



a clear vision

FOR THE SOUTH EAST

THE SOUTH EAST PLAN Monitoring Framework

March 2006
**Draft Plan for submission
to Government**





I. Introduction

- I.1** The Assembly is required as Regional Planning Body to provide an annual report to the Secretary of State containing information on the implementation of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the extent to which the policies are being achieved. This should inform decisions regarding actions that may be required to review RSS policies or associated implementation and delivery mechanisms. The requirement currently applies to the existing RSS (RPG9), which will continue to be monitored annually until the Secretary of State formally adopts the South East Plan as the RSS.
- I.2** The transition to monitoring the South East Plan will require an evolution of the Assembly's current approach to monitoring, for a number of reasons. Firstly the draft Plan provides a more comprehensive and regionally specific set of policies and objectives than RPG9. Secondly, there is a much stronger focus on implementation within the draft Plan and the links between monitoring and implementation will need to be strengthened. Finally, there is a statutory requirement to integrate Sustainability Appraisal monitoring within the monitoring of Regional Spatial Strategies.
- I.3** There is the danger that the monitoring framework for the Plan could become unfocused and an unduly burdensome activity for the Assembly and its partners. The proposals for monitoring must therefore strike the appropriate balance between being a concise and focused activity providing a key set of core lessons, and a 'indicator-led' data collection exercise which monitors a wide-ranging

set of data, much of which is not relevant to the performance or specific contribution of the Plan.

- I.4** The Assembly currently monitors the delivery of the Integrated Regional Framework and RPG9 together in its annual Regional Monitoring Report. In developing a framework for monitoring the South East Plan, the opportunity has been taken to review the approach to ensure that the specific performance of the Plan can be clearly identified, within the wider context provided by the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF).

2. Policies, Objectives and Targets

- 2.1** The Assembly has taken an objective-led approach to the selection of targets and indicators for use in the monitoring framework. As a result the main targets and indicators included should be of direct relevance to the performance and/or implementation of the Plan. Although the majority of indicators relate specifically to the Plan's own policy objectives, some targets and indicators are taken directly from the IRF. These have only been incorporated where they either directly inform objectives in the South East Plan, or provide useful contextual information on the wider social, economic and environmental background against which the Plan is being implemented.
- 2.2** The Plan has a suite of quantifiable targets, notably in relation to housing completions and housing density, renewable energy capacity, waste management and development on previously developed land.

All are specified in [Table G1](#) on page 10. As the Plan evolves towards adoption there will be a need to specify a broader set of qualitative directional targets for other policy areas against which progress can be monitored.

3. Indicators

3.1 The policy objectives were the starting point for the identification and definition of indicators for monitoring the performance of the Plan. Final selection was then based upon a thorough review of existing available data sets prior to the identification of any additional data which might need to be collected. In accordance with Government guidance¹ the indicators proposed fall into three broad types, each is explained below.

Output/Outcome

3.2 These indicators measure the performance of the RSS policies in terms of quantifiable results. These comprise direct planning outputs of the implementation of RSS policies (eg land allocated for housing in Development Plan Documents) and their intended real world outcomes (net additional dwelling completions).

3.3 A number of the output/outcome indicators included in the Monitoring Framework are set nationally by ODPM for use by all Regional Planning Bodies for the purposes of monitoring the regional delivery of national policy objectives. These are closely aligned with Local Development Framework (LDF) core indicators to facilitate consistent and cost effective data collection and transfer between local and regional levels. These core national indicators are highlighted in [Table G1](#).

Contextual

3.4 Contextual indicators provide a description

of the wider social, economic, environmental and demographic background to the Plan. This information provides an important input into the assessment of the implementation and effects of the Plan, and changes in the contextual data sets may indicate issues which require additional attention in the RSS or through other policy mechanisms. The majority of the proposed contextual indicators have been taken directly from the IRF.

