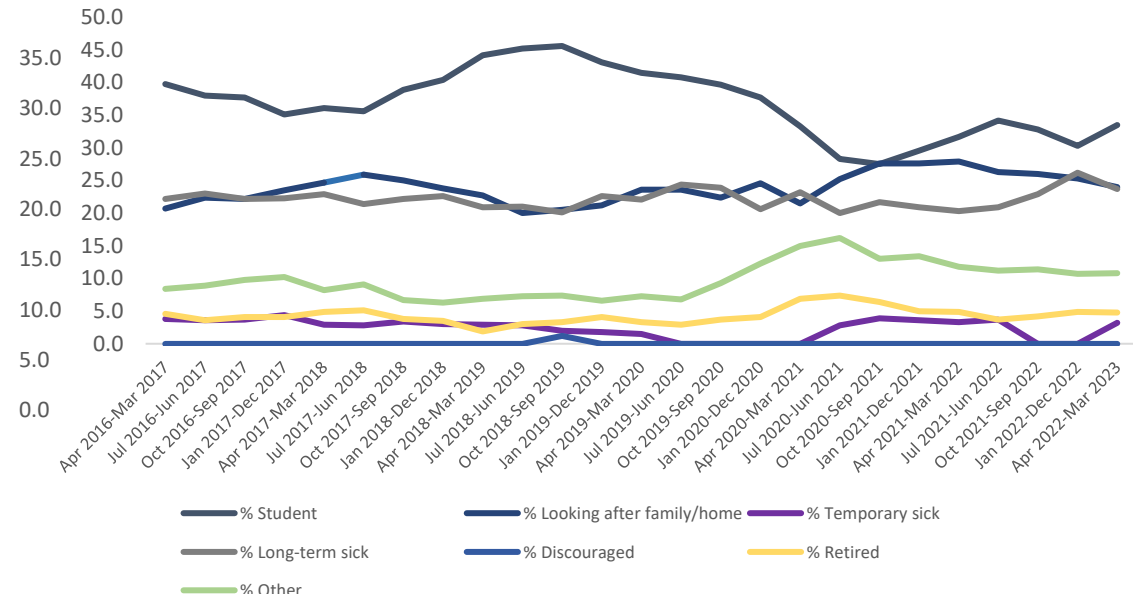
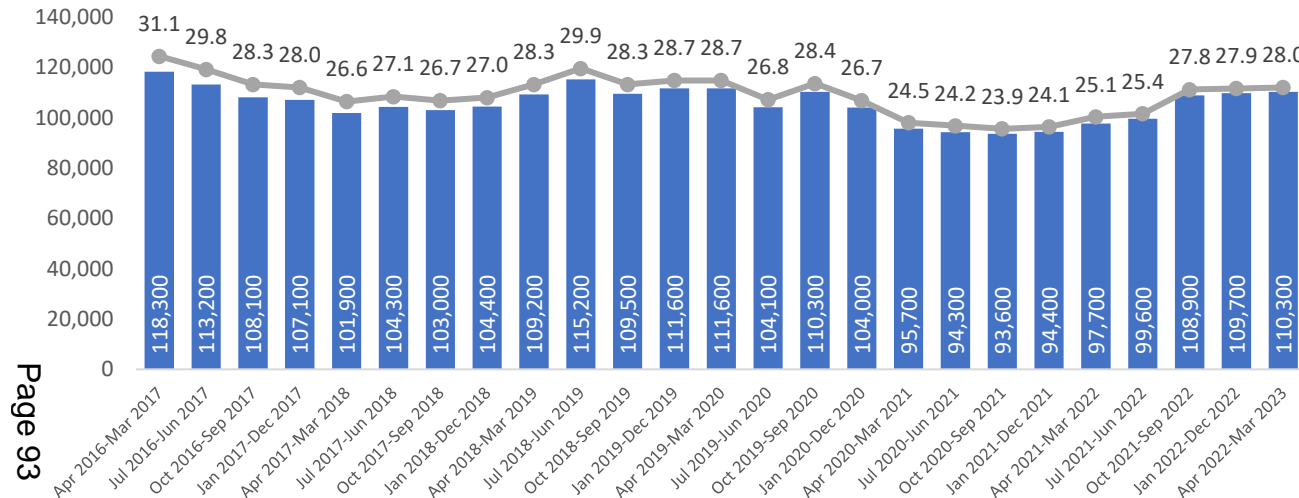
Manchester unemployment count and rate (model based)



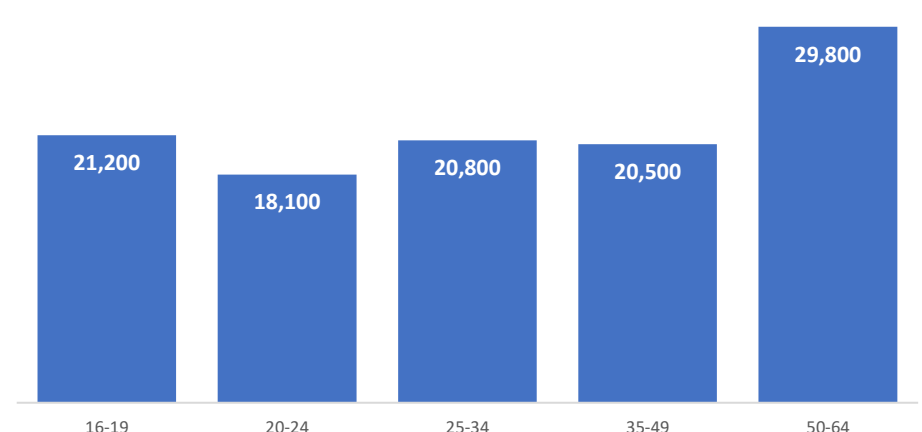
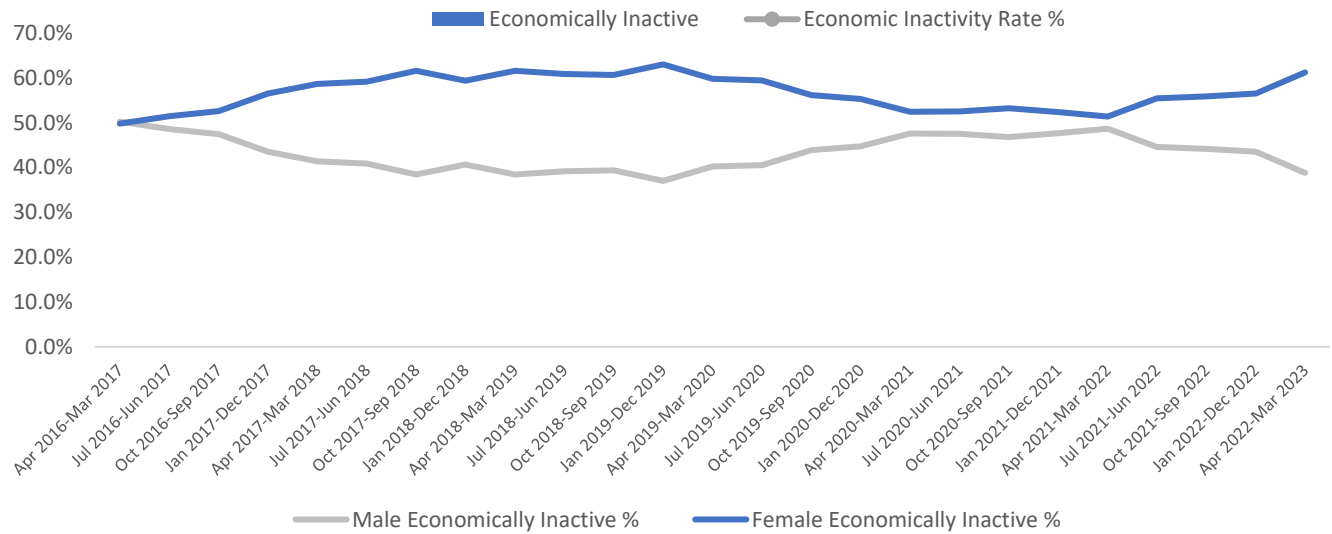
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The unemployment rate is the percentage of the economically active population who are seeking work and are available to take it.

The percentage of Manchester residents (aged 16-64) classed as economically inactive continues to increase; this is the sixth quarter in a row where there has been growth. Economically inactive is used to describe residents who are not involved in the labour market – they are neither working or actively seeking employment. This includes students, early retirees and the long-term sick. The topmost chart on the right shows that, in contrast to the relative stability seen pre and during the pandemic, there now is some variation in the representation of the various subgroups of economically inactive residents. Caution should be exercised in drawing any conclusions from this as the level of variation is within the confidence levels published alongside the survey data.



