

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy
Phase Two Revision - Preferred Option
**Updated Monitoring Framework and
Supporting Background Information**
March 2009



West Midlands
Regional Assembly

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy
Phase Two Revision – Examination in Public

Technical Paper

**Updated Monitoring Framework
and supporting Background Information**

Prepared by the West Midlands Regional Assembly

20th March 2009

**This Technical Paper has been prepared by officers of the
West Midlands Regional Assembly as a technical background
report to inform the Examination in Public process**

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1. Introduction

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) is currently undergoing a Revision led by the West Midlands Regional Assembly. This is being undertaken in three phases over several years. Phase 1 concerning the Black Country area of the Region is now complete and a new version of the RSS was published in January 2008 reflecting the Black Country policy changes. Phase 2 is currently underway and primarily covers housing, employment land, transportation and waste issues, plus the inclusion of new crosscutting policies relating to climate change, sustainable communities, sustainable construction, and improving air quality. The Examination in Public is scheduled to start in April 2009. Phase 3 has now also been initiated, running in parallel with Phase 2. Early thinking is currently being undertaken on the Options for Development, with an Options Consultation planned for Summer 2009.

In the light of these policy changes the monitoring framework for the RSS is required to be updated. However, because this is an RSS Revision and not a full Review, i.e. not all policies are being re-considered, only certain aspects of the monitoring framework need to be amended. For Phase 1 of the Revision (the Black Country Study) a new set of indicators were submitted and have subsequently been endorsed by the Secretary of State. For Phase 2 a framework of indicators and targets has been submitted as part of the Phase 2 Preferred Option. This paper details the monitoring process for the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and sets out the rationale for the amendments to the Phase 2 monitoring framework in terms of general principles and detailed reasoning for individual indicators. Any implications for changes to the framework in relation to Phase 3 will be considered later down the line as part of the development of the Phase 3 Preferred Option.

The intention of this Technical Paper is to aid the reader's understanding of the monitoring framework and how it has evolved. Accordingly the material contained in this paper is not, generally speaking, "new"; rather it is intended to provide a greater level of detail than previously and to ensure explicit connections between the monitoring framework and the objectives and policies contained within the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. The paper also considers where some updating has been necessary consequent to the Phased Revision and external factors (e.g. new Core Output Indicators, changes in data availability): Section 7 of this paper highlights the material included in the monitoring framework after the submission of the Preferred Option (CD1).

2. Statutory policy guidance and good practice guidance on monitoring

The basis for any decision making with regard to the revision of the monitoring framework must comply with national guidance on monitoring. There are two principal documents which were taken into consideration during the updating of the framework; PPS11 on Regional Spatial Strategies (CD93) and "*RSS Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, December 2005*"¹. Set out below are the key requirements of each publication.

¹ RSS Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, December 2005.
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/143201.pdf>

2.1 PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies

PPS 11 is the national planning policy statement on Regional Spatial Strategies. It contains a chapter on Implementation, Monitoring and Review which covers the key principles that are expected in the setting of indicators and targets within an RSS monitoring framework and the associated processes of annual monitoring and review.

PPS 11 states that wherever practicable policies should be quantified and output targets and indicators set. Output targets should be set to specify a scale of change in a specified time period. The PPS recognises that the framework should not be unduly burdensome and that the selection of indicators should be kept to a minimum. The PPS also considers the importance of setting contextual indicators, i.e. those that measure the changes in the wider socio-economic and environmental regional context against which the RSS is being implemented.

The monitoring of the significant effects of the implementation of the RSS is also highlighted. The Department of Communities & Local Government (DCLG) Directive 2001/42/EC requires a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Analysing the significant effects of RSS implementation is part of this. In addition to this, as part of the sustainability appraisal process, the significant effects of the RSS on society and the economy (and the environment) need to be assessed and monitored.

The guidance states that in line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act an annual monitoring report (AMR) should be produced each year. A key element of the AMR is to report on the net and gross numbers of dwellings built each year (this is also set out in the Act).

The details of monitoring arrangements, i.e. regionally specific processes, should be set out in the draft RSS or provided separately to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State will need to be satisfied that the West Midlands Regional Planning Body (RPB) has a monitoring and review mechanism, involving local partners, that can respond to any adverse impact of the strategy. Any monitoring arrangements should be carried out in accordance with the Good Practice Guide on Targets and Indicators, including the monitoring of the National Core Output Indicators for regional planning.

2.2 RSS Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

This guide was produced in December 2004 by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. It fleshes out the detail contained within PPS 11 and provides some extra clarification and examples of the types of targets and indicators that might be included in a monitoring framework.