Significant Effects

3.5 A proposed list of significant effects indicators has been identified through the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process (noted in [Table G1](#)). They have been selected to enable a comparison to be made between the predicted effects (as set out in the SA) and the actual effects resulting from the implementation of the RSS policies. These indicators have been drawn from the contextual and outcome indicators listed in [Table G1](#), with the exception of two².

Process

3.6 Process indicators have been included where the Plan (including the Implementation Plan) specifies process related objectives. Monitoring will need to take place, for example, of those activities that are required of regional or local bodies to deliver regional policies (eg completion of Employment Land Reviews or Housing Needs Assessments etc). The key delivery bodies and their roles in implementing the Plan are set out in the Implementation Plan. The process indicators will need to be reviewed to reflect the final adopted policies and Implementation Plan.

3.7 The relationship between objectives, targets, and indicators is illustrated in [Figures G1](#) and [G2](#).



FIGURE G1

Monitoring Framework for Policy CC8

South East Plan Policy Objective	Target(s) / Indicators
CC8 a, b, c – Focus Development in Urban Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60% development to take place on previously developed land
Output/Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount and % land available for development on previously developed land (PDL) (output) Amount and % land available for development in urban areas (output) % development on PDL (output) % development in urban areas (output)
Contextual Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derelict and vacant land available for development (ha)
Process Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Potential Studies undertaken by local authorities
Potential Significant Effects (tbc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development permitted in floodplain against advice of Environment Agency Accessibility to key services

FIGURE G2

Monitoring Framework for Policies EN6/7

South East Plan Policy Objective	Target(s) / Indicators
EN6/7 – Delivery of Regional Renewable Energy Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased targets for electricity generation capacity at regional and sub-regional level by 2010, 2016 and 2026
Output/Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy capacity installed (by type) (output) % electricity output from renewable sources (outcome)
Contextual Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total energy use Total installed capacity for energy generation
Process Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity of Local Development Documents with South East Plan policies on energy Local authorities undertaking assessments of local potential.
Potential Significant Effects (tbc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission of greenhouse gases (by source)

FOOTNOTES

¹ Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005)

² Resource use: A measure of resource use per unit of production – this needs to be developed – and waste management: Per capita waste generation.

4. Data Collection

- 4.1** Table G1 on page 10 sets out the sources of data required and notes any existing information gaps which need to be addressed. It is important to keep data collection to the minimum that is required to assess Plan performance.
- 4.2** The vast majority of data for contextual and significant effects indicators are readily available from nationally and regionally published sources such as the Office for National Statistics. However, many output/outcome indicators, which relate directly to the planning system, will need to be compiled directly from local planning authorities. The Assembly already conducts two annual monitoring surveys of local authorities as follows:
- i Housing Supply Survey – conducted jointly with ODPM this compiles data on housing trajectories, housing densities and the location of housing allocations and completions
 - ii Commercial, Industrial, Leisure and Retail Survey – compiles data in relation to supply of land, planning permissions, completions and location of A1, B1, B2, B8, C1 and D2 use classes.
- 4.3** These surveys will be reviewed in the light of the final adopted South East Plan. The publication of national core LDF indicators, on which local planning authorities are required to report, should ensure that recent problems of incomplete or inconsistent returns to the Commercial Survey are substantially addressed by the time the South East Plan is adopted.
- 4.4** The Assembly will put in place enhanced arrangements with the principal authorities, the district councils and other relevant organisations for the supply and interpretation of planning data. These will include enabling the provision of local authority data returns on-line and the publication of a Regional Monitoring Manual providing clear guidance on: data sets; data sources; frequency of collection; definition of targets and indicators etc.