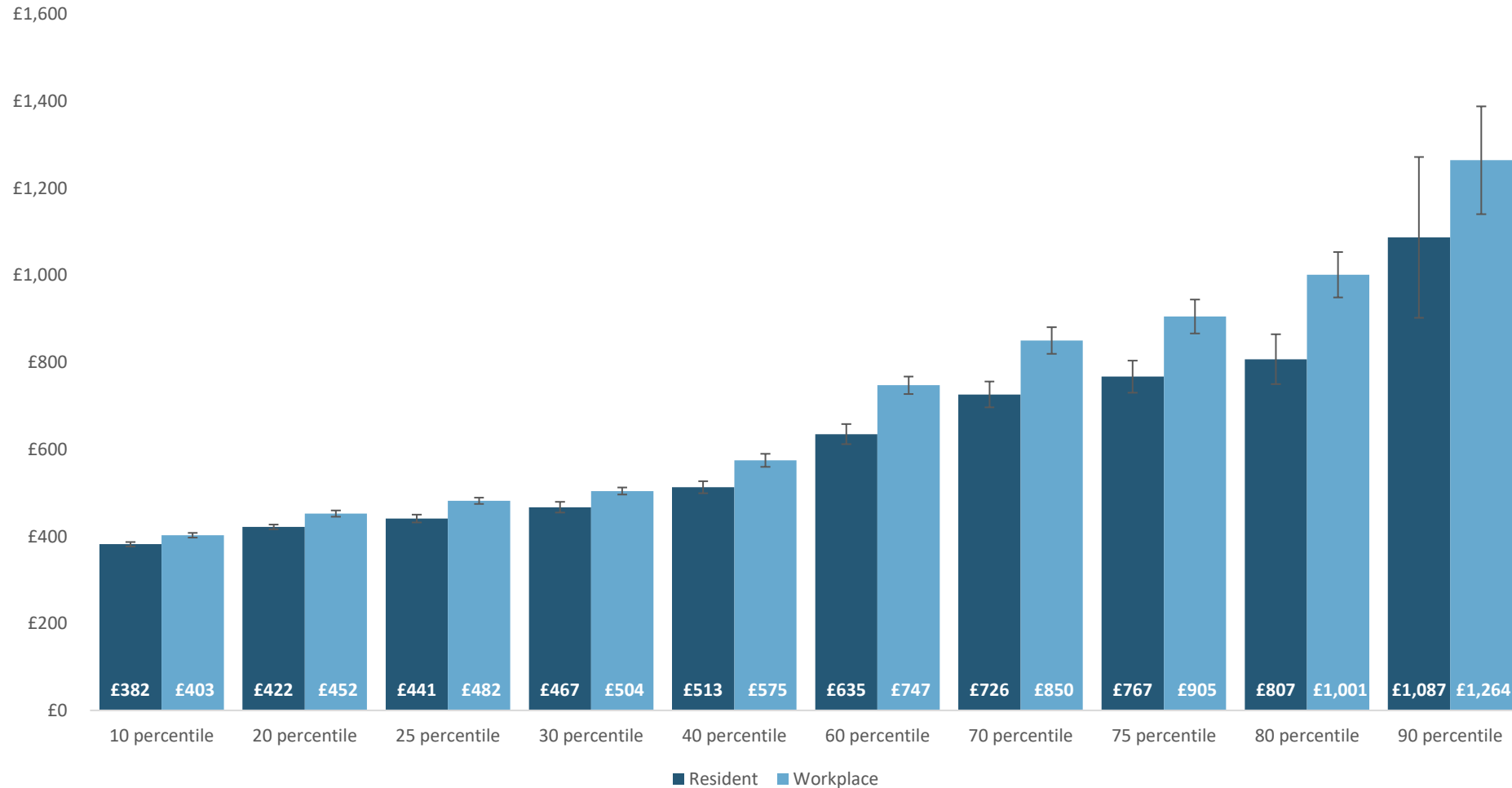
Manchester's Economic Inactivity 16-64, by age cohort, Apr 2022 - Mar 2023



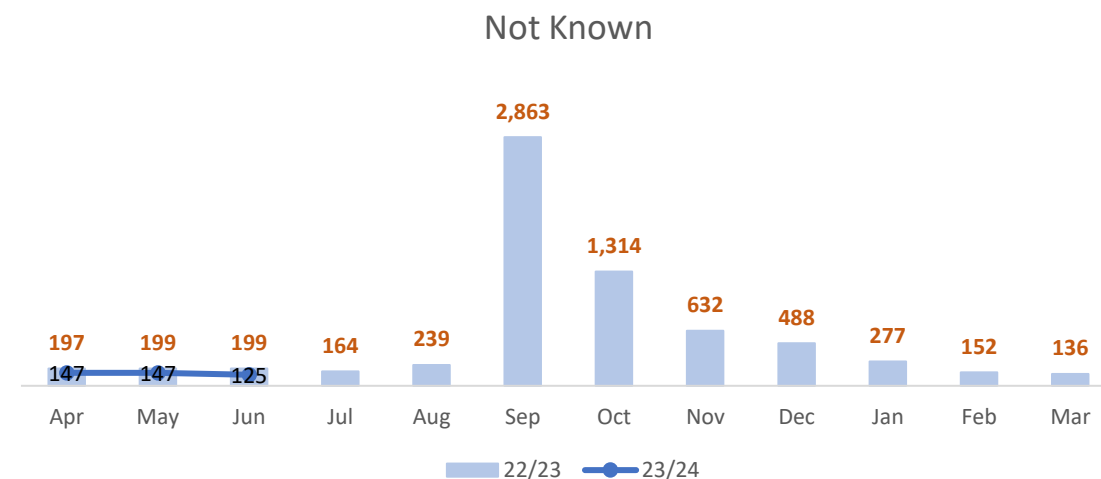
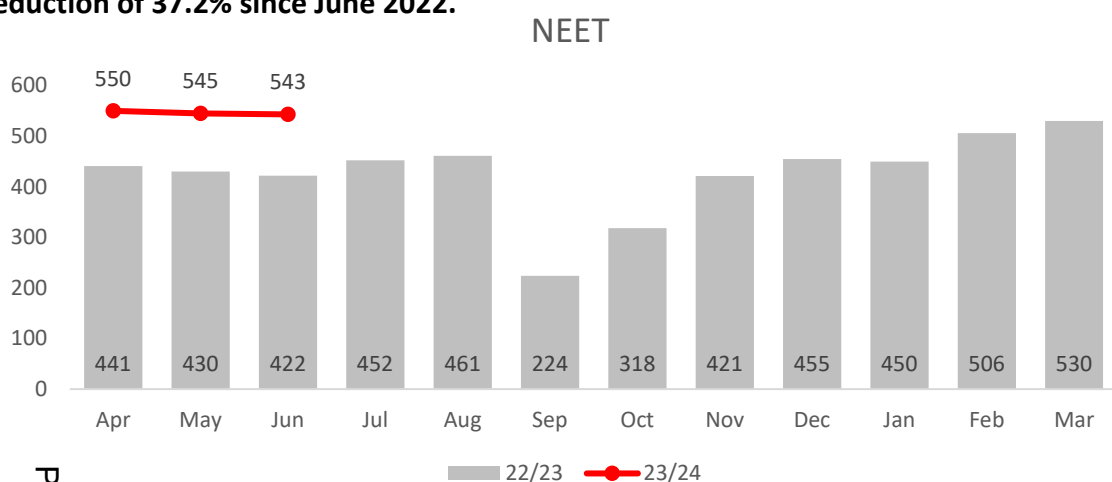
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The chart below showing the decile analysis of gross weekly income for residents and workplace indicates that residents are paid less in each decile of weekly gross income. The largest disparity in weekly gross income between 'resident' and 'workplace' is found in the 80 percentile, where those in the 'resident' category are paid 24.0% less.

Resident & Workplace Decile Analysis, Full-Time Weekly Gross Pay, Manchester, 2022 (p)



In June 2023 there were 543 16–17-year-olds resident in Manchester who were NEET, an increase of 28.7% compared with June 2022. The size of the cohort of 16–17-year-olds increased by 7.7% over the same period, and the overall proportion of 16–17-year-olds categorised as NEET rose from 3.3% to 3.9%. The number of 'Not Knowns' in June 2023 was 125, a substantial reduction of 37.2% since June 2022.



June 2022 Cohort size
12,786

NEET
422 (3.3%)

Not Known
199 (1.6%)

Combined
621 (4.9%)

Category	16 Yrs	17 Yrs	Total
Participation in education and training	94.9%	89.1%	92.1%
Meeting the Duty	95.3%	89.4%	92.5%
Participating in RPA compliant education and training	94.7%	88.9%	91.9%
Working towards meeting the duty	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Temporary break from Learning	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Not Known	23	102	125
Not Known %	0.3%	1.5%	0.9%
In Learning	6,728	5,929	12,657
In Learning %	94.9%	89.1%	92.1%
Actual NEET	217	326	543
Actual NEET %	3.1%	4.9%	3.9%
Combined NEET and Unknown	240	428	668
Combined NEET and Unknown %	3.4%	6.4%	4.9%

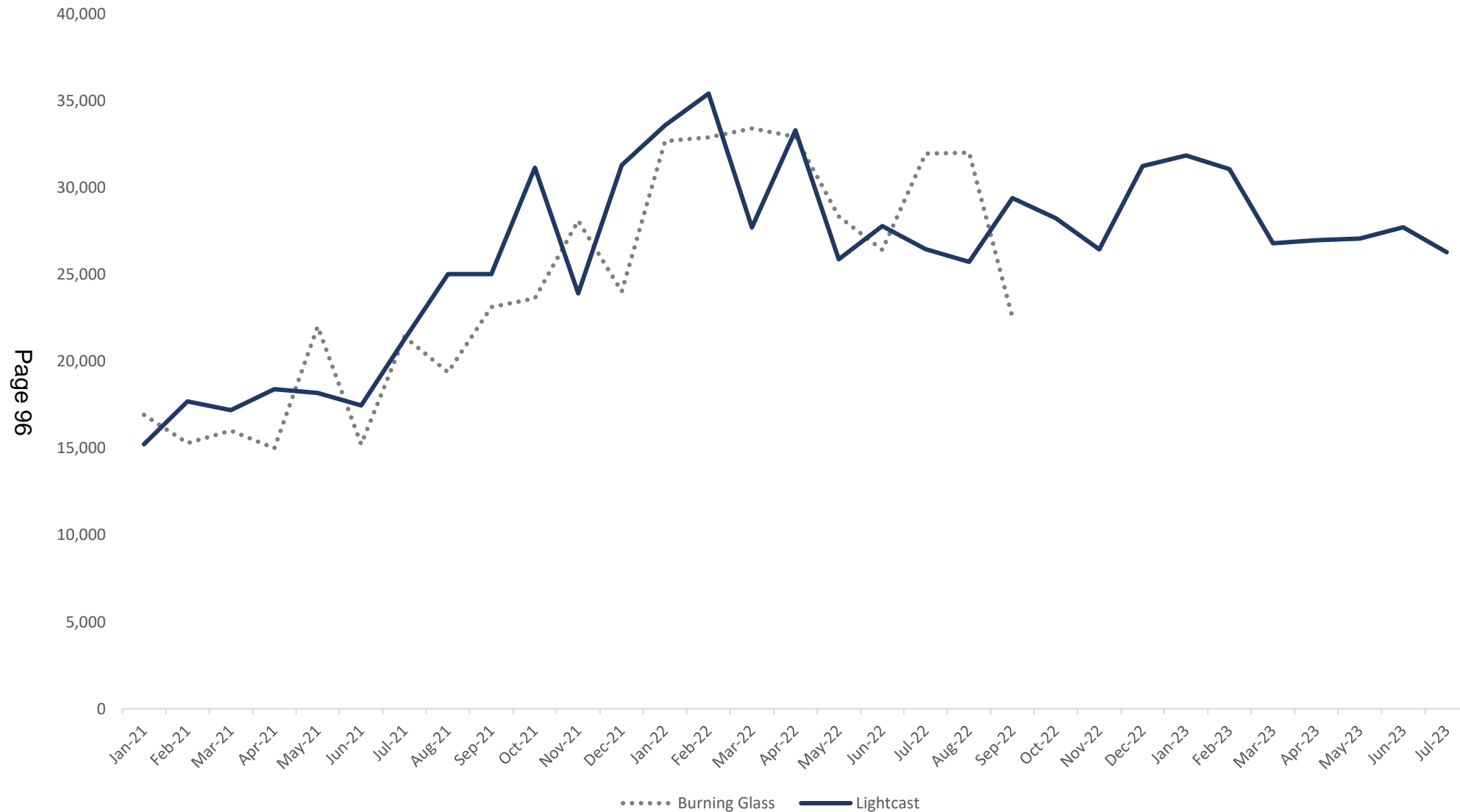
June 2023 Cohort size
13,775

NEET
543 (3.9%)

Not Known
125 (0.9%)

Combined
668 (4.9%)

The monthly job postings in Manchester declined by 5.2% between June 2023 and July 2023. Compared to July 2022, job postings have marginally reduced by 0.5%.