The first part of the guidance is concerned with the Annual Monitoring Report. It reiterates the duty upon the RPB to produce the AMR each year. It states that within the AMR, as well as reporting on progress towards targets and policies, there is a need to set out actions that are required when policies need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended. It also re-emphasizes the need to incorporate Sustainability

Appraisal monitoring within the statutory monitoring of the RSS to meet the requirements of the SEA.

The importance of partnership working is highlighted. The Guidance states that it is crucial in the development of the AMR but also to the development of successful monitoring frameworks. There is a need to establish good links between RPB monitoring and RPB policy officer working groups. The establishment of a Regional Planning Monitoring Group is said to be good practice to aid the AMR process and monitoring framework development. The RPB should be involving a wide range of partners including strategic planning authorities, the Regional Observatory and GOWM.

In terms of the process of developing a monitoring framework the Guidance explains how it fits into an RSS review or revision process. Essentially the framework is submitted as part of the consultation on the draft RSS where representations can be made before it is tested for soundness at examination. The Examination in Public considers the framework to see if any improvements are needed.

With regard to the setting of indicators and targets in the framework, it is again highlighted that the scale of monitoring and the number of indicators need to take account of available resources. It is suggested that only key indicators need to be monitored annually, with others less frequently.

The Guidance explains further about the importance of Sustainability Appraisal monitoring. It states that proposals for monitoring should be developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Assessment, this will include developing indicators to monitor the significant social, environmental and economic effects of RSS implementation. SA monitoring is intended to identify adverse effects and to enable mitigating actions to be taken.

In the development of policy, indicators and targets, the guidance states that an objectives-led approach should be followed. This means that policies are clearly linked to the overarching objectives of the strategy and in turn the indicators and targets are closely tied to those policies. This is preferable to an 'indicator led' approach which monitors and evaluates a wide range of information which is not relevant to the performance of the RSS.

There is a lot of detailed guidance on the development of the targets in the document. The principle points are that targets should be; quantifiable wherever practical, or at least indicating a direction of travel in a specified time period; be SMART (Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound); apportioned sub-regionally, where appropriate; and be consulted on with stakeholders in their development.

Different types of targets should be developed; process targets (the inclusion of policies in Local Development Frameworks (LDF) and other plans and programmes); policy targets (covering the output of the RSS, e.g. provision for housing or real world outcomes, such as housing completions); or sustainability appraisal targets (a benchmark for measuring significant economic, environmental and social impacts of implementing policies).

Similarly, in developing indicators there are also some key over-arching points expressed as well as some more specific detail on the types of indicators to include.

Indicators should be linked to policy targets or policy objectives. Importantly, there should be a focus on policies central to the RSS delivery. Indicators developed by other statutory agencies should be considered, and there should be inclusion of the regional core indicators as well as development of regionally specific indicators. The Audit Commissions Quality of Life Indicators² should be considered as part of the RSS indicator development.

2.3 Core Output Indicators (COIs)

Monitoring is an essential part of the planning process and the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) and its predecessor, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) have provided guidance on monitoring indicators to complement the guidance on regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks. In 2005 several documents were published to aid local authorities and regional planning bodies with indicator setting: Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning (March 2005), Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005 (October 2005) and sections in the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (March 2005) (CD113).

The COIs were designed to achieve a consistent and cost effective approach to data collect across the regional and local levels covering a number of national planning policy and sustainable development objectives appropriate to local and regional policy. They are not sufficient to cover all policy areas of the RSS and need to be augmented by other, locally developed, indicators.

The 2005 COIs were incorporated into earlier versions of the West Midlands RSS monitoring framework. By the time the monitoring framework for RSS Phase II Revision was being developed, it was known that CLG were devising a new set of COIs (CD112) but these were published too late for inclusion in the draft Preferred Option.

3. Monitoring the West Midlands RSS in Practice

3.1 Responsibility

The ownership of monitoring activities is disseminated across the Region and is co-ordinated by a Strategic Advisor – Monitoring employed by the West Midlands Regional Assembly, in collaboration with an RSS – Monitoring Policy Lead from one of the local authorities within the Region.

In parallel to this other WMRA officer groups are involved in the monitoring process, namely; the Regional Monitoring Officers Group, the Regional Environmental Officers Group, the West Midlands Employment Land Advisory Group and the Regional Technical Advisory Board (RTAB) on waste, and the Regional Housing Monitoring Group. Each group is chaired by an appropriate professional officer, usually from one of the local authorities within the Region.