- 4.5** The South East England Regional Intelligence Network (SEE-iN) provides a forum for the exchange of data and information between a number of regional partners. SEE-iN will be developed to enable it to play an integral role in compiling, hosting and accessing relevant national and regional datasets. The long-term aim will be to develop a portal that can be used by local authorities and regional agencies to upload and download data sets reported in the annual Regional Monitoring Report, where at present individual data providers would need to be approached directly. This will enable the Assembly to focus its monitoring activity on data interpretation and analysis rather than collection. It should also reduce duplication of effort and promote the use of consistent data sets to monitor and review other plans and strategies such as the Regional Economic Strategy and Local Development Frameworks.
- 4.6** The Assembly has established a Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG) to provide technical advice on the specification, method of collection, analysis and interpretation of monitoring data for the South East Plan. The group comprises representatives from key data providers including the Regional Development Agency, the Environment Agency, English Nature, county, unitary and district authorities and SEE-iN. Topic based Advisory Groups will also play a key role in assisting the Assembly staff to interpret the data and identify relevant policy or other implications for implementation.

Key Data Gaps

- 4.7** There remain a number of key data gaps which the Assembly consider are essential to address for the performance of key Plan objectives to be assessed. These are specified in Table G1 and include:
- i Affordable housing completions
 - ii Freight mode share
 - iii Implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems
 - iv Accessibility to key services

- v Employment land lost to residential development
- vi Provision and capacity of minerals recycling facilities.

- 4.8** In addition, existing surveys undertaken by the Assembly will need to be amended to collect process related data from local authorities (Employment Land Reviews undertaken).

5. Annual Monitoring Report

- 5.1** The annual Regional Monitoring Report produced by the Assembly to monitor extant RSS (RPG9 as amended) and the Integrated Regional Framework has a topic-based structure. Within each topic RPG9 policies and IRF objectives and targets are measured using a large number of indicators specified in both documents.
- 5.2** With the adoption of the South East Plan, and the introduction of the indicator framework explained above (and set out in Table G1), the monitoring report will be restructured into two discrete but related elements.
- 5.3** **Part A: Regional context.** The Regional Context will include data on contextual indicators that provide essential information on the social, environmental and economic context within which the implementation of the Plan policies need to be assessed. These indicators are essential to the interpretation of the performance of the policies within the Plan, and to report on the progress towards many of the IRF objectives. Part A will be published annually, although will only be updated where new data has become available; for a large number of indicators this will not be on an annual basis. Data for 40 - 50 indicators will be presented in this part of the report.
- 5.4** **Part B: Plan implementation.** The focus of Part B will be to monitor the implementation of the Plan's policy targets

and objectives through outcome, output and process indicators. This part will also identify any implications for policy or implementation that may require action by the Assembly or any of the other key national, regional or local delivery agencies or decision making bodies. It will comprise five sections as follows:

- i Core Policies (by topic)
- ii Cross-cutting Policies
- iii Sub-regional Policies
- iv Regional Planning Body
- v Regional Focus.

- 5.4.1** **Core policies –** Data and key findings will be reported on a thematic basis in accordance with the topic sections in the Plan. This will be updated annually in full. Data will be presented in the form of graphs, tables and maps and will be accompanied by key findings relevant to those indicators. Contextual data sets from Part A will be drawn upon to aid the interpretation of output and outcome data, in relation to specific policies. Local Development Framework annual monitoring reports will also be drawn upon to interpret anomalous data from individual authorities. Each topic section will include a commentary on actions undertaken during the previous year by key delivery agencies and decision-making bodies (identified in the Implementation Plan) to deliver the Plan's objectives. For each policy the report will seek to identify possible or actual reasons for under or over-performance against objectives.

- 5.4.2** **Cross-cutting policies –** The most challenging set of objectives to monitor will be those set out in the cross cutting policies as by their very nature they address a wide range of issues and cannot be monitored by a simple set of unique indicators. Key findings of groups of indicators relevant to these policies will need to be considered together, in the light of the topic-based analysis. For example, to monitor Policy CC8a: Urban Focus and Urban Renaissance, the Assembly would primarily look for noticeable changes in the trend of output

indicators such as the amount of housing development on previously developed land and the amount of land developed for employment that is previously developed. It would then refer to the context in which these outputs are operating, for example the amount of derelict and vacant land available for development, to assess whether changes in the output indicators can be explained by the context. Where relevant, process indicators will be considered in a similar fashion.

