

# Chapter 10

## Implementation and Monitoring

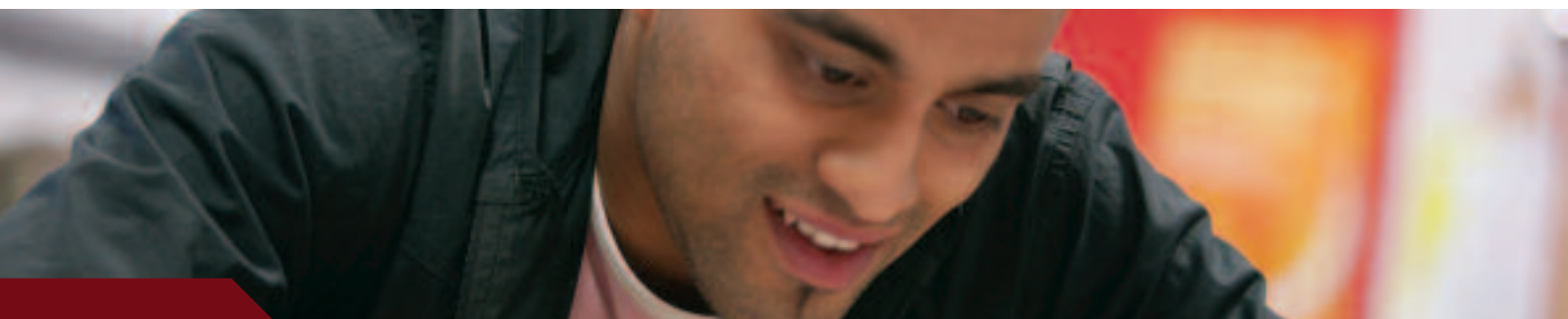




# Implementation and Monitoring

## Implementation

- 10.1 The policies in this *WMRSS* will be implemented by numerous mechanisms. Many of these are set out in the preceding Chapters but it is expected that these will necessarily change and evolve over time.
- 10.2 To realise *this Spatial Strategy* will require the contribution and active participation of many partners and stakeholders at Regional and local levels. In producing the *WMRSS Phase Two Revision*, the RPB maintained the previously established principles of an inclusive process to encourage participation. *PPS11* emphasises the importance of implementation measures and recent *Examinations in Public* have reinforced this importance. A Draft Implementation Plan has been prepared to demonstrate the deliverability of the *WMRSS*. In doing this, a considerable amount of work has been undertaken to identify constraints to and opportunities for development and to ensure a high degree of synergy with other regional strategies and locally based initiatives.
- 10.3 The West Midlands has a history of partnership working at the Regional level. An important recent example being the Regional Concordat between the Regional Assembly, AWM, GOWM, WMLGA and a wide range of other Regional Partners. This sets out a framework for Regional working and provides a strong base for the integration of the *Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies* as envisaged by the *Sub National Review*.
- 10.4 There is already a close relationship between the *West Midlands* Regional Economic Strategy (*WMRES*), prepared by AWM, and the *WMRSS*. *This relationship is being further strengthened by the current parallel Revisions of these Strategies*. The Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) is a key document prepared in the context of the *WMRES* and *WMRSS*. Both the *WMRES* and the RHS indicate the direction of significant resources and consequently play an important role in helping to implement *the WMRSS*.
- 10.5 Local *Development Documents* have a key role by giving local expression to *the WMRSS*. The RPB will play a crucial part in assessing *LDDs* and other plans and strategies which implement the *WMRSS* and accord with its spatial principles. It should give its views on regionally significant development proposals. The RPB's findings and actions should be set out in the annual monitoring report.
- 10.6 The working groups of the RPB will be important in providing advice on progress with implementing *the WMRSS*, such as transport, employment land and town centre development. These groups should wherever possible continue to incorporate representatives from industry, statutory agencies, other public sector organisations and interest groups. It is important that all authorities within the Region take advantage of opportunities for sub-regional, joint-working arrangements to ensure that administrative boundaries do not obstruct strategic planning objectives.





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- 10.7 The engagement of a broader range of organisations is critical to the delivery of *the WMRSS* and an important move in *achieving* greater integration with non land-use planning matters. For the Spatial Strategy to be a success the RPB should actively promote the spatial principles of this *WMRSS* with other stakeholders, to increase understanding of its purpose and to influence the strategies and investment programmes of other agencies, including health, education and private house building.
- 10.8 At a more local level, local strategic partnerships will provide a general platform for cross sector input into *the WMRSS* implementation, but more specific groupings such as Regeneration Zone and High Technology Corridor partnerships will also be appropriate to focus action on a specific issue or locality.