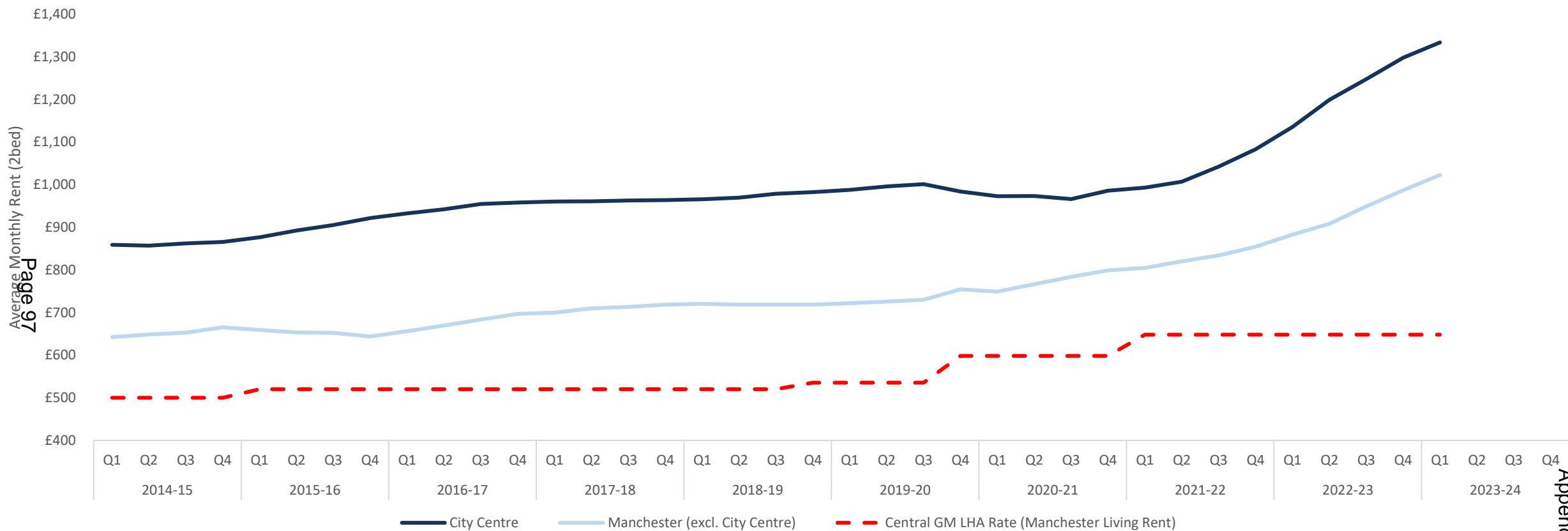
Unique job postings in July 2023:

26,297

% change in monthly job posting vs previous month (June 2023):

-5.2%

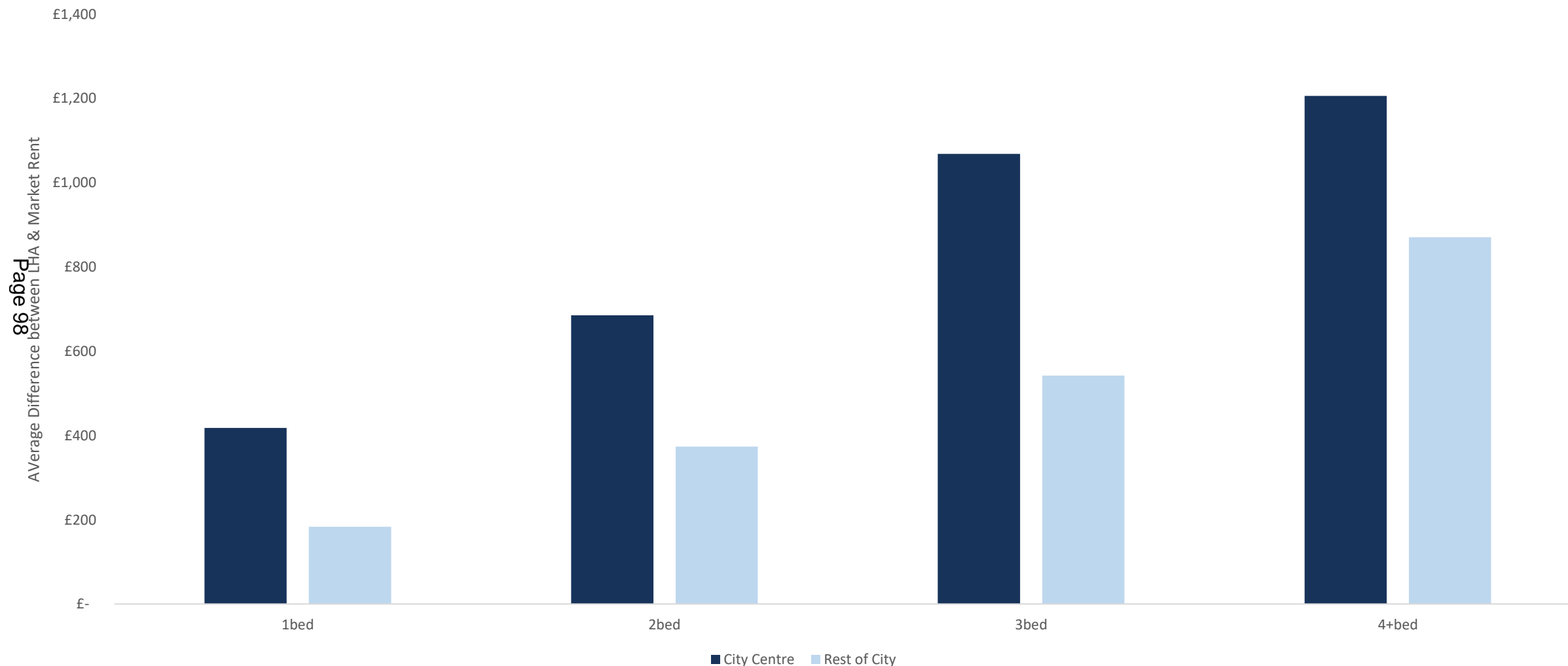
Sustained demand continuing to increase rents away from the level set by the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) – affordability pressures exacerbated by announcement that freeze on LHA is to remain in place throughout 2023-24



City Centre
2Bed Rent
£1,333
Quarterly Change
2.8%

Rest of City
2Bed Rent
£1,023
Quarterly Change
3.6%

Gap between market rents & LHA larger for larger homes – average rents in 4+ bed properties £1,206 higher than LHA in the city centre & £871 across the rest of the city.

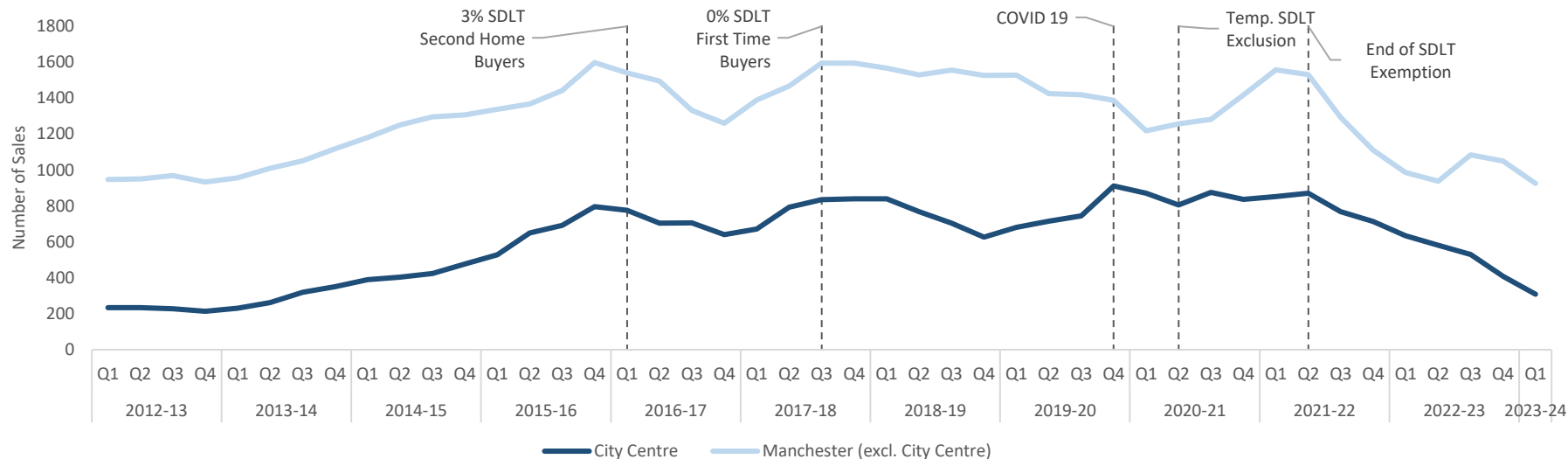


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Average Difference between LHA & Market Rent

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*It should be noted that not all rental data is included within this data set. This is because the data comes solely from properties listed for rent on Rightmove, and it does not include rental properties that are let through the informal market.