5.4.3 Sub-regional policies – Part B will also include a section monitoring the delivery of the sub-regional policies included in the Plan. This will comprise the presentation and analysis of a consistent set of eight indicators to be collected at the sub-regional level. These are consistent with data either the Assembly or local authorities will collect for the purposes of monitoring the South East Plan core policies. Sub-regions will also be requested to provide a commentary on the delivery of the strategy over a 12-month period. Additional sub-regional monitoring reports will be at the discretion of the relevant sub-regional groups and principal authorities.

5.4.4 Regional planning body – Part B: Plan Implementation will also separately provide an overview of the Assembly's own performance in carrying out its own statutory planning activities, including: performance in carrying out its duties in relation to its role as a statutory consultee on major planning applications; a summary of formal advice provided on the general conformity of LDFs; and a progress report on any ongoing reviews of the Plan.

5.4.5 Regional focus – The Assembly will report in more detail on at least one specific topic each year. These will be selected according to issues identified in the previous year's Regional Monitoring Report, to present the outputs of recent research, or provide the evidence base for an ongoing review of the

Plan. For example, a feature on Gypsies and Travellers might be included in 2008 to report on data informing the proposed first partial review of the South East Plan.

5.4.6 A table linking Plan policies, IRF objectives, targets and indicators will form an annex to the report.

6. Implications of Monitoring for Policy and Implementation

6.1 The Assembly's partners and stakeholders will be consulted, through Advisory Groups, on the need for any actions arising from the findings of the monitoring activity. Potential actions will be identified at the end of each section in Part B of the Regional Monitoring Report and may include the following:

- i A partial review of the one or more RSS policies
- ii The need to develop new or improved indicators
- iii Advocating a change in national policy
- iv Commissioning or undertaking further research
- v Working with regional and local partners to identify or overcome identified obstacles to delivery
- vi Providing additional or revised advice on Regional Funding Allocations
- vii Production of good practice guidance.

TABLE GI

Indicators



Table G1

DI CROSS CUTTING

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
CC1 Sustainable Development	Policy CCI will be monitored using the whole suite of output and contextual indicators presented for the Plan and the IRF.		Output/ Contextual	Various
CC2 Climate Change	Reduce the region's carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and by at least 25% below 1990 levels by 2015. A target for 2026 will be developed and incorporated in the first review of the Plan (and no later than 2011).	I2a. Emissions of greenhouse gases by source.	Contextual	Netcen/DTI
		Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	Output	Energy Statistics
		I6a. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard	Output/Significant effect	BRE
		I6b. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEM Very Good standard	Output	BRE
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	Output	EA
		New development with SuDS installed.	Output	To be confirmed
CC3 Resource Use	Stabilise the South East's ecological footprint by 2016, and reduce the ecological footprint during the second half of the Plan period.	I6c. Ecological footprint	Contextual	SEEDA
CC4 Sustainable Construction		I9a. Energy use per capita.	Contextual/ Significant effect	DTI
		I6a. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard	Contextual/Significant effects	BRE

DI CROSS CUTTING (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
		I6b. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEM Very Good standard	Output	BRE
		New development with SuDS installed.	Output	To be confirmed
		Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	Output	SEERAWP
		Amount of secondary aggregates and recycled material used (tonnes) as a proportion of the South East production	Output	SEERAWP
CC5 Infrastructure and Implementation	Total public investment in physical and social infrastructure		Process	To be confirmed
CC6 Use of Public Land	Change of use of public land (ha)		Process	ONS
CC7 Inter-regional Connectivity	Number of joint policy research projects.		Process	To be confirmed
CC8a Urban Focus and Urban Renaissance	Seek to achieve at least 60% of all new development in the South East		Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
CC8b Regional Hubs	on previously developed land and			
CC8c Regional Hubs: Maidstone and Tonbridge-Tunbridge Wells	through conversions of existing buildings	I0a. Proportion of development completed on previously developed land.	Output	
CC9 Addressing Intra-regional Disparities		I0b. Derelict and vacant land available for development.	Contextual	NLUD
		22b. Average proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than 12 months in the top 20% least deprived and bottom 20% most deprived areas in the South East.	Contextual	NOMIS/Claimant Count
		Proportion of population aged 16 to 19 in full or part-time education.	Contextual	NOMIS/LFS