## Monitoring

- 10.9 *PPS11* emphasises the importance of regular monitoring of the implementation of the *RSS* strategy so that its effectiveness can be kept under review. The ODPM *updated and published its latest guidance on monitoring RSS in December 2005*<sup>1</sup>. *A set of National Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning were published by the ODPM in March 2005*. These have been taken account of in the preparation of this *WMRSS*. *The National Core Output Indicators are currently under review, some indicators may therefore require revision once the new set is finalised*. National indicators which do not relate to a policy in this *WMRSS* have not been included, but the RPB will *report and monitor upon them where the data is available*.
- 10.10 It is the responsibility of the RPB to carry out this monitoring and review in liaison with GOWM and *regional* partners. The latter, which among others include AWM, the Regional Observatory and the statutory agencies, have important roles to play in monitoring the progress of *the WMRSS*. Their roles should be co-ordinated by the Assembly so that, where possible, a common evidential base is created and duplication avoided.
- 10.11 Indicators are set out below. These monitor the context of general conditions in the Region, the implementation of the processes, and the tangible outputs of policies. *A set of significant effects indicators is set out at the end of this chapter. These will be used to monitor the significant intended and unintended consequences of the plan. An*

<sup>1</sup> *Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide. December 2005*





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*initial set of indicators were recommended through the Sustainability Appraisal process which have subsequently been reviewed and refined. Indicators have not been assigned to individual policy chapters because many are cross-cutting in nature. ‘Headline Indicators’ to measure overall progress towards urban and rural renaissance are also included.*

- 10.12 *The determination of indicators has taken into account the need to balance an adequate measurement of progress towards the WMRSS policies with the resources which are available within the Region to undertake monitoring activities. The monitoring framework has been developed so that it is not unduly burdensome to the Region and its stakeholders.*
- 10.13 *The indicators and targets have been developed in consultation with regional partners through established officer groups in the Region. Alignment with indicators and targets in other regional plans and strategies has been undertaken where relevant. Further refinement of the indicators and targets will need to be undertaken with stakeholders as other regional plans and policies develop and national indicators are revised.*
- 10.14 *Targets have been quantified wherever possible; in other cases a direction of travel has been set. It is not considered appropriate to identify new targets within the monitoring framework which are not set in regional policy, strategies or action plans elsewhere, because there is no regional sign up to their delivery.*
- 10.15 *Indicators will be measured and reported upon at a regional and, where appropriate, sub-regional level. It is considered important to monitor progress of the sub-regional aspects of the strategy.*
- 10.16 *Data collection will be co-ordinated by the Assembly but will be undertaken in partnership with stakeholders through the Regional Monitoring Officers Group and other officer groups. Data will be gathered from a number of national sources and Regional surveys. Annual regional land availability surveys will be undertaken to collect information from Local Planning Authorities.*
- 10.17 *The RPB will publish an annual monitoring report and will hold monitoring seminars with stakeholders to disseminate information and advise on the implications of monitoring for the Spatial Strategy and the application of policies. These will also have a role in informing the refinement of indicators and targets.*
- 10.18 *In line with Government policy, a ‘plan, monitor, manage’ approach will be fully integrated into the monitoring process. This will be based on a cycle whereby; the Annual Monitoring Report in February will identify any emerging issues in relation to policy that need to be addressed. Following this an action programme will be developed over the summer to tackle the identified issues. The Annual Stakeholder Monitoring Seminar will provide the opportunity to discuss the identified issues and actions, and a review of the actions taken will be reported in the following year’s Annual Monitoring Report.*





# Implementation and Monitoring

## **Revision and Review**

10.19 *The WMRSS Phase Three Revision started in November 2007 with the publication of a Draft Project Plan. That Phase of the Revision will examine a range of issues:*

*Critical Rural Services*

*Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople*

*Culture, Sport and Tourism*

*Environment, including an integrated approach to the management of environmental resources, flood risk, renewable energy, Greenbelt and air quality and*

*Minerals.*

*Beyond this, it is likely that the need for further revisions or reviews will be determined by decisions taken in the context of the Sub-National Policy Review and proposals contained within this for developing Integrated Regional Strategies. Such decisions will also take into account the results of monitoring and wider changes in government policy.*





# Implementation and Monitoring

## Significant Effects Indicators

WMRSS Objective	Effect to Monitor	Indicator	Source of Information
a,b,e	An improvement in the level of housing affordability in the Region	Housing Affordability ratio (income to house price ratio)	Survey of Mortgage Lenders/Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
a,e	A reduction in the level of outward migration from the MUAs to the rest of the Region	Out-migration from the West Midlands Major Urban Areas to the rest of the Region	NHSCR migration data
a,b,f	To narrow the gap between the regional level and the national average	GVA per head of population	National Statistics
d,g	To preserve the greenbelt in accordance with national, regional and local policy	Hectares of greenbelt, by local authority	Annual Regional Greenbelt survey
a,b,g	To be developed	Climate change indicator to be developed <sup>1</sup>	To be developed
a,b,g	To improve air quality levels for No <sub>2</sub> and PM10	Ambient air quality (No <sub>2</sub> PM10)	National Air Quality Archive
a,b,g	To improve water quality levels in the Region	Water quality: % rivers poor or bad quality (for biology, chemistry, nutrients)	Environment Agency
a,b,g	To ensure an adequate supply of water to meet the Region's needs	Water resources: Annual security of water supply index by Water Resource Zone <sup>2</sup>	OFWAT
a,b,g	To maintain the integrity of the European Biodiversity sites	Integrity of European biodiversity sites (SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR) <sup>2</sup>	Natural England
a,b,g	To increase the levels of recycling and recovery of waste	Recycling and recovery rate of waste	BVPI/DEFRA
a,b,c,e,f,h,i,j	To see an increase in patronage in both bus and rail patronage	Number of bus and rail passengers	Regional Transport Statistics, Department of Transport
a,b,e	Improvement in access to key services in the Region	Access to services <sup>2</sup>	Commission for Rural Communities
a,b,f,h,j	To restrain the growth in motor vehicle traffic	Motor vehicle traffic – kilometres, flows	National Traffic Survey, Department for Transport
a,b,f,h,j	To at least maintain year on year the average speed of traffic. To see no increase in the average delay of traffic and variability of travel time	Road reliability: (a) average speed of traffic, (b) average delay of traffic, (c) variability of journey time	IT IS vehicle satellite tracking data, Department for Transport

<sup>1</sup>A climate change indicator and target is to be developed following the outcome of the West Midlands Climate Change Action Plan. 'CO<sub>2</sub> emissions' has been put forward by the Sustainability Appraisal, this will be investigated alongside any alternatives.

