

Indicators and IRF Objectives Matrix

annex one

Policy/ Progress Direction	Reference in RMR	Indicator	IRF Indicator	Problematic indicators*	Data to date
Chapter Two: Quality of life in Town & Country					
Q1: Urban areas should be the prime focus for new development and redevelopment.	No. 1	Amount of derelict and vacant land (hectares) in urban areas	10a		2004: 3,967 hectares
	No. 2	Amount of empty properties	10a		2004: 528 hectares
	No. 3	Amount and proportion of land available for development in urban areas	None		2004/05: Housing=50% (97,932 homes) Commercial & Leisure=50% (822 hectares)
	No. 4	Proportion of developments completed in urban areas	None		2004/05: Housing=14,896 homes or 65% Commercial & Leisure=732,420 sq m or 76%
	No. 5	Proportion of commercial & industrial floorspace built on previously developed land-by local authority	None		2004/05: 55%
Q3: New development, particularly housing, should make more efficient use of land.	No. 6	Density of additional dwellings completed	None		2004-2005: 38.8 homes per hectare
Q5: The region's existing network of larger town centres should be the focus for major retail, leisure and office developments, to support an urban renaissance, promote social inclusion and encourage more sustainable patterns of development.	No. 7	Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure respectively in town centres	None		6% of gross developments (A1, B1 and D2)
Q7: A multi-purpose countryside should be secured and where necessary investment and renewal in rural areas should be encouraged. The quality and character of the rural environment should be maintained and enhanced while securing necessary change to meet economic and social needs of local people and visitors. Special consideration should be given to the economic and social needs of Rural Priority Areas.	No. 8	Proportion of rural households with access to key services	None		2004 Percentage households at 0-2km distance from: Banks 35%, Cashpoints 58.3%, Secondary schools 25.8%
Q8: Achieve a more equitable, locally based provision of services (education and health, recreation, leisure, transport, cultural facilities) in rural areas.	No. 9	Percentage of people who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live	7a	Last update 2004	40% very good-2004
		Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously		Data availability	
		Percentage of people who had carried out any of a specified list of actions, unpaid, for someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months		Data availability	
		Percentage of people who have received any of a specified list of actions, unpaid, by someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months		Data availability	
		Engagement in cultural activity by all target groups, for example young people, or by geographic area		Data availability	
Q2: The Quality of Life in urban areas, including suburban areas, should be raised through significant improvement to the urban environment, making urban areas more attractive places in which to live, work, shop, spend leisure time and invest, thus helping to counter trends to more dispersed patterns of residence and travel.	No. 10	Level of crime – rate per 100,000 population	6b		2004/2005: 9,000 recorded offences per 100,000 population
	No. 11	Worry about selected crime.			2004/05: Burglary 10%, Car Crime 13%, Violent Crime 13%.

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	No. 12	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay Number of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and Countryside Stewardship (CS) schemes. Access to and the use of the countryside	14c None 14b	 Data not collected annually Existing data patchy-problem of definition of the indicator	2005=133
Q6: Health, education and other social considerations and infrastructure requirements need to be taken into account fully in development planning throughout the region.	No. 13	Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)	None		2004=92
	No. 14	Mortality from circulatory disease	3a		2003=93
	No. 15	Mortality from cancer	3a		2003=94
	No. 16	Mortality from coronary heart disease	None		2003: All=89, Male=89, Female=88
	No. 17	Mortality by accidents	3a		2003=93
	No. 18	Mortality by suicide	3a		2001-03=8.4 per 100,000 Population
	No. 19	Infant mortality rate	3b		2004=3.9 per 1,000 births
	No. 20	Life expectancy by gender, South East	3d		2002-2004: Male: 77.81; Female: 81.85
	No. 21	Under 18 conceptions	3c		2003=33.0 per 1,000 females aged 15-17
Chapter Three: Environmental Strategy and the Countryside					
E1: Priority should be given to protecting areas designated at international or national level either for their intrinsic nature conservation value, their landscape quality or their cultural importance.	No. 22	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Hectares)	13b		2005: 44.96% Favourable 27.52 Unfavourable recovering
	No. 23	Number and area of designated sites damaged/destroyed by development		Data patchy	2002/03: 3.24 Hectares 2004/05: 4.758 Hectares
E2: The region's biodiversity should be maintained and enhanced with positive action to achieve the targets set out in national and local biodiversity action plans through planning decisions and other measures.	No. 24	Indicators are under development to reflect the conservation status of key habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans have been established	None	Data not available for all the key priority habitats	See table in RMR05
	No. 25	Extent of ancient woodland	13d	Not updated	2002: 131,128 hectares
	No. 26	Population of wild birds	13a		2003: Farmland species 88 Woodland species 89
E7: Local authorities should work with the Environment Agency and others to play a positive part in pollution control and encourage measures to improve air quality.	No. 27	Days when air pollution is moderate or high (rural and urban) (IRF)	11a		Various sites data
Chapter Four: The Regional Economy and Social Deprivation					
RE1: The regional economy should be supported and further developed to ensure that it contributes fully to national growth and follows the principle of sustainable development.	No. 28	Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita	21a		2003: £17,565 per head
		Labour productivity performance of the South East against other high-performing regions in Europe and the world.	21b	Date not updated annually	2003: 25.6% 2004: N/A
RE2: Human resource development should be recognised as a central component in harnessing and promoting future economic success in the region and access to job opportunities should be improved for those currently disadvantaged in the labour market.	No. 29	Proportion of people of working age in employment	20a		2005: 78.8%
	No. 30	Percentage change in work-place based employment	20d		1999-2004: 1.28%
	No. 31	Number of people claiming un-employment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	20b		July 2005: 8,claimants
	No. 32	Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses	20c		2004: 0.04%
	No. 33	Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs A*-C or NVQ equivalent)	5a	Data only available for 16-19 year olds	2003-04: 36.4%
	No. 34	Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	5b		2004/05=48.6%
	No. 35	Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	5c	Data not updated annually	Various