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D1 CROSS CUTTING (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
		5b. Proportion of people of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent.	Contextual	NOMIS/LFS
		22a. Average workplace based employment rate in the top 10% least deprived and bottom 10% most deprived areas in the South East.	Contextual	NOMIS/LFS
		21a. Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita.	Contextual/ Significant effect	NOMIS/ONS
CC10a Greenbelts		Total area of greenbelt developed for housing.	Output	Local authorities
		Net change in area of greenbelt.	Contextual	Local authorities
CC10b Strategic Gaps		Number and location of strategic gaps identified in LDFs.	Process	
CC11 Supporting an Ageing Population		To be developed.	Output	To be developed
		Number and proportion of population aged 65 years or more.	Contextual	ONS
CC12 Character of the Environment and Quality of Life		7a. Percentage of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.	Contextual	MORI/Regional Assembly
		10a. Proportion of development completed on previously developed land.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		10b. Derelict and vacant land available for development.	Contextual	NLUD
		13a. Population of wild birds.	Contextual/ Significant effect	Defra/RSPB
		13b. Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, SACs and SPAs.	Contextual/ Significant effect	English Nature

D1 CROSS CUTTING (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
		14c. Buildings of grade II and II* at risk of decay.	Contextual	English Heritage
		16a. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard.	Outcome/ Significant effect	BRE
		16b. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEM Very Good standard.	Output	BRE
		18a. Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological water quality.	Outcome/ Significant effect	EA

D2 ECONOMY

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
RE1 Supporting Regionally Important Sectors and Clusters		20c. VAT registration and deregistrations by sector, by local authority area.	Contextual	NOMIS/DTI
RE2 Employment and Land Provision		Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type: by local authority area.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the RSS.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land: by local authority areas.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Employment land available by type.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Amount of completed retail, offices and leisure development (gross internal floorspace).	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D2 ECONOMY (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
	Amount of outstanding permissions for retail, offices and leisure by local authorities (sq.m).		Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
	Amount of employment land lost to residential development.		Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
	Employment land reviews undertaken by the local authority.		Process	Local authorities
RE3 Human Resource Development	5a. Proportion of 16-19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs A*-C or NVQ equivalent).		Contextual	NOMIS/LFS
	5b. Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent.		Contextual	NOMIS/LFS
	5c. Proportion of adults with poor or average and above literacy and numeracy skills.		Contextual	Skills for Life Survey, Dfes
RE4 Information Communications Technology	To be confirmed.			To be confirmed
RE5 Addressing Intra-regional Economic Disparities	21a. Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita.		Contextual/ Significant effect	NOMIS/ONS
	20c. Percentage increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses.		Contextual	NOMIS/DTI
	20d. Percentage change in work-place based employment.		Contextual	NOMIS/LSF
	4b. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.		Contextual	NOMIS/Claimant Count