<sup>2</sup>The deliverability of this indicator is subject to discussions on data collection with local planning authorities and regional partners.



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Headline Indicators to Monitor Progress Towards Urban and Rural Renaissance

WMRSS Objective	Indicator	Source of Information
a,b	Ratio of housing and employment development between the major urban areas and other areas	Annual Regional Land Availability Surveys
a,b,c,e	Pattern of housing development across the Region	Annual Regional Residential Land Availability Survey
a,b,c	Housing Affordability ratio (income to house price ratio)	Survey of Mortgage Lenders/Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
a,b,c	Changes in house prices, relative to the regional average	Survey of Mortgage Lenders
a	Socio-economic mix of the population	2011 Census
a,b	Population change (numbers and age split)	Annual Mid Year Population Estimates
a,b,e	Patterns of inter and intra – regional migration	NHSCR Migration Data
a,b,c,e,f	Pattern of employment development across the Region	Annual Employment Land Availability Survey
a,b,f	GVA per head of population	National Statistics
a,b,c,e,f	Changes in the number and types of jobs in different parts of the Region over time	Annual Business Inquiries, National Statistics
a,b,f	Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active in different parts of the Region over time	Annual Population Survey, National Statistics
b,f	Income levels	ASHE, National Statistics
b,f	Job density – number of jobs as a percentage of resident economically active population	NOMIS, National Statistics
b,c,e	Pattern of development within and between town centres	Annual Regional Land Availability Surveys
e,f,l,j	Health of town centres (yield of centre)	Valuation Office Agency
a,b,g	Proportion of land area classified as greenspace	DCLG, Generalised Land Use Database
a,b,f,g	Changes in the amount of derelict land and amount reclaimed	Annual Regional Derelict Land Availability Survey
a,b,h	Access to public transport and key services	Dft/Commission for Rural Communities
b,f	GCSE achievements (A* to C)	Department for Children Schools and Families (DCFS)
b,f	Qualification levels in workforce	APS, National Statistics
a,b,f	The patterns of deprivation across the Region	Index of Multiple Deprivation
a,b	Change in the level of crime and people's perception of crime	Crime and Disorder Audits, British Crime Survey
a,b,g	Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	DCLG Best Value Surveys
a,b	Life Expectancy	National Statistics



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Towards a More Sustainable Region – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output / Outcome Indicators</b>				
SR1	Climate Change	To be developed	1. Climate change indicator to be developed <sup>3</sup>	To be developed
SR2	Creating Sustainable Communities	All new housing developments meeting the Building For Life 'good' standard. All medium and large scale developments meeting the 'very good' standard	2. Percentage of housing developments meeting the CABE building for life 'good' standard and 'very good' standard <sup>4</sup>	CABE Housing Audit
SR3	Sustainable Design and Construction			
SR3	Sustainable Design and Construction	100% of medium and large developments accompanied by a sustainability statement	3. Percentage of planning applications* accompanied by a sustainability statement <sup>4</sup> *Medium/large developments. Greater than 10 residential units or 1,000 square metres	Annual Regional Land Availability Surveys
SR3	Sustainable Design and Construction	For new homes to work towards energy efficiency standards at level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes by 2010, level 4 by 2013 and zero carbon level 6 before 2016  For all new homes to meet the water conservation standards at level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes	4. Number of new housing developments meeting levels 3,4,5 and 6 (separately) of the Code of Sustainable Homes for: (a) energy efficiency standards and (b) water conservation standards <sup>4</sup>	BRE / Annual Regional Land Availability Surveys
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>				
SR4	Improving Air Quality for Sensitive Ecosystems	To improve air quality levels for NO <sub>2</sub> and PM10	5. Ambient air quality (NO <sub>2</sub> PM10)	National Air Quality Archive

<sup>3</sup>Climate change indicator/s and target/s to be developed following the outcome of the West Midlands Climate Change Action Plan.

<sup>4</sup>The feasibility of the delivery of this indicator is subject to discussions on data collection with local planning authorities and regional partners.