Sales market activity is at its lowest point at any time in the last decade, this is linked to a slowdown in completions – new build sales are almost 80% lower in the city centre & over 90% across the rest of the city compared to 2020-21



City Centre Quarterly Change*

-24.19%

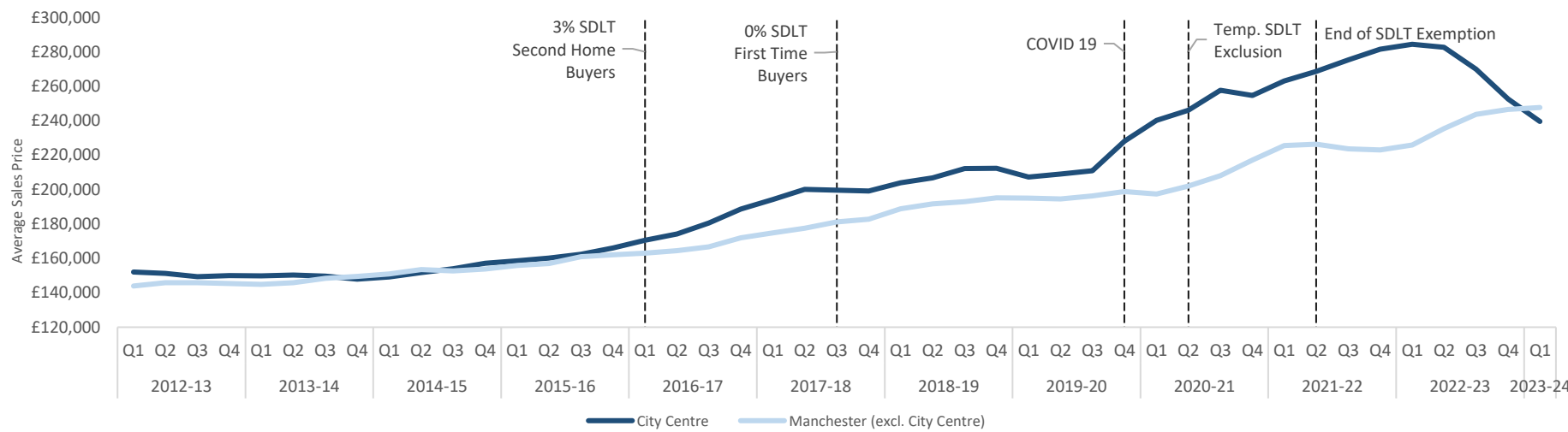
Manchester (excl. City Centre) Quarterly Change*

-11.21%

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* Large numbers of sales are backdated in future releases so these figures are expected to increase in future updates

Average sales prices in the city centre dropping due to lower value secondary sale market making up a larger proportion of activity than in previous years – despite prices for both secondary sales & new build continuing to increase



City Centre Average Sales Price

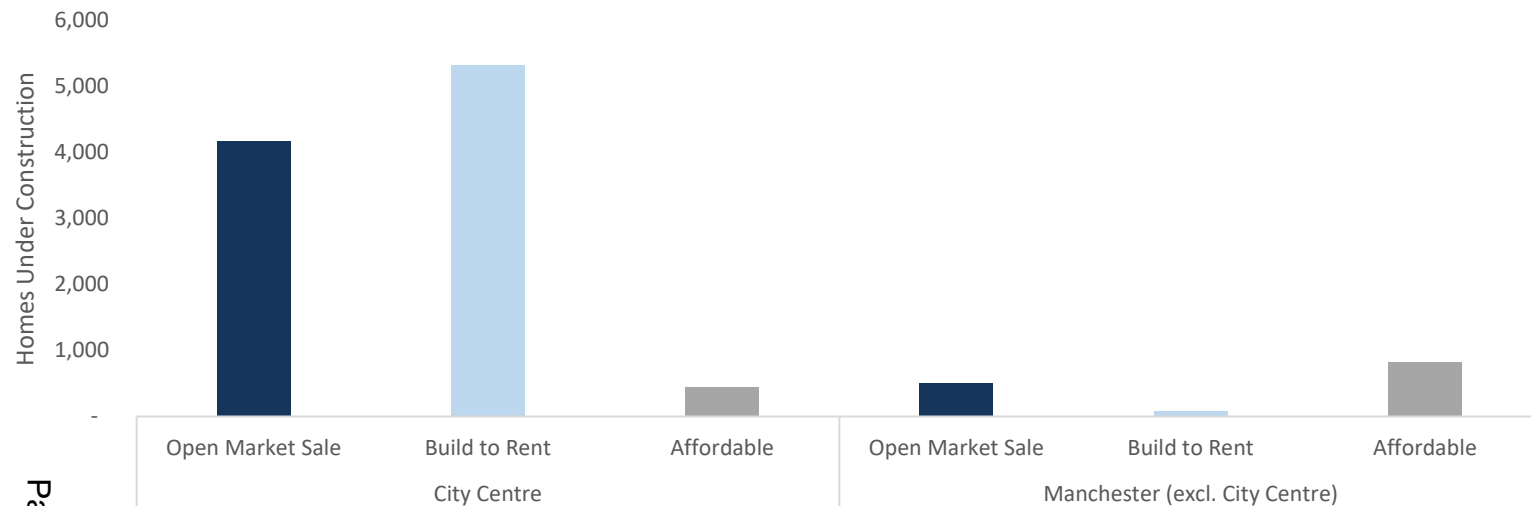
£239,538

Manchester (excl. City Centre) Average Sales Price

£247,608

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Over 12,000 homes under construction across the city (10,460 in the city centre) – including over 1,300 affordable homes*



City Centre Homes Under Construction

10,459

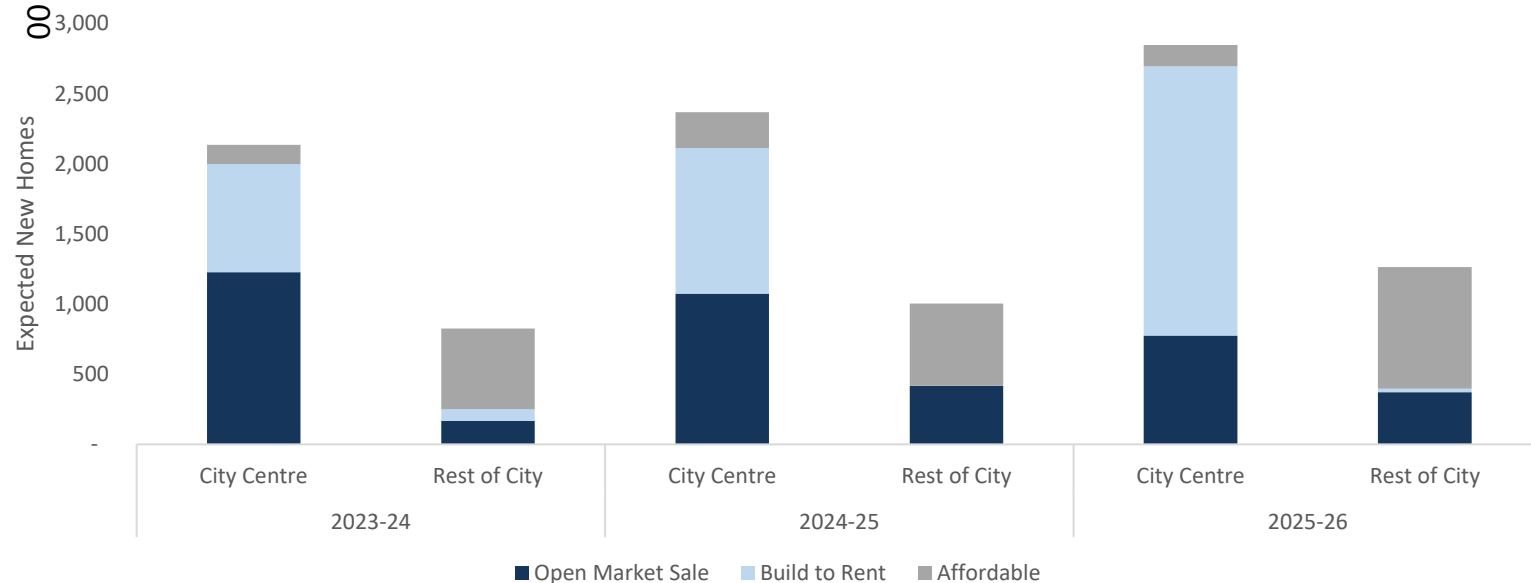
Rest of City Homes Under Construction

1,683

Affordable Homes Under Construction

1,310

Pipeline continuing to recover following slight drop off in completions in 2022-23 – almost 3,000 completions expected in 2023-24