D3 HOUSING

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
H1 District Housing Requirements	Annual completion figures for districts to be confirmed	Net additional dwellings for the current year.	Output	Local authorities (existing surveys)
		Housing trajectories showing: (i) Net dwelling completions over the previous five year period or since the start of the RSS period, whichever is the longer (ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year (iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the RSS period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer (iv) The annual dwelling requirement (v) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements; having regard to previous years performances.	Output/Contextual/ Outcome	Local authorities (existing surveys)
H2 Delivering Adequate Levels of Housing		Number of local authorities with Housing Delivery Action Plans prepared.	Process	Local authorities
H3 The Location of Housing	Within the region as a whole, over the 2006-2026 period at least 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings.	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	Output	Local authorities (existing surveys)
H4 Affordable Housing	25% of all new housing should be social rented accommodation and 10% other forms of affordable housing.	Affordable housing completions.	Output/ Significant effect	Local authorities (existing surveys)
H5 Housing Density and Design	40 dwellings per hectare over the Plan period.	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) Less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare; by local authority area.	Output	Local authorities (existing surveys)

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D3 HOUSING (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
H6 Type and Size of Housing		Number of local authorities with housing need and market assessments.	Process	Local authorities
H7 Making Better use of the Existing Stock	Bring all social housing into a decent condition by 2010 (Regional Housing Board/Government).	I.e. Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings.	Outcome	HIP, ODPM
		10b. Derelict and vacant land available for development.	Contextual	NLUD

D4 TRANSPORT

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Communications and Transport	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 (National Target).	Number of people killed and seriously injured (total and children).	Outcome	NTS
		Mode of travel to work.	Outcome	NTS
		Mode of travel to school.	Outcome	NTS
		Accessibility to hospitals.	Outcome	Local transport authorities
		Accessibility to work.	Outcome	Local transport authorities
		Growth in road traffic volume.	Outcome	NTS
		Distance (km) travelled per person per year by mode.	Outcome	NTS
		Average trip length.	Outcome	To be confirmed

D4 TRANSPORT (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
		Average travel time.	Contextual	To be confirmed
		Number of submitted Local Development Documents conforming to regional parking standards.	Process	Regional Assembly
		Proportion of employed persons in the region covered by travel plans.	Outcome	To be confirmed
		Modal split of trips to regionally significant airports.	Outcome	CAA
		Freight mode share by tonne/km.	Outcome	DfT/SRA/DfI

D5 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
NRM1 Sustainable Water Resources, Groundwater and River Water Quality Management		18a. Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological water quality.	Contextual	EA
		Groundwater of good chemical quality.	Contextual	EA
		16b. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEM Very Good standard.	Output	BRE
		New development with SuDS installed.	Output	To be confirmed
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	Output	EA

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D5 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
NRM2 Strategic Water Resources Development	18c. Per capita consumption of water.	Contextual/ Significant effect	EA	EA
	Capacity during critical periods to supply water without the need for restrictions.	Outcome	To be confirmed	
	18d. Incidents of major and significant water pollution.	Outcome	EA	
	Development of new water resources.	Output	EA/Water companies/OFWAT	
NRM3 Sustainable Flood Risk Management	New development with SuDS installed.	Output	To be confirmed	
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	Output	EA	
NRM4 Conservation and Improvement of Biodiversity	13a. Population of wild birds.	Contextual	Defra/RSPB	
	13b. Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, SACs and SPAs.	Contextual	English Nature	
NRM5 Woodlands	Change in areas of biodiversity importance, including: (i) Priority Habitats and Species (by type) (ii) Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.	Outcome	SEEBF	
	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	Output	Local authorities	

D5 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
NRM6 Coastal Management	Number and area of designated sites affected by development.	Outcome	Local authorities (existing surveys)	
	13d. Extent of Ancient Woodlands.	Contextual	Forestry Commission	
	Number of Shoreline Management Plans, estuary management plans and coastal habitat management plans implemented.	Process	Local authorities	
NRM7 Air Quality	Local authorities and other relevant bodies should seek an improvement in air quality in their areas so that there is a significant reduction in the number of days of medium and high air pollution by 2026.	Contextual/ Significant effect	Defra	
	11a. Days when air pollution is moderate or high.	Outcome/ Significant effect	Netcen/DTI	
NRM8 Noise	12a. Emissions of greenhouse gases by source.	Outcome/ Significant effect	To be confirmed	
	16a. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good [and Excellent] standards.	Output	BRE	
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	16b. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good [and Excellent] standards.	Output	BRE	
	Minimum regional targets for electricity generation from renewable sources, phased for the years 2010, 2016, 2020, 2026 (see policy EN3).	Output		