² Local Quality of Life Indicators: Supporting Local Communities to Become Sustainable, Audit Commission, August 2005.

The Regional Monitoring Officers Group (RMOG) plays a pivotal role. Membership of RMOG includes data and policy specialists from both local authorities and key regional organisations (e.g. the Environment Agency, Homes & Community Agency, GOWM, Advantage West Midlands and the West Midlands Regional Observatory). The group is mainly technically based and provides help with establishing the initial principles for devising the framework plus the more detailed indicator and target setting. Communication between the members is undertaken formally at meetings and informally through e-mail contact. Monitoring data are published, each February, in the Annual Monitoring Report which is jointly written by the relevant Monitoring Officers and widely circulated. Before the publication of the report policy officers are well acquainted with the outcomes of the monitoring exercise and the need to review actions in the light of these is well embedded in the policy implementation culture.

The Regional Transport and Monitoring Implementation Panel is a group of technical and policy officers advising on regional transportation and local policy monitoring issues within the Region. The transportation aspects of monitoring are considered through this group by local authorities, Government Office of the West Midlands, Centro (the passenger transport executive for the West Midlands), the Highways Agency and other stakeholders.

The Regional Technical Advisory Board on Waste takes forward policy and monitoring matters in relation to waste, its main function being to provide advice on the development and implementation of the Regional Waste Strategy. Once again waste monitoring issues are discussed through this group which includes representation from local authorities and other regional organisations.

The West Midlands Employment Land Advisory Group meets quarterly and considers policy and technical data issues on regional employment land issues. It has a remit to provide advice on RSS employment land policy development and considers conformity issues in relation to strategic guidance. As part of the RSS policy role it undertakes technical work on evidence base development and monitoring. Membership includes local authorities, business community representation, Government Office, Advantage West Midlands and other stakeholders including the environmental sector.

For many years Worcestershire County Council has led the Regional Housing Monitoring function, working closely with the Regional Housing Policy Lead Officer (traditionally based at Staffordshire County Council). Housing monitoring results are communicated on a regular basis to housing and planning officers employed by the Regional Assembly and to a wider officer, member and stakeholder audience via the Regional Housing Advisory Forum and Regional Housing Executive as well as the AMR.

An Environmental Monitoring Group, currently led by an officer from led by Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, and comprising representatives from a range of organisations including the Environment Agency, English Heritage, The Forestry Commission, Natural England, the Biodiversity Partnership and local authorities within the Region takes responsibility for the indicators and other monitoring activities pertinent to the environmental policies within the RSS.

3.2 Indicators

Policies within the RSS are translated into a set of quantitative and qualitative targets related to the desired outcome of the strategy, eg number of affordable homes built relates to a policy to provide more affordable housing. Measuring the success (or otherwise) of the policies is carried out by tracking various statistics called indicators.

3.2.1 Types of Indicators

There are different types of indicators used to monitor the operation of the Regional Spatial Strategy:

- Context Indicators – these indicators relate to the demographic, socio-economic and environmental background within which policies are implemented and over which the policy makers have little control, eg general economic trends, population aging as a result of historic changes in birth rates;
- Significant Effects Indicators – these indicators emerge from the sustainability appraisal of the RSS and relate to possibly unforeseen consequences of policies. A hypothetical example might be reduction in air quality due to greater use of private motor vehicles if housing is not developed in close proximity to employment opportunities or within easy access of public transport;
- Cross-cutting indicators – these are indicators related to policies that are pertinent to different aspects of the vision of the Strategy; for example urban renaissance and rural renaissance;
- Headline indicators are readily understood indicators which give a good view of overall progress towards the overall strategy. In the West Midlands RSS context, with the objectives being centred on complementary Urban and Rural Renaissance, the Headline Indicators are thus focussed;
- Process indicators – these are indicators that relate to operational activities to ensure that policies are delivered; for example if there is a policy to bring forward more land for housing, then the number of local planning authorities with up to date Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAAs) would be a process indicator;
- Output indicators – these are indicators directly related to policy interventions eg amount of employment land brought forward;
- Outcome indicators – these are indicators which result indirectly from policies within the strategy, eg number of dwellings completed results from land being made available for housing development.
- Implementation Indicators – these can be either output, outcome or process indicators and all relate to putting the policies into practice.