Expected Completions – 2023-24

2,958

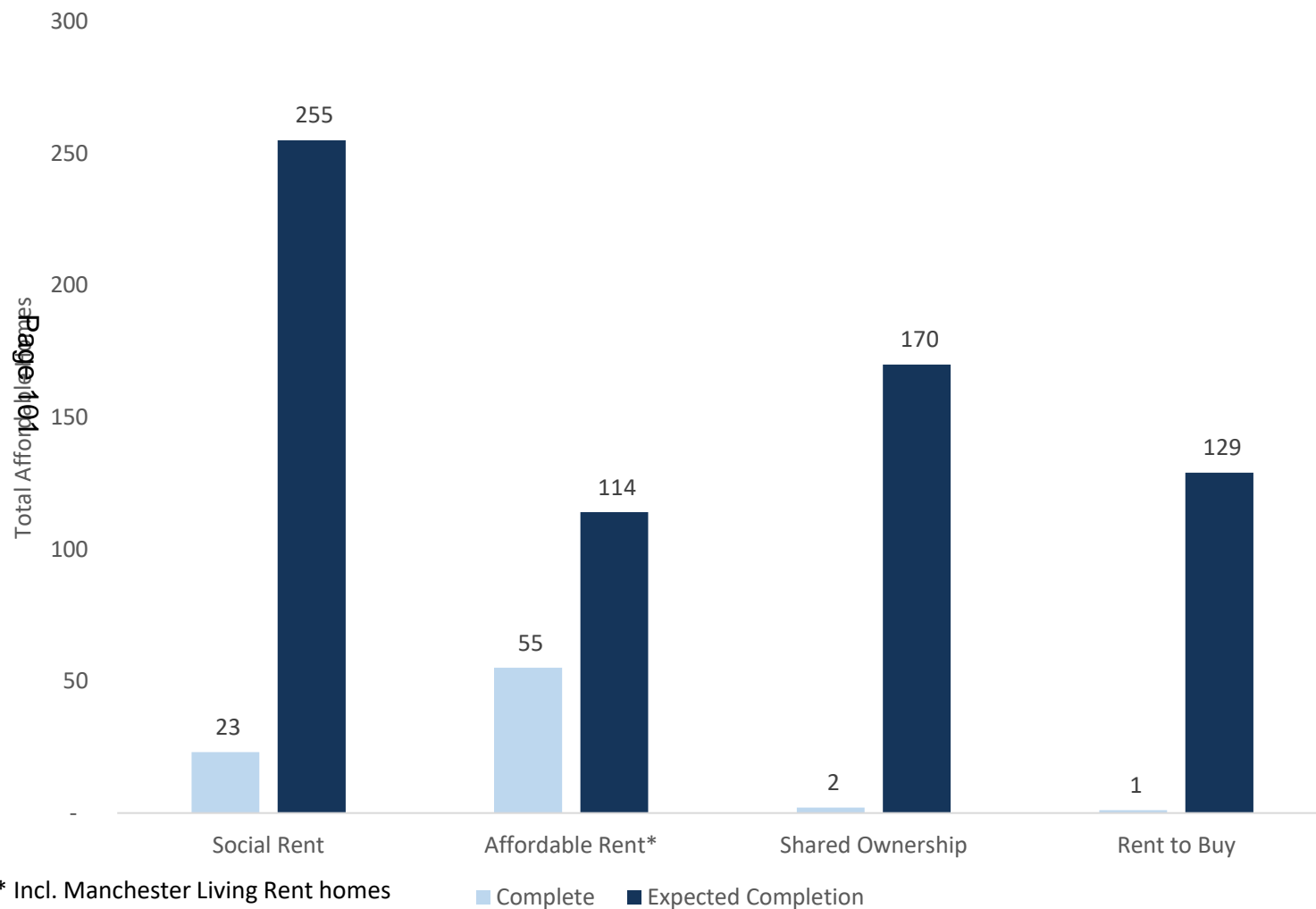
Expected Completions – 2024-25

3,372

Expected Completions – 2025-26

4,110

749 new affordable homes expected to complete in 2023-24 (of which 81 have already been built) - evidence of a shift towards medium & larger schemes including first new build affordable city centre schemes



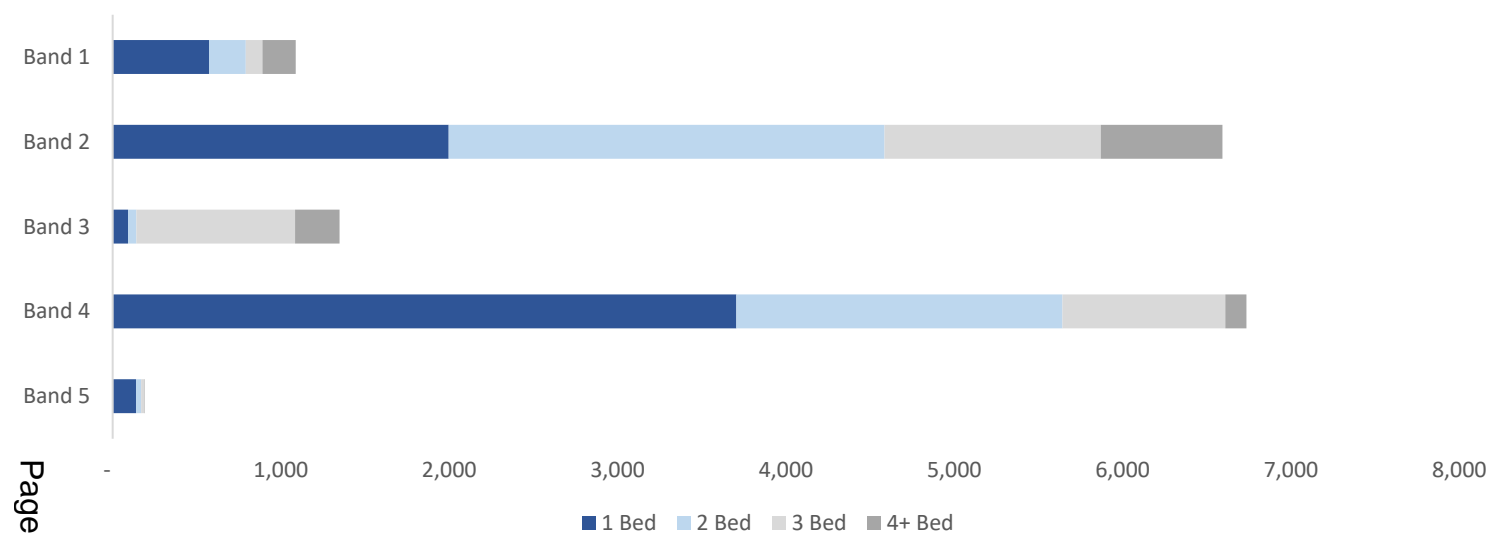
	2023-24 Homes	2023-24 %	2022-23 %
One Bedroom	190	25.4%	27.1%
Two Bedrooms	380	50.7%	41.8%
Three Bedrooms	139	18.6%	21.8%
Four+ Bedrooms	40	5.3%	9.3%

City Centre	93	12.4%	0.5%
Rest of City	656	87.6%	99.5%

Small Site	30	4.0%	29.4%
Medium Site	381	50.9%	39.7%
Large Site	338	45.1%	30.9%

Small sites – Under 25 homes, Medium sites – 25-75 homes & Large sites – Over 75 homes

A snapshot of the figures show that the majority of households in Housing Need continue to require 2 or more bedrooms. Between the April 2023 snapshot and the July 2023 snapshot there has been a 4.8% increase in the number of housing applicants.



Applicants in Priority Bands 1-3 (In Housing Need)

9,029

Proportion of Applicants in Housing Need Requiring 2+ Beds

69%

Source: Manchester Move
Data released: 28/07/2023 Next Updated: August 2023

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Total Right to Buys (2022-23)

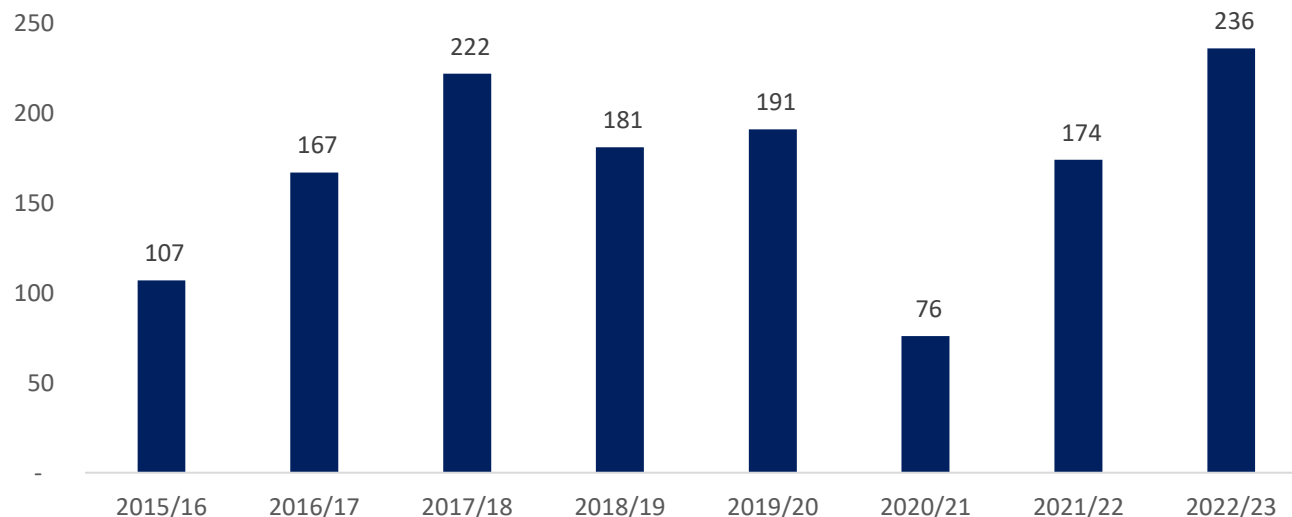
236

Amount in the Housing Affordability Fund

£9.31m

**No new data is available for the Right to Buy data at present.*

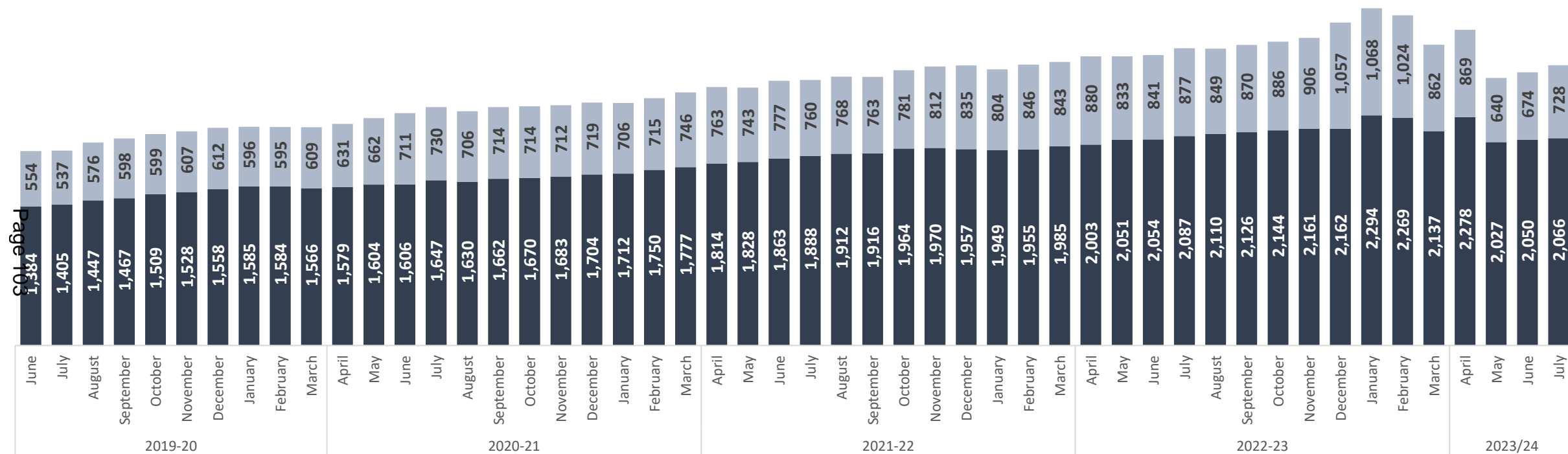
Right to Buys recovered to pre-Covid levels



Source: MCC Housing Operations
Data released: 24/04/2023 Next Updated: 24/07/2023

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Figures for July 2023 show that in the last 12 months the total number of families and single person households in Temporary Accommodation has decreased by 1.0%. Between April 2023 and July 2023 there has been a 9.3% decline in the number of families, a 16.2% decline in the number of singles and a decline of 11.2% in the total Temporary Accommodation.