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Communities for the Future – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>				
CF1	Housing within the Major Urban Areas	An overall increase in the population of the Major Urban Areas	1. Population change	Annual Mid Year estimates of population
CF3	Levels and Distribution of new housing development			
CF3	Levels and Distribution of new housing development	An improvement in the level of housing affordability	2. Ratio of lowest quartile incomes: lowest quartile house prices	Survey of Mortgage Lenders / Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
CF7	Delivering affordable housing			
<b>Output Indicators</b>				
CF1	Housing within the Major Urban Areas	To build dwellings in the Region in accordance with the rates set out in Table 1 of policy CF3	3. Housing completions and conversions (Net): a) totals by planning area and 'Settlements of Significant Development' b) Completions in Major Urban Areas / Other Urban Areas  4. Housing commitments 5. Housing trajectory (net basis)	Annual regional residential land survey
CF2	Housing beyond the Major Urban Areas			
CF3	Levels and Distribution of new housing development			
CF4	Phasing of new development	To build dwellings in the Region in accordance with the phasing assumptions in policy CF4	6. Housing completions and conversions (net) by area specified in CF4	Annual residential land survey
CF5	The re-use of land and buildings for housing	To achieve the pdl land proportions set within policy CF5	7. Percentage of housing completions and conversions (net) on previously developed land	Annual residential land survey
CF6	Making efficient use of land	Each local planning authority to achieve an indicative minimum average density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare	8. Total completions (net) in a planning authority area divided by total hectareage of land developed in that area  (N.B. the National Core Output Indicator will also be reported upon)	Annual residential land survey  (N.B. Revision needed to collect this indicator)
CF7	Delivering affordable housing	A minimum of 6,000 affordable housing completions / conversions to be built each year, with a minimum of 1,000 in South HMA 3,800 in Central HMA 700 in West HMA 500 in North HMA	9. Affordable housing completions and conversions (as per PPS3 definition)	Annual residential land survey



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Communities for the Future – Monitoring (continued)

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Process Indicators (additional conformity checks)</b>				
CF8	Delivering mixed communities	100% of LDD core strategies to make reference to local and sub-regional housing needs assessments to help determine an appropriate mix of new housing developments	10. Percentage of core strategies making reference to local and sub-regional housing needs assessments to help determine an appropriate mix of new housing developments	Conformity checks
CF9	Gypsies and travellers	100% of LDD core strategies to contain reference to provision for gypsies and travellers accommodation	11. Percentage of core strategies to contain reference to provision for gypsies and travellers accommodation	Conformity checks
CF10	Managing housing land supply	100% of LDD core strategies to contain appropriate phasing policies	12. Percentage of core strategies containing appropriate phasing policies	Conformity checks
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>				
CF3	Levels and distribution of new housing development	To monitor any reduction in vacancies and to assess whether this has implications for land allocation policies	13. Change in the number of vacant dwellings by tenure and location.	Rating records
CF5	The re-use of land and buildings for housing			
CF3	Levels and distribution of new housing development	To monitor the actual level of demolitions and replacement ratios and to assess whether this has implications for land allocation policies	14. Number of demolitions and replacement ratios	Annual residential land availability survey
CF3	Levels and distribution of new housing development	To monitor the level and proportion of housing completions & conversions (net) on windfall sites compared with those on allocated sites and to assess the implications for land allocation policies	15. Number and proportion of housing completions and conversions on windfall sites	Annual residential land survey
CF10	Managing housing land supply		16. Number and proportion of housing completions and conversions on allocated sites	
CF8	Delivering mixed communities	In-line with the need identified in housing market assessments / local circumstances	17. The size and type of dwellings being completed by local planning authority area	Annual residential land survey



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## Prosperity For All – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>				
PA1	Prosperity for All	To increase employment levels, particularly in the Major Urban Areas	1. Employment rate. (Number of people in jobs as a percentage of the working age population)	Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey, ONS
<b>Output Indicators</b>				
			2. Amount (hectares) of land developed for employment by type; (B1a, rest of B1, B2 and B8 all separately): (This is based on the National Output Indicators)	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
PA6	Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises	(a) To meet the <i>employment land provision figures set out in PA6A</i>	(a) total	
PA6A	Employment Land Provision	(b) To maximise development on previously developed land	(b) previously developed land	
UR1	Implementing Urban Renaissance – The MUAs	(c) Increase the amount of development within Major Urban Areas	(c) in Major Urban Areas	
PA2	Urban Regeneration Zones	(d) Increase the amount of development within Regeneration Zones	(d) in Regeneration Zones	
RR2	The Rural Regeneration Zone			
PA3	High-Technology Corridors (HTC)	(e) Increase the amount of development within High Technology Corridors	(e) in High Technology Corridors	
PA7	Regional Investment Sites		(f) the amount developed for Regional Investment Sites, Major Investment Sites and Regional Logistics Sites	
PA8	Major Investment Sites			
PA9	Regional Logistics Sites			
			3. Employment land supply by type (B1a, rest of B1, B2 and B8 all separately): (This is based on the National Output Indicators).	
PA6	Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises	(a) To maximise development on previously developed land	(a) total	
PA6A	Employment Land Provision	(b) In line to meet Table 4 of PA6A	(b) previously developed land	



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Prosperity For All – Monitoring (continued)