3.2.2 Indicator Setting

Indicator setting is an important aspect of the monitoring function. The following principles are followed, as far as is possible, in the choice of indicators:

- Indicators should be related to the policy target. In many cases a directly appropriate indicator can be selected, eg an indicator based on the number of dwellings completed is closely related to a housing target. Sometimes a basket of proxy indicators may be

used for monitoring a more nebulous policy, eg reducing personal dependence on private motor travel can be measured by levels of car ownership, trends in public transport usage, number of schools with travel plans etc

- Indicators should be measurable.
- Indicators should be robust to extraneous factors outside the control of the implementation of policy. This is not always possible. For example, national or international economic policies can impact on employment land take up.
- Indicators should be statistically reliable. There are many sources of error affecting statistical values; data collection error, inherent statistical variance, sampling error, modelling errors. The problem is greatest for those indicators which are based on a combination of factors, each subject to variation. Ratios where the denominator and numerator are estimates can be affected by reliability issues.
- Ideally indicators should not be derived from modelled data; modelling expresses an indicator as a function of other factors. Thus a new value of an indicator calculated from the values of factors means the indicator is likely to be affected by changes in some of the underlying factors rather than policy interventions.
- In order for policies to be modelled over the period of the RSS, time series data need to be available for indicators, preferably annually to facilitate a plan, monitor and manage approach to implementing or fine tuning policies.
- The availability of data for an indicator at a range of geographical levels is important. An indicator needs to be calculated a regional level to facilitate overall monitoring of a policy, at national level to set regional progress within a national context, and at sub-regional level to allow local authorities to track their targets and to identify problem areas where more policy interventions may be required to ensure targets are met.
- Indicators need to have a stable definition both over time and consistency in calculation across the region. Monitoring guidance is produced to ensure data collectors across the Region all work to the same definition. Sometimes definitions are changed over time, traditionally this has particularly been the case for numbers unemployed.
- Finally, indicators should not be burdensome to collect. If possible, statistics collected for already established purposes should be used. Eg local authorities allocate dwellings to a Council Tax band for revenue collection; it is straightforward to then use the proportion of dwellings in each Council Tax band in an area to monitor trends in the housing stock towards or away from “affordability”.

3.3 The Monitoring Cycle

National guidance specifies that monitoring work does not end with the setting of targets and indicators. There must be a robust process of ongoing monitoring and review that leads directly into improved policy delivery or policy amendments.

Within the West Midlands the ongoing process of monitoring is well established, there is an annual data collection of information required for the monitoring indicators from local planning authorities which starts in April of each year. This, alongside additional data collection from regional partners and national sources, culminates in the production of the Annual Monitoring Report in February. Policy leads have a key role in writing the AMR chapters overseen by the RSS Monitoring Policy Lead and the WMRA Monitoring co-ordinator, this allows for essential policy interpretation to be included in the analysis.

The Regional Assembly has also always sought to ensure that monitoring findings are not confined to a hard copy publication, but that they are disseminated at relevant officer and members groups to feed into policy development. The findings of the annual monitoring process are therefore presented to senior officer and partnership groups and members of the Assembly’s Planning and Environment Executive and the Strategic Advisory Group. In addition, a stakeholder event is held annually to review the monitoring findings and discuss their implications with local planning authorities, key delivery agencies, other regional partners and elected members. This is a seminar type event with supporting themed based workshops led by the WMRA RSS Policy Leads.

The monitoring cycle is illustrated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: The Timetable for the West Midlands RSS Annual Monitoring Process

MONTH	ACTIVITY
January	Technical specification of RSS Monitoring Survey Forms for data collection from local authorities developed incorporating modifications etc
February	
March	LA’s Seminar to discuss Survey Forms. Final Forms Issued
April	LAs collect information, complete and submit forms to Regional Planning Body
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	Data cleaned and validated.
October	Further data cleansing and primary analysis to Policy Leads
November	Policy Leads prepare draft chapters – validation of data and analysis by LAs and other data contributors.
December	Initial clearance of findings by Senior Officers and Elected Members, further development of Chapters. 2nd consultation with LAs and other contributors.
January	Document revised where necessary prior to sign off by Chief Officers and Elected Members.
February	Printing and publish by 28 February each year
March -July	Preparation of Supplementary Reports
September	Stakeholders’ Conference (if held)

As will be evident from this table more than one years’ monitoring process will be on-going during a significant proportion of the year.

3.4 Review of Monitoring Results

The AMR currently highlights progress (or not) towards the key RSS policies and its overarching objectives. A “traffic lights” system is used to highlight whether indicators show that the Region is moving towards (green) or away from (red) policy objectives. An amber light suggests that there is no movement either away from or towards the policy objective.