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RE7: In order to address strategic spatial inequalities around the region, local and regional partners should give particular attention to actively supporting economic regeneration and renewal including inward investment in Priority Areas for Economic Regeneration.	No. 36	Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits	4b		2005: average 1.4%
	No. 37	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	4e	Data not updated annually	Data not updated annually-Data not available at SOA level
	No. 38	Household income in rural areas	4d		2004: Rural (2004)= £ 347 Mixed (2004)=£ 380 Urban (2004)= £ 379
	No. 39	Proportion of the population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country	4a	Data not updated annually	2004:5.4% 2005: not available
	No. 40	Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households, average of SOAs in the South East	22a	Data not updated annually	2004:14% 2005: not available
		Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age, in employment		Data not updated annually-Data not available at SOA level	2001: 55.5% 2005: not available
	No. 41	Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than one year			2005:1,610 claimants in October or 0.57% working age population
		Proportion of young people (18-42 year olds) in the most deprived areas, in full time education or employment	22c	Data not updated annually-Data not available at SOA level	2001: 79.1% 2005: data not available
		Percentage change in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas	22d	Data not updated annually-Data not available at SOA level	2005: data not available
	RE10: Economic diversity should be encouraged, facilitating small and medium enterprises, and supporting the growth of a variety of economic sectors, including manufacturing.	No. 42	Output of businesses by sector	None	
No. 43		Proportion of employment by business sector	None		2005: Highest in distribution, hotels and restaurants
No. 44		Average annual increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) per worker for manufacturing and the knowledge sectors	23a	GVA data not available for knowledge sectors	Manufacturing: 2005: 5.55% Knowledge sectors 1998 to 2003=9.1%
No. 45		Value of manufacturing exports per head	23b		2002: £185.0 per head
RPG: Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation Policy: Policy TSR4, TSR6, TSR7. (N/A)	No. 46	Volume and value of tourism activity (by district)			2004: 48.5 million overnight visitor stays 2004: £3,006 million
	No. 47	Accommodation occupancy rates		Data not available	Not available
	No. 48	Volume of tourists arriving in the region via its international gateways		Data not available	Not available
		Participation rates in sports, cultural and arts activities		Data not available	Not available
	No. 49	Location and number of new regionally significant sporting facilities/venues		Data not available	Not available
	No. 50	Location and number of new, regionally significant visitor attractions		Data not available	Not available
		Number of regionally significant visitor attractions with visitor management plans		Data not available	Not available
		Number of regionally significant visitor attractions with visitor management plans		Data not available	Not available
No. 51	Location and number of new hotel bedrooms		Data not available	Not available	

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Chapter Five: Housing					
H1: To provide sufficient housing. These levels of provision should be reviewed before 2006 in the light of monitoring, urban capacities studies and studies of potential growth areas.	No. 52	Number of net additional dwellings completed			2004/05: 31,900
H2: Development Plans should make sufficient provision for net additional dwellings.	No. 53	Number of net additional homes completed per annum in RPG housing provision area	None		Various
H3: The adequacy of this level of housing provision and distribution should be reviewed by regular monitoring of key indicators, in accordance with the guidance set out in PPG3 (Housing) and PPS11 (Regional Spatial Strategies). The outcome of monitoring of these indicators should be reported in the Regional Planning Bodies' annual monitoring report and form the basis for decision on the timing of reviews of this guidance.	No. 54	Total formally identified land supply	None		2004/05: 231,985 dwellings
H4: To widen choice and opportunity by providing sufficient affordable housing.	No. 55	Number of affordable dwellings provided.	None	Different sources of data	In 2004/05, 6,708 Grant-Funded Additional Affordable Housing
	No. 56	Ratio lower quartile house prices/lower quartile earnings			2004/05: 8.4
	No. 57	Number of households on the housing register	1d		2005: work in progress
	No. 58	Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	1e		2005: work in progress
H5: Full use to be made of opportunities for increasing dwelling provision through re-use of previously developed land.	No. 59	Proportion of dwellings completed on previously developed land	10a		2004-2005: 76%
	No. 60	Amount of previously developed land with planning permission for housing	None		2004-2005: 73%
Chapter Six: Regional Transport Strategy					
Targets					
Increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport (RTS)	No. 61	Mode of travel to work	15b		2004: Primary method: car
Reduce the rate of growth in car traffic (RTS)	No. 62	Mode of travel to school	None		2004: Primary method: Walk
To reduce the proportion of trips by car and to increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport (IRF)	No. 63	Kilometres travelled per person, per year, by mode	None		2003/2004: 12,419km (7,717miles)
Reduce private vehicle kilometres travelled (IRF)	No. 64	Level of road traffic			2004: Average daily motor vehicle flows, all roads: 5,000
Reduce regional traffic in the short to medium term, in line with the Government's national 10 Year Plan (that is, improving the ratio of traffic growth to GDP from 0.8:1 to 0.6:1 by 2010) (IRF). N/A					
Reduce deaths and injuries (RTS)	No. 65	Number of people killed and seriously injured (total and children) as the average for the current five years	None		2004: All people = 4,685 cases, Children = 440 cases
Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010 and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50% compared with the average in the period 1994-1998.					
Freight mode share by tonne/km	No. 66	Freight transport all modes	None	National data only	2004: Road, Rail, and Pipeline: 190 billion tonne/km