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D5 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
	Regional and indicative sub-regional targets for land-based renewable energy for the years 2010, 2016, 2020 (see policy EN4).	Installed capacity (MW, thermal and electrical) for energy generation from biomass.	Outcome/ Significant effect	www.see-stats.org
		Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	Outcome/ Significant effect	Energy Statistics
		% of electricity output from renewable sources.	Outcome/ Significant effect	Energy Statistics
		Location of additional renewable energy developments.	Output	TV Energy; www.see-stats.org

D6 WASTE AND MINERALS

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Waste	Reduce growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020.	Generation (and growth rates) of major waste streams	Outcome/ Significant effect	To be confirmed
	Provision for London's exports will usually be limited to landfill in line with the Landfill Directive targets and, by 2016, new permissions will only provide for residues of waste that has been subject to recycling or other recovery process.	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Outcome	To be confirmed
	Dramatically increase the amount of all wastes recycled and composted from around nine million tonnes at present (35% of all waste) to 17 million tonnes by 2015 (55%) and 21 million tonnes by 2025 (65% of all waste).	Waste movements, particularly exports from London	Outcome	To be confirmed
		Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	Output	EA/Local authorities

D6 WASTE AND MINERALS (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Waste (continued)	Phased targets related to the provision for landfill capacity (million tonnes per year) for the years 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2024 (see policy W13). Various targets for diversion from landfill of all waste phased for the years 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025 (see policy W5). Various apportionments for Waste Planning Authorities to accommodate waste exported from London, phased for 2006-2015 and 2016-2025 (see policy W3). A net balance in movements of materials for recovery and reprocessing between the region and London should be in place by 2016.			
Minerals	Annual consumption of primary aggregates will not grow from the 2016 level in subsequent years. The use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials in the South East should increase from 6.6mtpa (29% of the guidelines for primary aggregate production in the region) to at least 7.7mtpa (34%) by 2016 so as to reduce the need for primary aggregates extraction.	Production of primary land won aggregates.	Outcome	AM Survey
		Production of recycled construction, demolition and minerals waste - total and proportion of total aggregate production.	Output	ODPM

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D6 WASTE AND MINERALS (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Minerals (continued)	Mineral planning authorities should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of planning permissions for land-won sand and gravel which is sufficient, throughout the Mineral Plan period, to deliver 13.25 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel per annum across the region and 2.2 million tonnes of crushed rock per annum across the region, based on sub-regional apportionments (see policy M3).	Proportion of aggregates transported within and beyond the region by rail or water - total and proportion of total mineral production.	Output	AM Survey
		Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	Outcome	ODPM 2 yr survey
		Provision and capacity of minerals recycling facilities.	Output	AM Survey
		Volume of landbanks of sand and gravel.	Output	AM Survey
		Landings of marine dredged sand and gravel.	Output	AM Survey
		Volume of permitted reserves for each of the itemised minerals.	Output	To be confirmed
		Proportion of non-aggregates transported within and beyond the region by rail or water - total and proportion of total mineral production.	Output	To be confirmed
		The number and capacity of safeguarded wharf and depot facilities.	Contextual	Local authorities

D7 COUNTRYSIDE AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Countryside and Landscape Management		Additional development (number of dwellings, land and floorspace) in National Parks.	Output	Local Authorities (existing surveys)
		Land covered by Countryside Stewardship (CS) or Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) Schemes.	Contextual	Defra
		Change in countryside quality of character areas.	Contextual	Countryside Agency
		Proportion of authorities using Landscape Character Assessments.	Process	Local authorities/ Countryside Agency
		Change in areas of biodiversity importance, including: (i) Priority Habitats and Species (by type) (ii) Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.	Outcome	SEEBF
		Lengths of paths with Public Rights of Way categorised by condition of maintenance.	Outcome	Countryside Agency or local highway authorities (county/unitary authorities)