Commentary on the monitoring results indicates why indicators are moving in a particular direction by addressing the following questions:

- Is the change in the value of an indicator statistically significant or within acceptable variability due to sampling and other errors?;
- Are all indicator values relating to a particular policy “telling the same story”?;
- Is the change in an indicator value part of a trend or showing a “correction” from previous under- or over- shooting of a target. Eg housing completions may be below target for a particular year but, taking a longer term series of above target completions into consideration, the trend maybe closing in on the target?;
- Has the value of an indicator be affected by one or extraordinary events eg a reduction in private car usage might be due to a combination of an oil supply crisis or a bad winter as much as provision of improved public transport services?.

Finally, once the monitoring lead officer and the policy lead officers are satisfied that the indicator can be used to infer that a policy is off course to meet a target then appropriate policy interventions can be made to correct the trend.

4.0 The current monitoring framework

The existing monitoring framework, as set out in the most recently published RSS for the West Midlands (January 2008), was produced in line with the current RSS policy framework. It consists of five elements:

- (i) A set of indicators and targets relating to the Communities for the Future policies of the RSS
- (ii) A set of indicators and targets relating to the Prosperity for All policies of the RSS
- (iii) A set of indicators and targets relating to the Environmental policies of the RSS
- (iv) A set of indicators and targets relating to the Transportation policies of the RSS
- (v) A set of indicators and targets relating to the RSS overarching principles of Urban and Rural Renaissance

Each of the thematic monitoring tables contains a mixture of output, process and contextual indicators and targets. The indicators and targets have been used in the monitoring of RSS through the annual monitoring process, culminating in the production of the RSS AMR in February each year. Through this process it has been recognised that some indicators and targets are now defunct or can not be monitored because of a lack of data availability.

5. The development of the Phase 2 monitoring framework

5.1 Earlier Activities

It should be borne in mind that the indicators/targets specified within the current monitoring framework were originally set back in 2004 when the RSS was last under Review and that there have been considerable developments in monitoring policy and data availability in recent years. This, on top of a changing policy framework, means that it has been necessary to update substantially the monitoring framework for the Phase 2 revision.

The West Midlands has sought to comply with the national guidance on monitoring in the development of the Phase 2 monitoring framework. This section demonstrates how the framework was updated in accordance with these national principles.

The co-ordination of the revision to the monitoring framework was undertaken by the RSS Monitoring Policy Lead in conjunction with the Regional Assembly Strategic Advisor - Monitoring. Through the various officer groups listed in section 3.1 there was also significant input by the individual policy leads and other regional stakeholders.

The Phase 2 monitoring framework was consulted upon as part of the Preferred Option consultation which took place in Autumn 2008.

5.2 Structure and content of the monitoring framework

The monitoring framework is set out in Chapter 10 of the RSS Phase 2 Preferred Option. The main monitoring tables containing the indicators and targets are split by policy area. They include a reference to the policy that the indicator relates to and a reference to the data source that will be used in the analysis of the indicator. Since the publication of the RSS Phase II Preferred Option in December 2007, other monitoring material and guidance have become available, for example the DCLG's updated list of Core Output Indicators in July 2008.³

There are eight key thematic tables; Towards a Sustainable Region – covering the generic cross cutting policies on sustainability as set out in the Preferred Option; Communities for the Future – housing issues; Prosperity For All – employment land, retail and office issues; Environment; Energy; Minerals; Waste and Transport and Accessibility. In addition there are 2 other key tables; Headline Indicators to Monitor Progress Towards Urban and Rural Renaissance (of great importance to consider the wider and more strategic objectives of the strategy) and a set of Significant Effects indicators to monitor the issues raised through the Sustainability Appraisal.

As this RSS Phase 2 revision is a partial revision of particular policies within the RSS some indicators from the previous framework have been retained. However, some old indicators have been deleted where no longer relevant because of the changing policy framework, national monitoring requirements and problems with data availability. In

³ Communities and Local Government. Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008

addition, new indicators have been brought in to supplement the retained indicators. Targets have been reviewed and revised in accordance with the changing policies.

The Annexes of this paper lay out the RSS Policies and indicators in a different way to the Preferred Option:

- Annexe A consists of a list of significant effects indicators from the Sustainability Appraisal of the RSS Phase II Preferred Option, together with the Regional Assembly's response;
- Annexe B lists all the objectives and policies of the RSS and the associated indicators;
- Annexe C contains a list of all the indicators included in the Monitoring Framework, the policies and objectives they relate to, the policy effect being monitored, a definition of the indicator, type of indicator, targets (if appropriate), geographical level and source of data to calculate the indicator.
- Annexe D comprises a list of recently deleted indicators and the reasons why they have been dropped.