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output Indicators (continued)</b>				
UR1	Implementing Urban Renaissance – The MUAs	(c) In line to increase the amount of development in the Major Urban Areas and a balance of development in favour of the MUAs	(c) in Major Urban Areas	Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey, ONS
PA2 RR2	Urban Regeneration Zones The Rural Regeneration	(d) An adequate supply within the Regeneration Zones to meet objectives	(d) in Regeneration Zones	
PA3	High-Technology Corridors (HTC)	(e) An adequate supply within the HTCs to meet objectives	(e) in High Technology Corridors	
PA7 PA8 PA9	Regional Investment Sites Major Investment Sites Regional Logistics Sites		(f) The amount allocated for Regional Investment Sites, Major Investment Sites and Regional Logistics Sites	
			4. The amount and proportion of floorspace developed for <i>employment by type</i> (separately for B1a, rest of B1 and B2); and for B8 (indicators a-c only): (This is based on the National <i>Output Indicators</i> )	Annual Employment Land Survey
PA6 PA6A	Portfolio of Employment Land and Premises Employment Land Provision	(a) To meet the needs of the regional employment land portfolio as set out in policy PA6 (b) To maximise the use of previously developed land	(a) total (b) previously developed land	
UR1	Implementing Urban Renaissance – The MUAs	(c) Increase the amount of development within Major Urban Areas	(c) in Major Urban Areas	
PA2 RR2	Urban Regeneration Zones The Rural Regeneration	(d) Increase the amount of development within Regeneration Zones	(d) in Regeneration Zones	
PA3	High Technology Corridors	(e) Increase the amount of development within High-Technology Corridors	(e) in High-Technology Corridors	
PA6B PA6	Protection of Employment Land and Premises Portfolio of Employment Land	To maintain an adequate supply of land to support the portfolio of land set out in PA6	5. Loss of employment land to alternative uses (hectares)	Annual Employment Land Survey



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## Prosperity For All – Monitoring (continued)

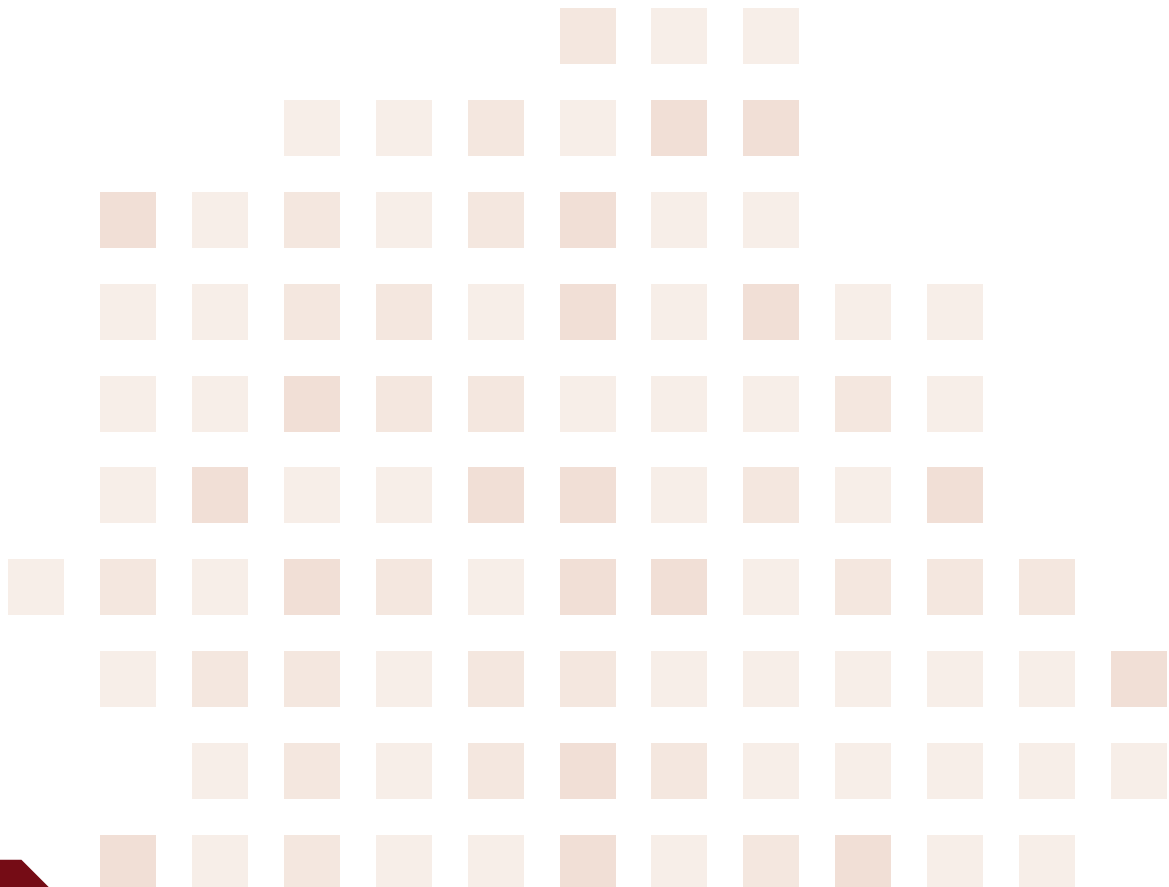
Policy	Target	Indicator	Source of Information	
<b>Output Indicators (continued)</b>				
PA11 PA13A	<i>The Network of Town and City Centres</i>  <i>Office Development Requirement 2006-2026</i>	a. Locations in line with PA11  b. to meet the provision for new office development in strategic centres as set out in PA13A	6. Square metres of B1a office development: (a) total and on previously developed land (b) within strategic town centres, within other town centres, within edge of centre and outside town centres  7. Square metres of retail development completed: (This is based on the National Indicators, see Chapter 10)	Annual Office Survey  Annual Retail Survey
PA11	The Network of Town and City Centres	(a) Locations in line with PA11	(a) total	
PA12 UR3 PA12A	Birmingham's Role as a <i>Global City</i>  Enhancing the role of City, Town, and Local Centres  <i>Comparison Retail Development</i>	(b)  (i) Locations in-line with policy PA11. No further large scale out of centre retail developments  (ii) To meet the provision of comparison retail floorspace requirements within strategic town centres as set out in PA12A	(b) within the strategic town centres, within other town centres, within edge of centre and outside town centres	
PA13	Out-of-centre Retail Development		8. Square metres of leisure development completed: (This is based on the National Output Indicators)	Annual Leisure Survey
PA10	Tourism and Culture	(a) Locations in-line with PA11	(a) total	
PA12	Birmingham's Role as a Global City	(b) Locations in-line with policy PA11	(b) within the strategic town centres, within other town centres, within edge of centre and outside town centres	
			9. Availability and location of investment sites:	Development Plans
PA7	Regional Investment Sites	(a) At least one RIS within or linked by public transport to each Regeneration Zone, and at least one within each High Technology Corridor	(a) Regional Investment Sites (RIS) in relation to each Regeneration Zone and High Technology Corridor	
PA8	Major Investment Sites	(b) Up to two MIS in the Region at any time	(b) Major Investment Sites (MIS)	
PA9	Regional Logistics Sites	(c) A choice of RLS in the Region <i>in line with PA9</i>	(c) Regional Logistics Sites (RLS)	