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Chapter Seven: Supply and Development of other Infrastructure-Water, Waste and Energy					
INF1: Development should be guided away from areas at risk or likely to be at risk in future from flooding, or where it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Existing flood defences should be protected where they continue to be relevant (in reducing flood risk).	No. 67	Number of properties at risk from flooding	2a		2005: 235,000 properties 715 planning permissions on grounds of flood defence or water quality
	No. 68	Number of planning permissions, by local authorities granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of floods defence or water quality New development with sustainable drainage installed	None 2b	Availability Data	Not available
INF2: New development should be located and its implementation planned in such a way as to allow for sustainable provision of water services and enable timely investment in sewage treatment and discharge systems to maintain the appropriate standard of water quality. Techniques to improve water efficiency and minimise adverse impacts on water resources, on the quality, regime, and ecology of rivers, and on groundwater, should be encouraged. Redevelopment should identify and make provision for rectification of any legacy of contamination and drainage problem.	No. 69	Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological quality	IRF 18, 18a		2004: Chemical (good Quality)=54.8% Biological (good Quality)=78.2%
	No. 70	Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive	18b		2005: 94% compliance
	No. 71	Per capita consumption of water	IRF 18, 18c		2004/05: 155 litres per person, per day for measured households 168 litres per person, per day for unmeasured households
	No. 72	Incidents of major and significant water pollution	IRF 18, 18d		2004: 13 incidents of Category 1 type pollution; 86 incidents of Category 2 type pollution
INF3: Adequate provision should be made for the management of the region's waste within its own boundaries wherever possible. Waste planning authorities should aim to make provision for a sufficient range and number of facilities for re-use, recovery and disposal of waste that will need to be managed within their areas. Every effort should be made to minimise waste.	No. 73	Waste generation (and growth rates) of major waste streams			Municipal waste: 4.52 million tonnes Construction and demolition waste: 2002/03: 15.23 million tonnes Agricultural waste: 2002/03: 3.98 million tonnes Hazardous waste: 2003: 444,000 tonnes Commercial and industrial: 8.852 million tonnes
	No. 74	Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (municipal solid waste, construction and demolition and industrial) that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled (IRF)	17a		Various
	No. 75	Waste movements, particularly exports from London	None	Data patchy	Exports from London: Estimate of 1.6 million in 2005.
	No. 76	Provision of new capacity by waste planning authority area			Various. Data available at regional level only.
INF4: Development design for energy efficiency and renewable energy. INF5: Combined Heat and Power. INF6: Regional renewable energy targets. INF7: Sub-regional targets.	No. 77	Energy consumption per capita (gas and electricity)	19a		Gas, 2003: 20.54 GWh per 1,000 consumer electricity will be released 2006
	No. 78	Renewable energy capacity installed by type: by local authorities (MW)			Data only available at regional level-2005: 294.49 MW (2.6%)
	No. 79	Electricity output from renewable sources, GWh (Giga-Watt-Hours)	19b		2004: 1,208.5 GWh

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INF8: Location of Renewable Energy Development.					
	No. 80	Emissions of basket of greenhouse gases Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard:		Not available Only number available-UK only Only number available-UK only	Various Various-Only forecast 2005 available 2005:45:00 2005:14:00
	No. 81	Ecological footprint for the South East		Last update 2001	6.09 gha
Chapter Eight: Minerals					
MI – Adequate provision for supply of minerals through extraction and recycling. Early review of regional contribution to supply of aggregates required. M2 – Environmental impact of minerals extraction should be minimised	No. 82 & 83	Amount of recycled aggregates used (tonnage) total and proportion of total South East production			Total production: 2003 18.5 tonnes Total consumption: n/a

* Future use of problematic indicators has been reviewed as part of the draft South East Plan monitoring framework. Indicators have only been retained when they are essential for monitoring purposes and there is a realistic prospect of relevant data sets being made available