5.3 Objectives led process

All the indicators and targets contained within the updated framework are objective and policy driven. They all relate to specific policies within the RSS and great care has been taken to select the key indicators which will indicate progress towards key policy objectives. As outlined above, within the indicator tables a reference has been included back to the relevant policy or overarching RSS objective (as is the case with the Urban and Rural Renaissance Indicators).

Annexe B contains a list of the objectives and policies in the RSS and the associated indicators.

5.4 Phase II Target setting

Targets are set according to the principles detailed in guidance⁴ from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) whose planning functions were subsequently taken over by the DCLG. This national monitoring guidance suggests that there should be a variety of targets set including process, policy and sustainability appraisal targets. A mixture of targets has been used in the Phase 2 update where relevant.

The Guidance suggests that targets should be quantified wherever possible, or at least indicating a direction of travel. In the Phase 2 monitoring framework update a number of targets are quantified but where no quantified target has been set in the draft policy it has not been possible to set such a target in the monitoring framework. It is not deemed appropriate to set quantified targets where there is none currently contained within the RSS policy framework or within associated wider regional strategies because there is no incentive to be compliant or achieve the target. It is believed that this is consistent with the Monitoring Good Practice Guide, paragraph 7.6 (first bullet point) which states the Regional Planning Body should "*define targets for each policy objective, and associated policy*

⁴ ODPM: Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide December 2005
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/143201.pdf>

or policies, quantifiable wherever practical, or at least indicating a direction of change, in a specified time period. It is against the policy objectives and these targets that the performance of RSS can be measured”.

Where possible, targets have been selected that can be disaggregated to a geographical level of detail to match policy implementation.

Care has been taken to ensure each policy in the RSS has been associated with a target for improvement.

The monitoring framework targets have been reviewed to see if they remain relevant or require to be updated and have been revised where necessary.

Policy targets are listed in Annexe C.

5.5 Indicator setting for the Phase II Preferred Option

Indicators have been reviewed in the light of changing policies, national guidance and availability of data. Indicator development has considered the RSS core output indicators for Regional Planning (March 2005)⁵, revised July 2008, so that a common set of indicators can be collected by national government. In addition, regionally specific indicators have been developed for the framework.

When reviewing the indicators, indicators within other regional strategies have been taken account of, for example the draft Regional Economic Strategy monitoring framework (as it stood in August 2007) and the draft Regional Sustainability Development Framework monitoring framework (as it stood in August 2007). Wider national indicators such as the Audit Commission’s Quality of Life indicators (referred to earlier) were also explored. The WMRA also commissioned the West Midlands Regional Observatory in 2006 to prepare a contextual monitoring report to look at the wider progress towards urban and rural renaissance within the Region. From this Report, sets of headline indicators for urban and rural renaissance were developed. These indicators have been taken into consideration when developing the contextual indicators in the monitoring framework.

It is acknowledged that indicators contained within other regional strategies and national indicator sets, as mentioned above, have moved on since the finalisation of the draft framework, account will be taken of this through the remainder of the RSS process.

A range of indicators including outcome, output, process, contextual and significant effects indicators have been included in the framework. This moves forward the old monitoring framework which consisted primarily of output and process indicators.

⁵ Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning, ODPM, March 2005. Note: Since the monitoring framework was finalised in Autumn 2007 a new set of core output indicators have been published by Communities and Local Government: Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 2/2008 (CLG). These new indicators have now been incorporated into the list of indicators as presented in Annexe C and will be incorporated along with other national indicator changes and EIP Panel recommendations as part of the final version of the monitoring framework.

5.6 Compliance with Strategic Environment Assessment and Sustainability Assessment

In accordance with national guidance, proposals for significant effects monitoring were developed as part of the Phase 2 Sustainability Appraisal process. Many of these recommendations have been included in the submitted framework, however a process of refinement from the original Sustainability Appraisal list has taken place (the details of the refinement process is set out below in Section 6). Therefore, the final list of significant effects indicators includes all those recommended by the SA considered to be reasonable and practical in the short to medium term.

5.7 Ensuring a balance between comprehensiveness and resources available

Throughout the process of the Phase 2 Preferred Option the Regional Assembly has sought to make the framework as comprehensive as possible. However, a balance has had to be struck between this and the practicalities and resources available for data collection and indicator reporting. The process has therefore selected those key indicators that are most relevant to the assessment of RSS policy and its wider effects. All policy leads and stakeholders have been aware of this issue throughout the development of the framework and held it as a key principle throughout.

5.8 On-going Monitoring and Review

Monitoring Activities form a cycle as detailed in Section 3.3. Data on indicators are calculated in the summer, relating to the previous financial year. Once the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is produced in february, the reference year for monitoring will have finished 11 months earlier at the end of previous march.