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## Prosperity For All – Monitoring (continued)

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output Indicators (continued)</b>				
PA4	Development related to Higher/Further Education and Research Establishments and incubator units	Increase the amount of High-Technology Incubator Space developed across the Region	10. Amount of High-Technology Incubator Space developed	
<b>Process Indicators</b>				
			11. Development Plan conformity:	Conformity checks
PA5	Employment Areas in Need of Modernisation and Renewal	(a) 100% of development plans to consider and identify where appropriate	(a) Whether, if appropriate, they identify economic renewal areas	
		Any adjustments to Greenbelt boundaries to follow the application of the Prosperity for All policies	12. Monitor land released for development through the redefinition of Greenbelt boundaries	Development plans





# Implementation and Monitoring

## Environment – Monitoring

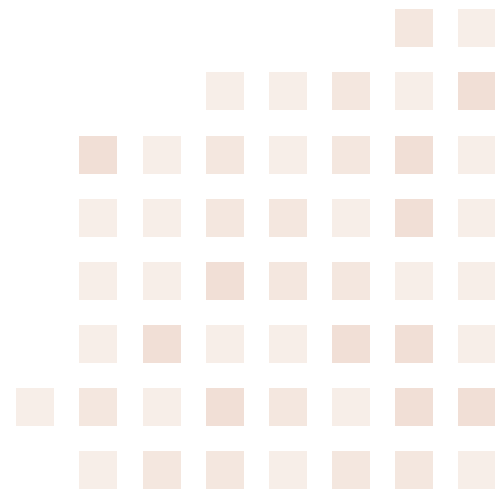
Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output Indicators</b>				
QE2	Restoring degraded areas and managing and creating high quality new environments	Increase proportion of derelict land reclaimed	1. Amount of derelict land reclaimed:  (a) In total and as a proportion of the outstanding supply of derelict land  (b) By end use (particularly soft end uses)	Annual Derelict Land Survey
QE3	Creating a high quality Built Environment for all			
QE4	Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces			
QE8	Forestry and Woodlands	Increase amount of woodland planting	2. Area of new woodland planting: (a) In total (b) Amount and proportion on derelict, contaminated and former industrial land  3. <i>Area and proportion of plantations on ancient woodland that have been returned to semi-natural woodland</i>	Forestry Commission. Additional data from the National Forestry Unit, National Forest and Forest of Mercia
QE2	Restoring degraded areas and managing and creating high quality new environments	<i>Increase quality of ancient woodlands</i>		
QE5	Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	(a) Reduce the percentage of listed buildings and ancient monuments at risk (b) Reduce the number of listed buildings demolished	4. Protection of listed buildings (a) Number and % of listed buildings and ancient monuments at risk (b) Number and proportion of listed buildings demolished	English Heritage
QE7	Protecting, managing and enhancing the Region's Biodiversity and Nature Conservation resources	(a) No loss of SSSI areas  (b) <i>Targets for the protection, restoration and re-creation of habitats, and for the protection and increase in populations of species</i>	5. Biodiversity: (a) Condition of SSSI habitats – % of SSSIs which are in a favourable condition (by Strategic Planning Authority area) (b) Change (additions and subtractions) by county, district and unitary planning authority due to new development, management programme, and planning agreement in areas (ha) and populations of biodiversity importance, that is: Priority biodiversity habitats and species (by type)	Local Authorities  Biodiversity Action Plan Partnerships Natural England (condition of SSSI units)  Local Record Centres
QE9	<i>The Water Environment</i>	<i>0% of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice</i>	6. <i>Number, and size and type, of planning permissions, by local planning authority, granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in flood plains and on grounds of water quality</i>	<i>Environment Agency Local Authorities</i>
<b>Process Indicators</b>				
QE3	Creating a high quality Built Environment for all	(a) 100% of LDFs incorporating design strategies and guidance (b) 100% of Local Authorities to have prepared strategies to match open space provision to local needs and aspirations	7. Development Plan Conformity (a) <i>proportion of LDFs incorporating design strategies and guidance</i>  (b) <i>Number of local authorities that have prepared a strategy to match the provision of open space to local needs and aspirations</i>	Conformity checks
QE4	Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces			