Families in TA
(July 23)

2,066

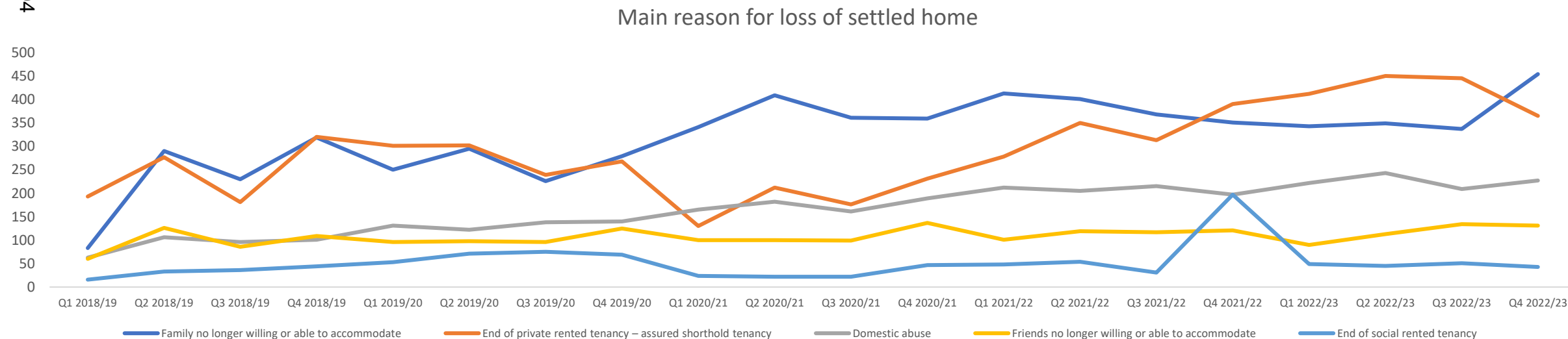
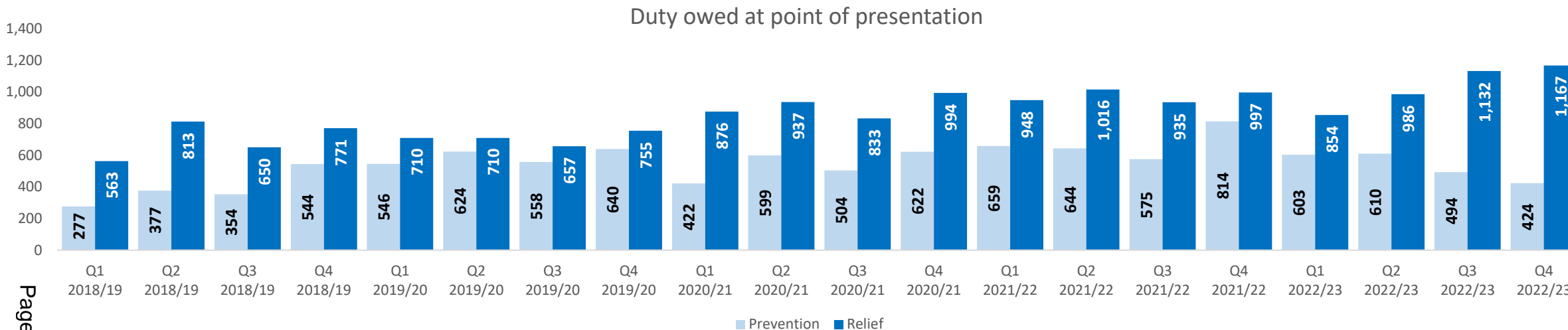
(-5.7% annual change)

Single Person Households in TA
(July 23)

728

(-17.0% annual change)

In the first chart the increase in instances of placing people who are homeless in relief seen over the previous four quarters is attributed to a focus on quickly improving their situation. The service are moving to a greater focus on the prevention of homelessness, and it is anticipated that this will be reflected in future updates to this indicator. Currently the main reason recorded for the loss of a settled home is "Family no longer willing or able to accommodate".



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88,660m² of office space is currently on-site in the City Centre. Outside of the City Centre there is 53,481m² of on-site classed as Leisure.



Total Office Space Under Construction (Manchester)

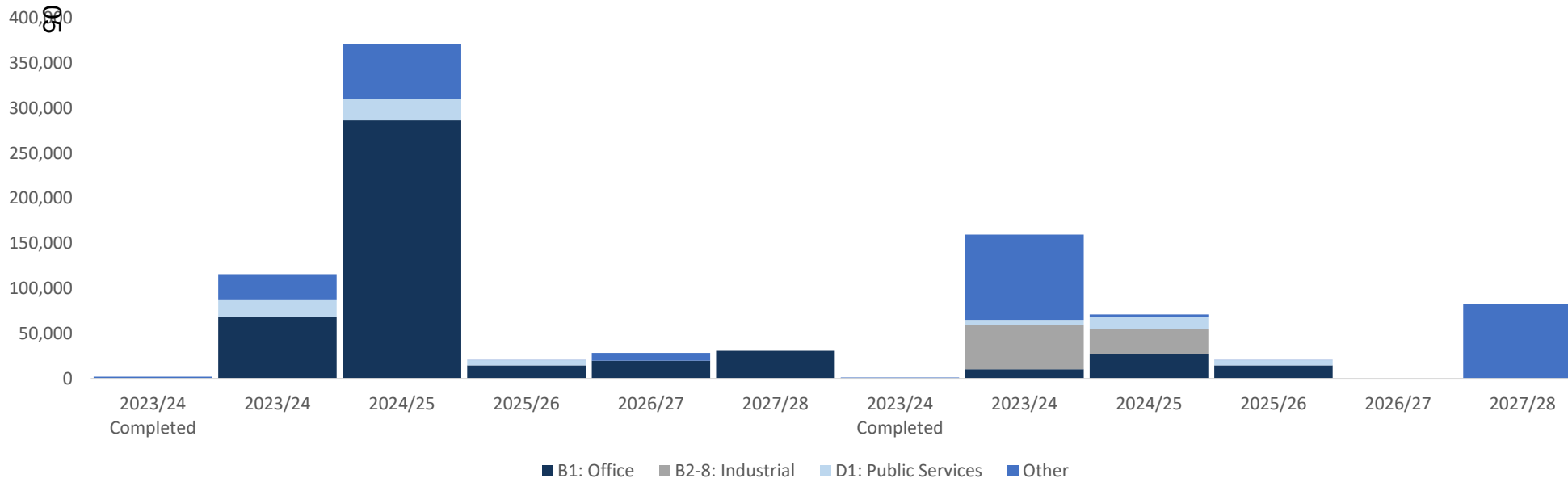
88,660m²

Total Leisure Space Under Construction (Manchester)

54,002m²

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Commercial Developments – Completions & Expected Completions (2023-24 – 2027-28)



Expected City Centre Completions (2023-24 – 2027-28)

567,665m²

Expected Rest of City Completions (2024-24 – 2027-28)

350,743m²

Expected City Centre Office Space Completions (2023-24 – 2027-28)

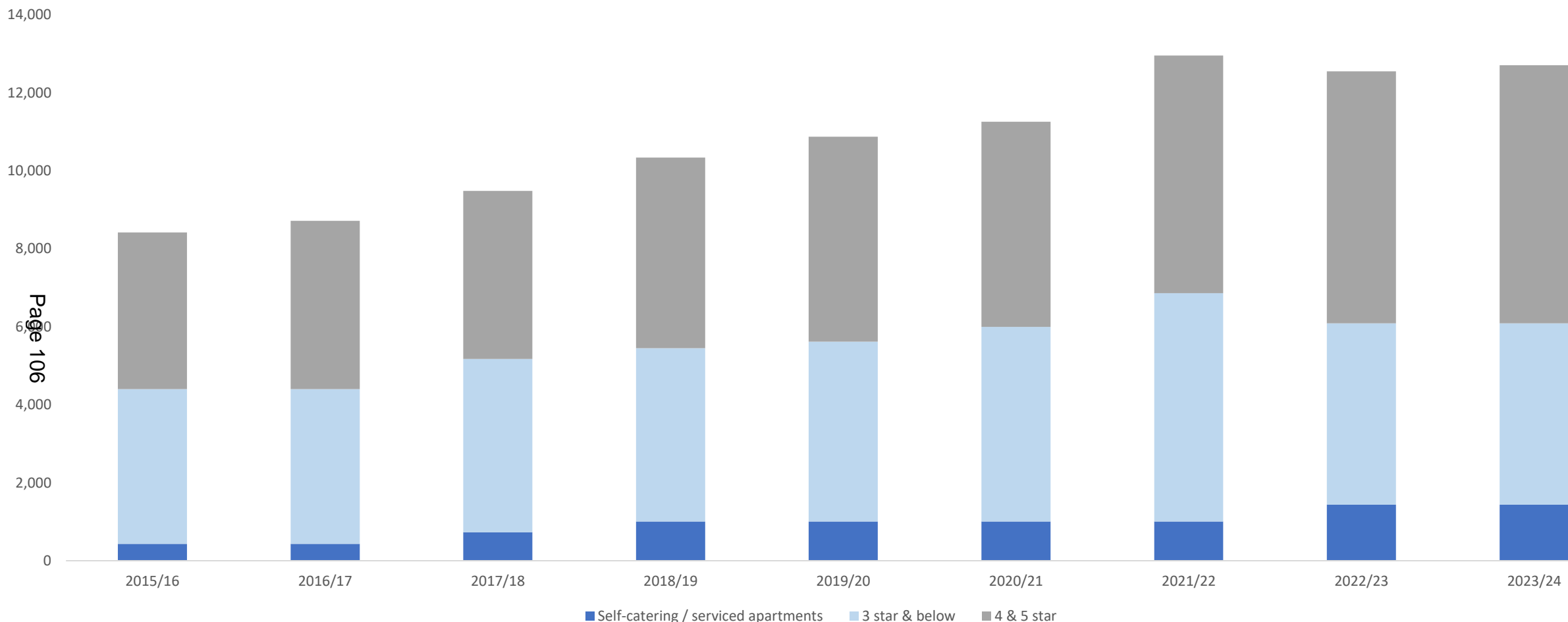
420,972m²

Expected Rest of City Office Completions (2023-24 – 2027-28)

42,104m²

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6,466 City Centre hotel rooms are classed as '4 and 5 star' accommodation, with the majority being 4 star. Manchester provides 46.3% of all the visitor accommodation stock rooms within Greater Manchester.