It is proposed that, after publication of the AMR, policy leads, with their monitoring groups, should consider the results and produce reports on the implications to policy implementation.

Monitoring officers have, from time to time, produced detailed reports supplementing the information in the AMR to provide more background information on a particular policy area and to cross reference other monitoring reports, eg that on the Regional Housing Strategy and the Regional Economic Strategy.

6. Rationale for the detailed changes to the monitoring tables since the last Review of Regional Planning Policy

6.1 Introduction to Changes to the Monitoring Tables

Annexe C contains a list of indicators, their type, the associated RSS objectives and policies and justification for inclusion. Many of the indicators listed in the RSS Phase II Preferred Option have been retained from the existing monitoring framework where policies have not changed substantially in nature. As these indicators were endorsed as part of the last RPG review in 2003/2004 it is not considered necessary to re-visit their justification in the monitoring tables and therefore a 'reason for inclusion' has not been completed for them. These indicators are labelled as 'existing' in Annexe C.

Reasons for inclusion of new indicators are given in Annexe C. Reasons may be:

1. Revision of policy requires new monitoring indicators;
2. Advantage taken of the availability of new data since publication of RPG 11 to developed indicators that better satisfy the criteria for a good indicator, listed in Section 3.2.
3. New Government guidance on indicators.
4. Consolidation of indicators developed for the Phase I revision into the general monitoring policy.

Annexe C also contains, for each indicator, the source of data, and target.

6.2 Significant Effects Indicators

As discussed in the earlier part of this document the Phase 2 Sustainability Appraisal detailed a number of significant effects indicators that were recommended for inclusion in the monitoring framework to monitor any adverse or otherwise effects the strategy may have on environmental, social and economic outcomes.

The SA list of indicators was not taken as read but was reviewed in the light of the remainder of the monitoring framework to avoid duplication with other sections. Generally, an indicator has not been included as a significant effects indicator if it has been included as another type of indicator in the remainder of the monitoring framework. The list was considered for practicalities, scope and relevance. Suggested SA indicators were not included if data were unavailable for a particular indicator or if they were not pertinent to the RSS policies.

In Annexe A, a table of Significant Effects Indicators as recommended by the Phase 2 Sustainability Appraisal is set out and a justification is provided as to why or why not recommended indicators have or have not been taken forward in to the submitted monitoring framework. In Annexe C more detail is given for the indicators proposed for inclusion in the monitoring framework, the policies and objectives to which they refer, sources of data, targets etc.

6.3 Headline Indicators to Monitor Progress Towards Urban and Rural Renaissance

This monitoring table has been retained but has been updated to ensure that there is adequate coverage of economic, health, and environmental as well as spatial issues. It is considered important to continue to report upon a set of key headline indicators that assess the over-arching RSS objectives of urban and rural renaissance.

The indicator list has taken account of the Regional Economic Strategy draft monitoring framework (as at August 2007), and the suggestions made by the West Midlands Regional Observatory for additional contextual indicators (as set out in the WMRO Regional Contextual Monitoring Report, 2006). It is recognised that the potential indicators that could be used to monitor urban and rural renaissance are almost infinite, this list is merely a selection of key indicators which will be used to monitor the general trend of direction for the Region.

6.4 Towards a More Sustainable Region

New indicators and targets are required to monitor this new set of policies contained within the Preferred Option thematic chapter 'Towards a More Sustainable Region'. These are a set of cross-cutting policies to help meet aspirations for sustainable design and construction and the contribution that can be made towards minimising the effects of climate change. A balance has had to be struck between the need to monitor these policies as comprehensively as possible but at the same time to respect data limitations and monitoring resource constraints within the Region. For some indicators the data sources are uncertain and indeed the WMRA may not be able to be monitor them for the first few years. However, it was considered important to be aspirational and to include some indicators that would help drive forward data collection processes.

6.5 Communities for the Future

There has been a need to completely re-write the indicators and targets contained within the Communities for the Future monitoring tables because of significant re-ordering and changes to housing policy through the RSS Revision. Some of the indicators from the old framework have been retained, albeit with slightly different wording in places, however, there are also a number of new indicators. The framework was quality assured to ensure consistency with the desired key monitoring indicators in the Regional Housing Strategy, published in June 2005⁶. Annex A provides the reasoning for each indicator in turn.

6.6 Prosperity for All

The Preferred Option policy changes within the Prosperity for All chapter have not been as significant as the housing policy changes, therefore quite a significant number of existing indicators and targets have been carried forward. Indicators have mainly been updated in the light of the RSS Core Output Indicators (March 2005), and the changing policy framework.