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## Environment – Monitoring (continued)

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Process Indicators</b> (continued)				
QE6	The conservation, enhancement and restoration of the Region's landscape	(c) 100% of LDFs to have considered landscape character assessments. (d) 100% of LDFs to include policies for sustainable drainage systems	(c) proportion of LDFs in which landscape character assessments have been considered (d) proportion of LDFs including policies for sustainable drainage systems	Annual Derelict Land Survey
QE4	Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces	100% of local authorities with a Greenspace Strategy, taking account of English Nature's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	8. Number of local authorities that have prepared a 'Greenspace Strategy'	Conformity checks
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>				
QE4	Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces	No reduction in area of land classified as green space	9. Proportion of land area classified as green space	DCLG Generalised Land Use Database



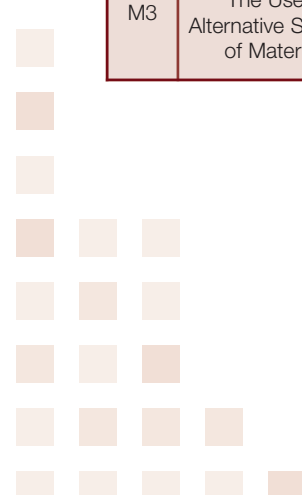
# Implementation and Monitoring

## Energy – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output Indicators</b>				
EN1	Energy Generation	5% of electricity consumption from renewable energy by 2010, with an aspiration to double renewables' share of electricity between 2010 and 2020	10. Provision of new renewable energy capacity (MW) by type.	<i>DTI Energy Trends Regional data source being developed</i>

## Minerals – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output Indicators</b>				
M2	Minerals – Aggregates	(a) Production of primary land-won aggregates over the period of 2016 in line with the sub-regional apportionment as set out in Policy M2	11. Aggregates: (a) Provision for the production of primary land-won aggregates (by Minerals Planning Authority area) in relation to the sub-regional apportionment in Policy M2	Annual Regional Aggregates Survey
M3	Minerals – The Use of Alternative Sources of Materials	(b) Increase production of <i>alternative sources of materials</i> for aggregates	(b) Production of <i>alternative sources of materials</i> for aggregates (by Minerals Planning Authority area)	Private Sector Mineral Operators (process for data collection would have to be established)





# Implementation and Monitoring

## Waste – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output Indicators</b>				
W2	Targets for waste management		12. Amount of waste managed (tonnes) by management type (e.g. recycling, landfill, etc.) by waste planning authority	Environment Agency/Waste Planning Authorities
		(a) To meet the targets as set out in W2	(a) Municipal waste	
		(b) To meet the targets as set out in W2	(b) Industrial and commercial waste	
W3	Need for facilities to close the 'Treatment Gap'	Capacity coming forward which is in line to meet the identified 'Treatment Gap' tonnages	13. Capacity of new waste management facilities by type by waste planning authority area	Annual regional waste survey
W11	Restrict planning permission for new landfill	Restrict the permission of new landfill facilities to proposals which meet the criteria set out in W11		
W8	Protect existing hazardous waste management facilities	To maintain the hazardous waste management facilities currently in operation in the Region	14. Number of hazardous waste management facilities in the Region	DEFRA waste data hub (operator throughput information)
<b>Process Indicators</b>				
W1	The need for waste management facilities – by Sub-Region	(i) Waste Development Frameworks to allocate sufficient land to manage an equivalent tonnage of waste to that arising from all waste streams within its boundary, taking account of the Waste Hierarchy	15. Development plans to make appropriate provision (by type and location) of waste management facilities	Conformity checks of development plans
W10	Facilities for the Waste Management of contaminated soils	(ii) Core strategies for the Black Country and Stoke on Trent to identify new sites for facilities to store, treat and remediate contaminated soils and demolition waste		
W12	Facilities for the final disposal of hazardous waste	(iv) Waste Development Frameworks for the non-MUAs to identify final disposal sites for Hazardous Waste		



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Transport and Accessibility – Monitoring