D8 MANAGEMENT OF THE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Management of the Built Environment		Proportion of development in urban areas.	Output	Local authorities (existing surveys)
		10b. Derelict and vacant land available for development in urban areas.	Contextual	NLUD

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D8 MANAGEMENT OF THE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
		Proportion of total development completed in urban areas.	Output	Local authorities (existing surveys)
		Local authorities having design guidance in relation to the intensification of residential neighbourhoods (DPD policies, SPDs and AAPs).	Process	Local authorities
		Local authorities identifying the need for Neighbourhood Management Plans in LDDs.	Process	Local authorities
		Number of LDDs identifying urban-rural fringe areas.	Process	Local authorities
		I4c. Buildings of grade II and II* at risk of decay.	Contextual	English Heritage

D9 TOWN CENTRES

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of Indicator	Data Source
Town Centres		Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.	Output	Local Authorities (existing survey)
		Location of new regionally significant retail development (within regional centres, town centres and on previously developed land).	Output	Local Authorities (existing survey)
		Proportion of land available for development in town centres (total gross floorspace for retail, leisure, residential, office and other uses in sq.m.).	Output	Local Authorities (existing survey)
		Proportion of outstanding permissions for retail, offices and leisure development respectively in town centres (sq.m.).	Output	Local Authorities (existing survey)
		Land readily available for retail, offices and leisure development respectively in town centres (sq.m.).	Output	Local Authorities (existing survey)

D10 TOURISM AND RELATED SPORTS AND RECREATION

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Tourism and Related Sports and Recreation		Location and number of new regionally significant visitor attractions.	Output	To be confirmed
		Local authorities compiling accommodation sector studies.	Process	Tourism South East
		Accommodation occupancy rates.	Contextual	Tourism South East
		Mode of transport to regionally significant visitor attractions.	Outcome	Tourism South East
		24b. Volume and value of tourist activity by local authority.	Contextual	UKTS

D11 SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HEALTH DIMENSIONS

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Social, Cultural and Health Dimensions		4d. Proportion of population who live in super output areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of super output areas in the country.	Contextual/Significant effect	ODPM, IMD 2004/ONS
		22b. Average proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than 12 months in the top 20% least deprived and bottom 20% most deprived areas in the South East.	Contextual	ODPM, IMD 2004/NOMIS LFS
		Participation rates in sports.	Contextual	Sports England
		7a. People who say they are satisfied with their local area and place to live.	Contextual/Significant effect	MORI/Regional Assembly
		3a. Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide.	Contextual	SEPHO
		Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills.	Contextual	Skills for Life Survey, Dfes

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excludes IRF targets ² Numbers relate to the IRF indicator number. Blue text indicates National Core Indicator.

D11 SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HEALTH DIMENSIONS (continued)

Policy – only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
		Proportion of population aged 16 to 19 in full or part-time education.	Contextual	NOMIS/LFS
		Total public investment in physical and social infrastructure.	Process	To be confirmed

SECTION E SUB-REGIONS

Policy - only noted for certain topic areas	Target ¹	Indicator ²	Type of indicator	Data source
Section E Sub-regions		Total population.	Contextual	To be confirmed
		20d. Percentage change in workplace based employment.	Contextual	To be confirmed
		Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type: by local authority area.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Employment land available by type.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Amount of employment land lost to residential development.	Output	Local authorities (existing survey)
		Housing trajectories showing: (i) Net dwelling completions over the previous five year period or since the start of the RSS period, whichever is the longer (ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year (iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the RSS period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer (iv) The annual dwelling requirement (v) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements; having regard to previous years performances.	Output	To be confirmed
		Affordable housing completions.	Output/Significant effect	To be confirmed
		Amount of funding secured for infrastructure.	Process	Local authorities

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