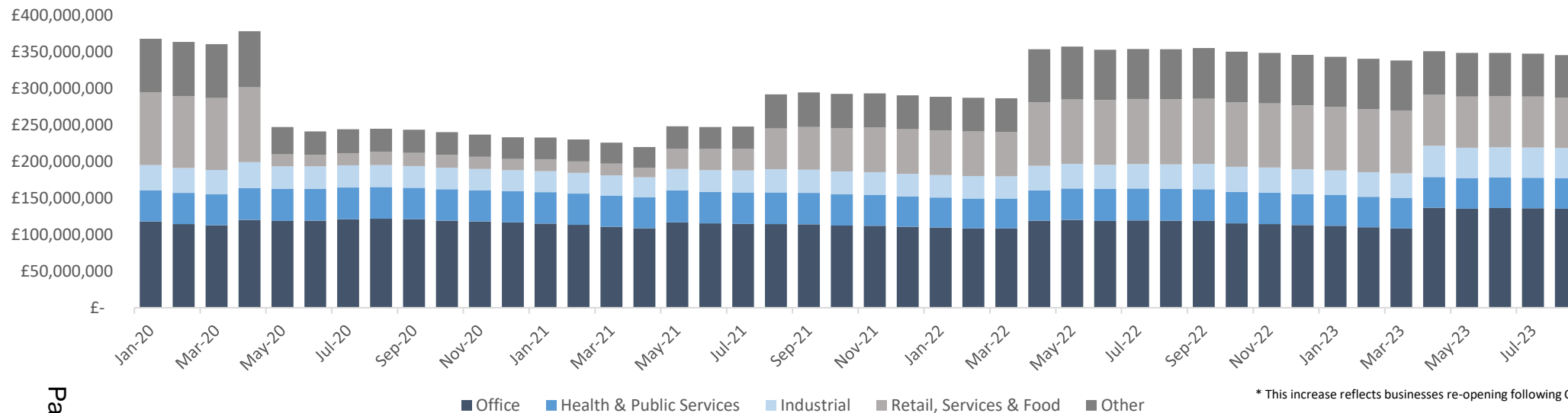
City Centre Hotel Rooms
Constructed 2023

435

City Centre Expected Completions
(Rooms) 2023 - Onwards

1,961

Total business rates charged decreased by £1.7m between July and August 2023. When comparing August 2022 with the latest figures, the amount of business rates charged is down £7.9m

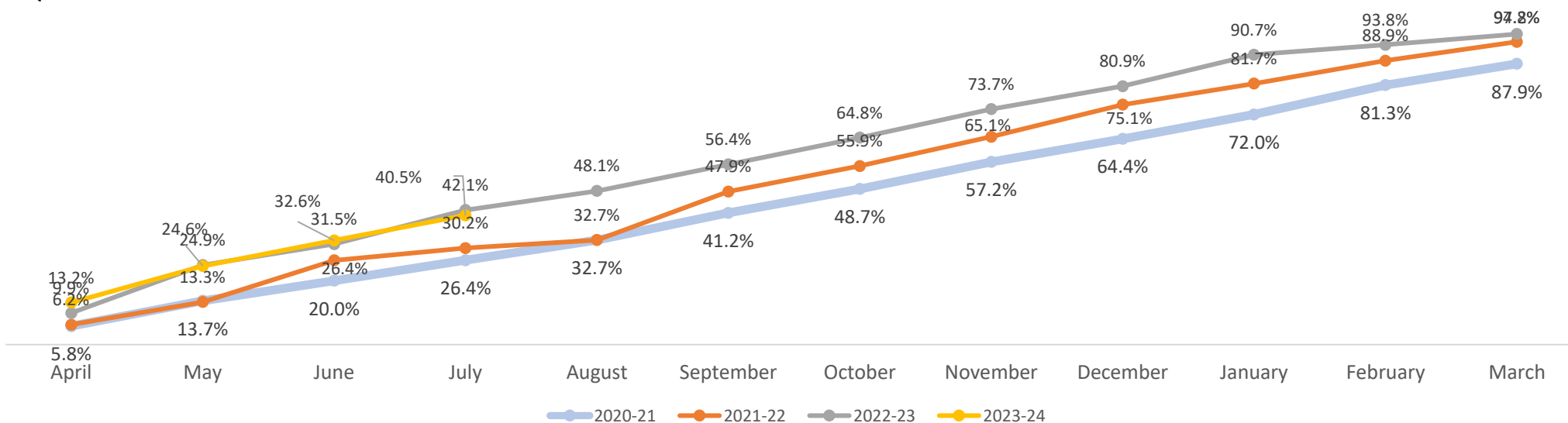


Total Annual Business Rates Charged (August):

£346.1m

* This increase reflects businesses re-opening following COVID and business rates relief slowly being wound down

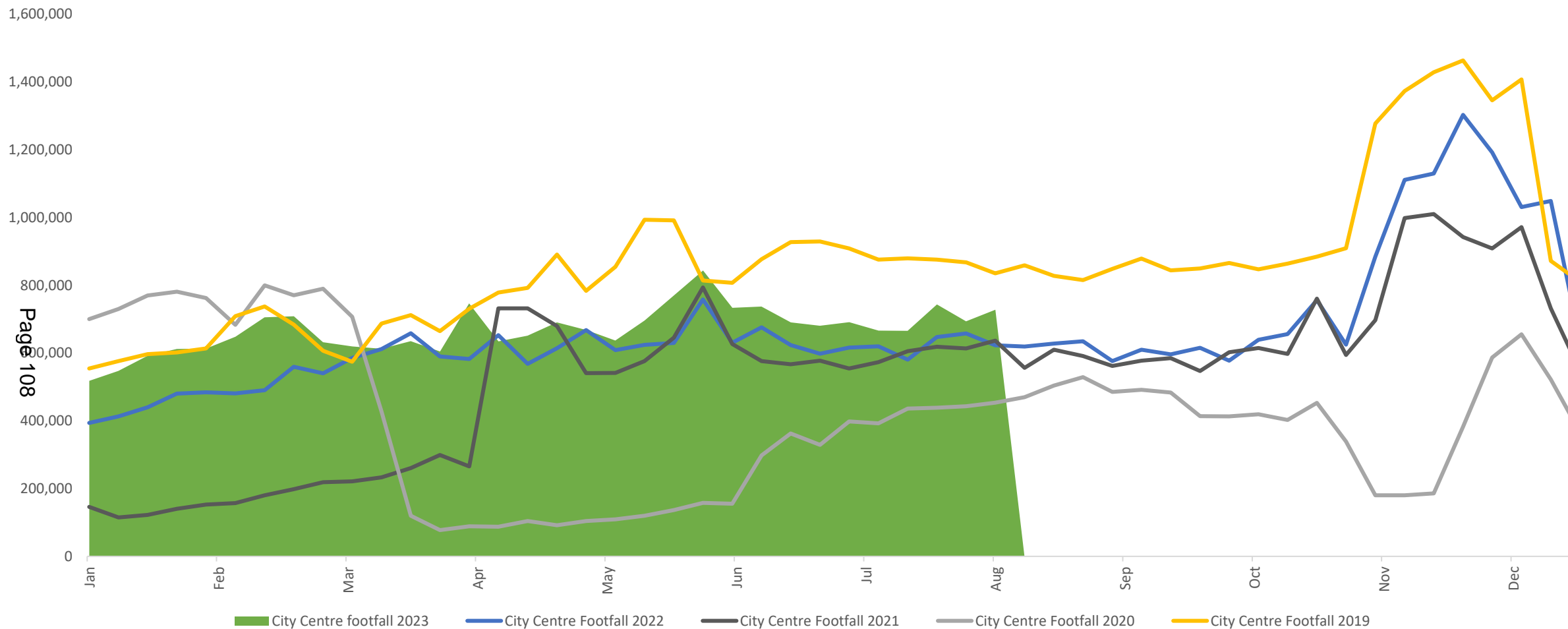
Business revenue collection rate is currently at 40.5% as of July 2023-24. This is below the rate of collection at the same point last year: 42.1%.



Total Collection Rate 2023-24 (July):

40.5%

City Centre footfall in the first week of August was 727,551, an increase of 4.9% on the previous week. Compared with the same point in 2022, footfall in the City Centre is markedly higher though is yet to return to 2019 (baseline) levels.