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output / Outcome Indicators</b>				
<b>1. ACCESSIBILITY</b>				
T1	Developing Accessibility and Mobility within the Region to support the Spatial Strategy	To ensure the balance of development is in favour of the most sustainable locations in the settlement hierarchy, thereby reducing the need to travel	1. Completions and commitments of residential and employment land by WMRSS settlement hierarchy (Major Urban Areas (MUAs), settlements of significant development, other urban areas & rural areas)	Annual Regional Land Availability Surveys
T2	Reducing the need to travel			
		To at least maintain the percentage of the resident population within the specified levels of bus/Metro services	2. Percentage of residents within 10 minutes walk of a 20 minute frequency and 60 minute frequency bus/Metro service for:- (i) Former Metropolitan area (ii) Rest of Region	Regional Accessibility Model
		To at least maintain the percentage of <b>new</b> residential development within the specified levels of bus/Metro services	3. Percentage of new residential development each year within 10 minutes walk of a 20 minute frequency and 60 minute frequency bus/Metro service for:- (i) Former Metropolitan area (ii) Rest of Region	Regional Accessibility Model
		To have no increase in the current level of single occupancy car journeys to school undertaken as a proportion of all modes (equates to the DfT 'minimum satisfactory' LTP 2 target)	4. % Modal split for trips to school (5-16 year olds)	PLASC returns (Pupil Level Annual School Census)/ Regional Transport Statistics - Department for Transport
<b>2. MOBILITY</b>				
T3	Walking and Cycling			
T4	Promoting Travel Awareness	An increased level of walking	5. Annual walking trips and average walking distance travelled per person	Regional Transport Statistics - Department for Transport
T5	Public Transport			
T11	Airports			
		An increased level of cycling	6. Regional cycling levels	Regional Cycling Index derived from Local Authority Data <sup>4</sup>
		To increase overall bus patronage	7. Bus use: journeys by bus	Regional Transport Statistics - Department for Transport
		(a) To deliver 98.6% of timetabled tram services within three minutes of the published time (b) Increase light rail use from 5.1 million trips per year in 2003/04 to 5.8 million in 2010/11 (current LTP target)  N.B: Public transport is defined as non car/ taxi but includes off-site car parking	8. Metro performance: (a) Reliability: percentage of journeys within 3 minutes of the published timetable (b) Number of trips by light rail	Centro

<sup>4</sup>Regional cycling index is calculated from Local Authority Local Transport Plan indices weighted by population using appropriate mid year population estimates.



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Transport and Accessibility – Monitoring (continued)

Policy	Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Output / Outcome Indicators (continued)</b>			
	Increase in rail patronage	9. Rail patronage	Regional Transport Statistics - Department for Transport
	<p>(a) To increase passenger public transport modal share to 25% by 2012 from a 2005 baseline of 20.8%</p> <p>(b) To increase employee public transport modal share to 25% by 2010/12 from a 2003/05 baseline of 20.3%</p> <p>N.B: Public transport is defined as non car/ taxi but includes off-site car parking</p>	<p>10. Surface access to airports: number and proportion by public transport to:-</p> <p>(i) Birmingham International Airport</p> <p>(ii) Coventry</p>	Civil Aviation Authority/ Birmingham International Airport surveys/ Coventry Airport passenger surveys
<b>3. CONGESTION AND RELIABILITY</b>			
T6 T7 T8 T9 T10	<p>Strategic Park and Ride</p> <p>Car Parking Standards and Management</p> <p>Demand Management</p> <p>The Management and Development of National and Regional Transport Networks</p> <p>Freight</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>11. Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with the car-parking standards set out in the regional transport strategy</p> <p>[National Indicator currently under review by Department of Communities and Local Government]</p>	The 34 Local Planning Authorities in the Region
	Increase the number of spaces, where appropriate according to Central and Local Government policy	<p>12. Number of parking spaces at rail stations:</p> <p>(i) Former Metropolitan area</p> <p>(ii) Rest of Region</p>	Centro/ Strategic Local Authorities
	Increase the number of spaces, where appropriate according to Central and Local Government policy	13. Strategic Park and Ride Spaces	Strategic Local Authorities
	<p>To at least maintain year on year average speed of traffic</p> <p>To see no increase in the average delay of traffic and variability of travel time</p>	<p>14. Road Reliability [for both all vehicles and Heavy Goods Vehicles] expressed as:</p> <p>(a) Average speed of traffic</p> <p>(b) Average delay of traffic</p> <p>(c) Variability of journey time</p> <p>For</p> <p>(i) Former Metropolitan Area</p> <p>(ii) Rest of Region</p>	ITIS vehicle satellite tracking data, Department for Transport
	Public Performance Measures (PPMs) for franchises should, at the least, not fall below the relevant averages for any financial year overall	<p>15. Rail Reliability: ORR network data for the three most relevant franchises:</p> <p>(i) Govia franchise</p> <p>(ii) Virgin West Coast franchise</p> <p>(iii) Arriva 'Cross Country' franchise</p>	Office of Rail Regulation (ORR)



# Implementation and Monitoring

## Transport and Accessibility – Monitoring (continued)

Policy		Target	Indicator	Source of Information
<b>Process Indicators</b>				
<i>1. ACCESSIBILITY, 2. MOBILITY, 3. CONGESTION AND RELIABILITY</i>				
T12	Priorities for Investment	To achieve the implementation of individual schemes according to programme	16. Progress against programmes for elements identified in T12	West Midlands Regional Transport Stakeholders
		To achieve the implementation of individual schemes according to programme	17. Progress towards priorities from WMRSS Phase One Revision (Black Country)	West Midlands Regional Transport Stakeholders
		Implementation of the target	18. The implementation of a parking management regime at Brierley Hill/Merry Hill, including the use of parking charges, compatible with those in the Region's major centres	Strategic Local Authority
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>				
<i>1. ACCESSIBILITY, 2. MOBILITY, 3. CONGESTION AND RELIABILITY</i>				
	ALL	To Decline	19. Average Commuting Trip Length (miles) (i) Former Metropolitan area (ii) Rest of Region	National Travel Survey – Department for Transport
		To Decline	20. Average educational trip length (school children aged 5-16 years) (i) Former Metropolitan area (ii) Rest of Region	National Travel Survey – Department for Transport
		N/A	21. Miles travelled per person per year (all modes)	National Travel Survey – Department for Transport
		N/A	22. Trips per person per year (all modes)	National Travel Survey – Department for Transport