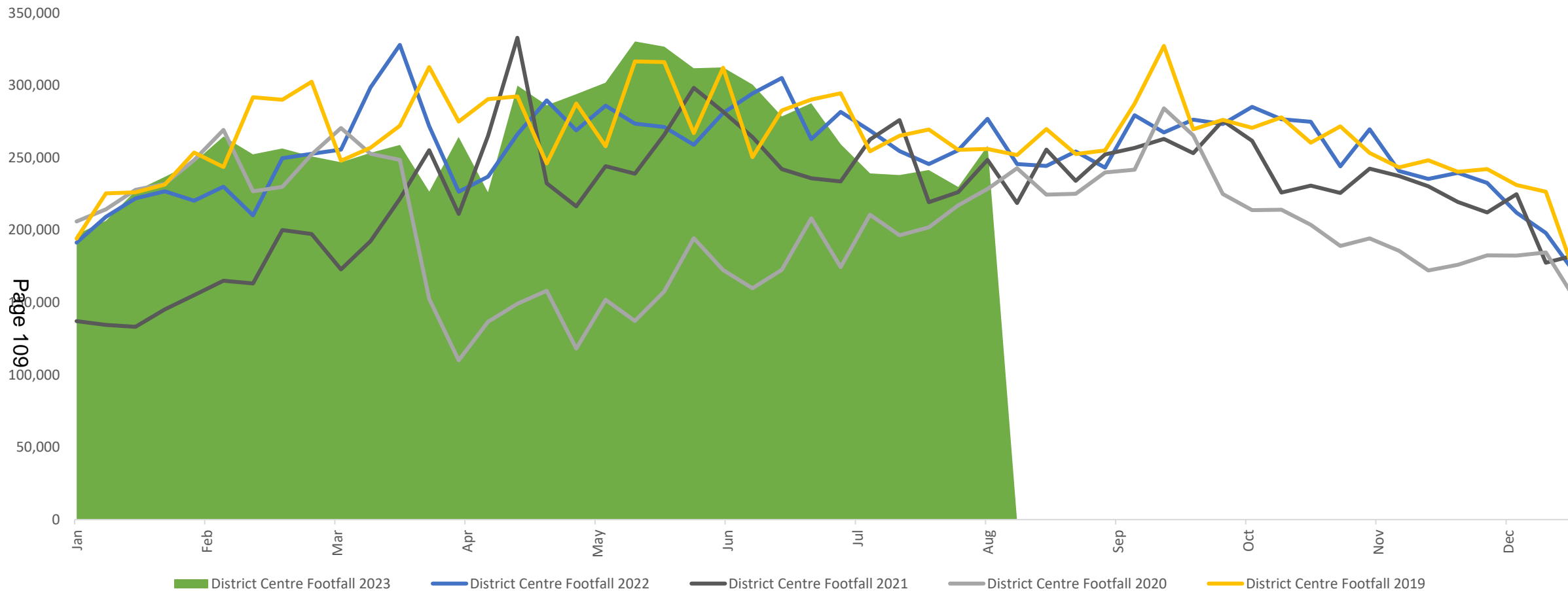
Source: Springboard /CityCo
 Data released: 14/08/2023 Next Updated: 21/08/2023

City Centre* Footfall
 (w/s 6th August):

Change v 2022	Change v 2019
16.78%	-12.89%

* City Centre data on Market St, Exchange Square, St Ann's Square & King St
 ** District Centres data on Blackley, Cheetham Hill, Chorlton, Fallowfield, Gorton, Harpurhey, Levenshulme, Northenden, Rusholme & Withington

District Centre footfall rose in the first week of August, with 258,287, this was an increase of 12.4% against the last week of July 2023. Despite this rise district centre footfall is below where it was at the same point in 2022 and is slightly above where it was at the same point in 2019.



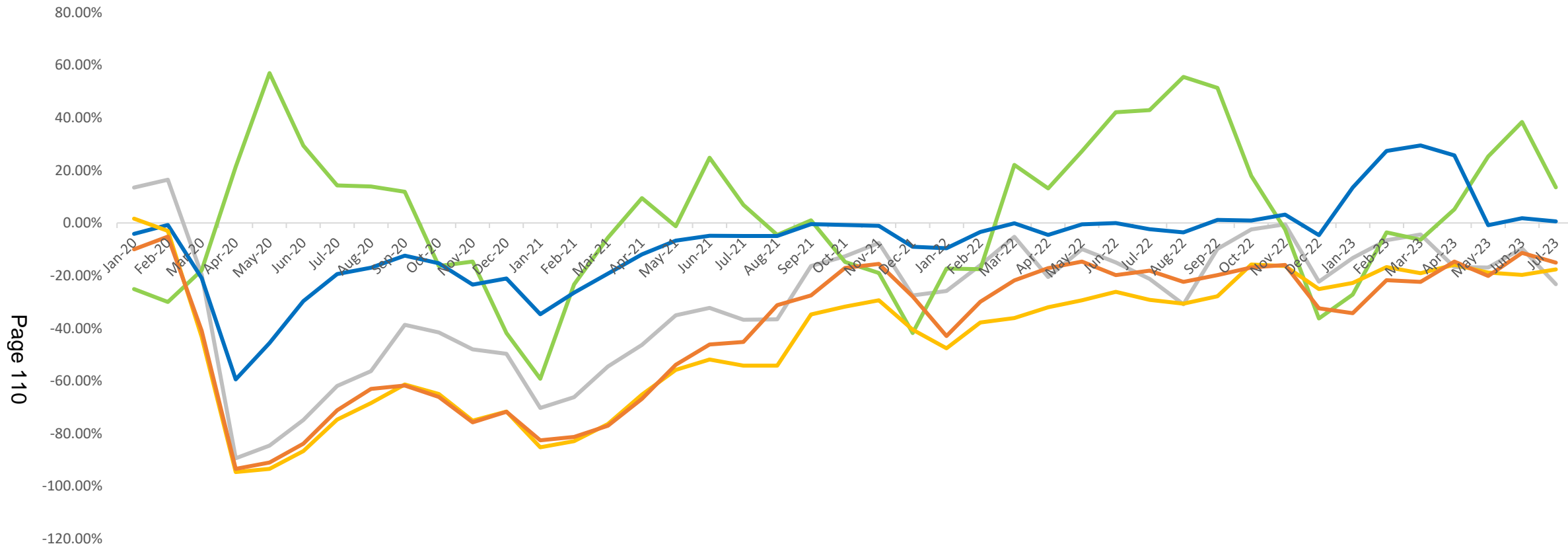
Source: Springboard /CityCo
Data released: 14/08/2023 Next Updated: 21/08/2023

District Centres Footfall**
(w/s 7th August):



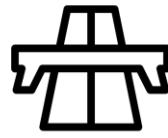
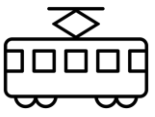
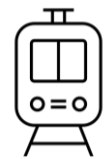
Change v 2022	Change v 2019
-6.72%	0.89%

* City Centre data on Market St, Exchange Square, St Ann's Square & King St
** District Centres data on Blackley, Cheetham Hill, Chorlton, Fallowfield, Gorton, Harpurhey, Levenshulme, Northenden, Rusholme & Withington

Except for Highways and Cycling, journeys by all other modes of transport have declined over the month of July 2023 in comparison with the 2019 baseline. Cycling has trended upwards since spring; however there has been a decline between June and July 2023, perhaps due to the adverse weather conditions experienced over that period.



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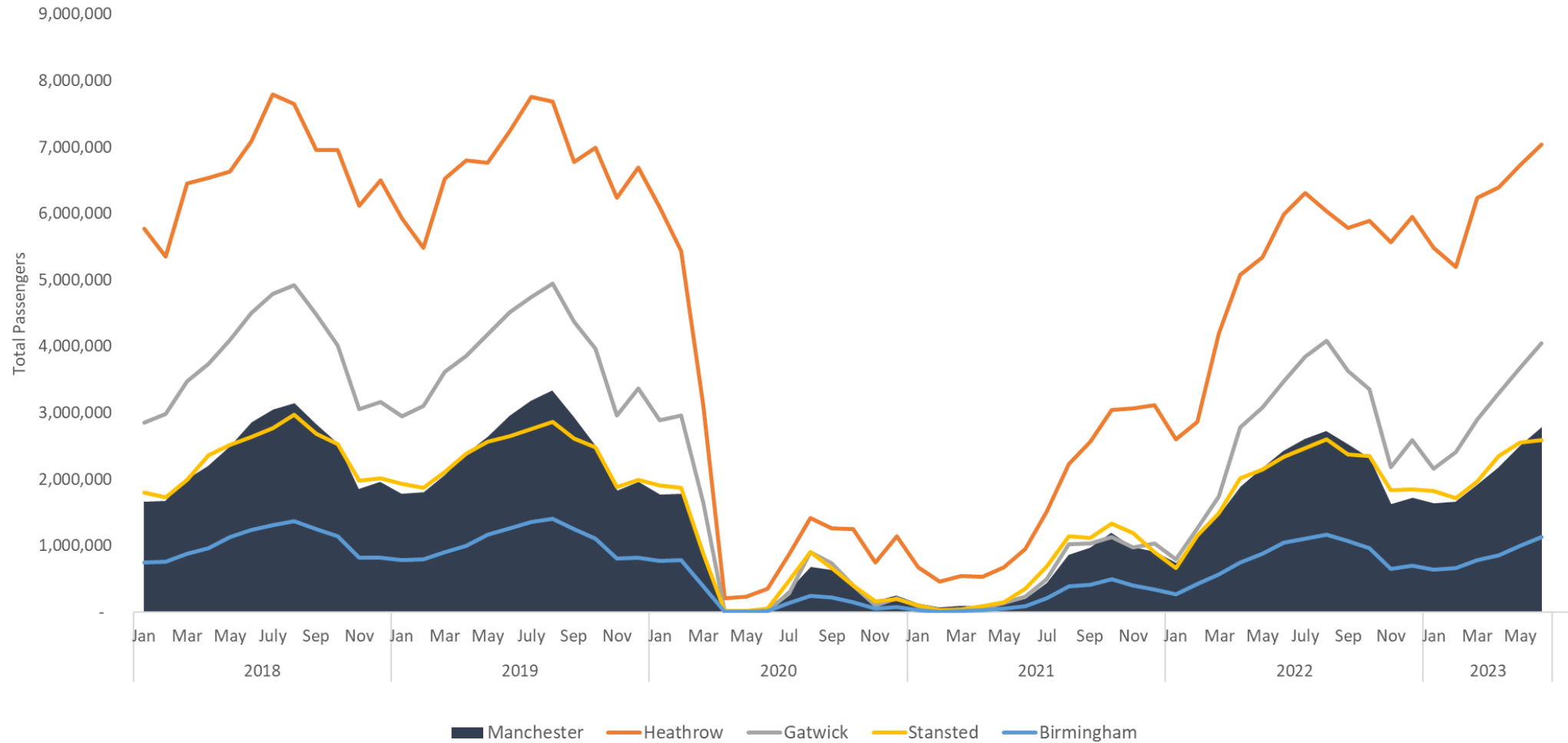
— Bus	— Cycling	— Highway	— Metrolink	— Rail
				
Bus	Cycling	Highways	Metrolink	Rail
-23%	14%	1%	-18%	-15%

* Rail data from Manchester Piccadilly

Manchester saw an increase of 15.1% in the number of airport passengers between May 2023 and June 2023. Over the same period only Birmingham airport saw a larger percentage increase than Manchester. In comparison to figures from June 2022, Manchester airport has seen a 15.0% increase in the number of passengers.

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Manchester Airport Passengers (May)

2,505,927

Monthly Change (April - May)

15.1%

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