6.7 Environment

Although the Phase 2 revision does not cover the Environmental policies, the opportunity was taken to plug any obvious gaps in the existing monitoring framework in advance of the Phase 3 revision.

6.8 Waste

The Waste indicators and targets have been completely revised in the light of the changes made as part of the Preferred Option policies. The Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning (March 2005) have also been incorporated.

⁶ West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy, June 2005 – Chapter 8, Priorities, Implementation, Review, Investment and Monitoring

6.9 Transport and Accessibility

The Transport and Accessibility tables have been completely revamped in relation to the Preferred Option policies. It is not just a change to the policy framework which has prompted such a radical overhaul but also a need to review the old framework in terms of defunct indicators. Many existing indicators could simply not be monitored because of a lack of data availability. In addition, the last RSS review included a number of transportation indicators which were expected to come through the LTP process, many of these indicators never came to fruition and hence local data collection processes were never put into place and data has remained unavailable for RSS monitoring purposes.

6.10 Incorporation of Phase I and RPG11 Indicators

The indicators developed for the Phase I revision and the original indicators for RPG11 have been incorporated into the new monitoring framework unless otherwise stated in Annex D.

7 Developments since the Publication of the Preferred Option in December 2007

7.1 Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008

The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) published “Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008” in July 2008, after the December 2007 publication of the West Midlands RSS Draft Phase II Revision. These indicators have been included in the framework contained in Annex C.

7.2 Affordability Issues

Housing affordability has generally been measured as a ratio of house prices to earnings, using averages or median or lower quartile data. Whilst this is useful to provide comparator data over time or across local authorities, recent experience during the credit crunch has shown that the availability of mortgage finance is the major factor influencing access to the private housing market.

7.3 Response to Submissions

All responses to submissions in response to the consultation on the Preferred Option have been scanned for comments on monitoring and indicators. Where new indicators have been suggested and considered practical and useful and can be justified, these have been included in the monitoring framework.

7.4 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

Following the publication of PPS3⁷: Housing, every local planning authority is obliged to produce, and keep up to date, a SHLAA to identify sites for potential housing, assess their

⁷ Department of Communities and Local Government: Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, November 2006

housing potential, and to assess when they are likely to be developed.⁸ The SHLAA Guidance contains a list of outputs which will be incorporated in the monitoring framework relating to the Communities for the Future Section, where appropriate. An additional process target will be introduced on number of LAs with up-to-date SHLAAs.

7.5 Regional Economic Strategy

The Draft Regional Economic Strategy (RES) was in the public domain when the monitoring framework for the Preferred Option was devised and cognisance of the RES informed the RSS indicators where appropriate. The RSS monitoring framework has now been checked against RES.⁹ There is some crossover between the monitoring processes for the two strategies.

8 Future Developments

8.1 Data

New data sources and collection are continually being developed and these will be incorporated in the monitoring framework as and when appropriate. Where replacement indicators are developed, it will be the policy to monitor these alongside existing indicators where possible to ensure continuity in monitoring a particular policy.

8.2 Regional Spatial Strategy Phase III

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy Phase III Preferred Option will be subject to public consultation in February 2010. This will include a monitoring framework which will be developed concurrently with the development of the Preferred Option itself. Once RSS Phase III nears Examination in Public, the monitoring frameworks for all three phases will be combined.

8.3 Change to Regional Structures and the Single Integrated Regional Strategy

Monitoring the Regional Spatial Strategy is currently the responsibility of the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA). Panel Briefing Paper No.2 (CD223) looks at how the future Regional-level arrangements (incorporating the associated planning role) will be taken forward in the post-SNR era

Work is in progress to identify the monitoring requirements of the SIRS. There will be a need to transfer the West Midlands model of monitoring developed to support the Regional Economic Strategy and the Regional Spatial Strategy to monitoring the SIRS; building on the rigour of the RSS framework, incorporating statutory guidance, and developing the already strong partnership approach to monitoring.

⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments: Practice Guidance, July 2007

⁹ Advantage West Midlands: Regional Economic Strategy

Annexe A: Significant Effects/Implementation Indicators Suggested by the Phase 2 Sustainability Appraisal

Indicator	Type	Details	WMRA response
Housing completions	Implementation	Number and proportion of net and gross completions in Major Urban Areas (MUAs), settlements of significant development, and other areas	These are considered to be output indicators rather than a significant effects indicators and are included as output indicators as part of the Communities for the Future Monitoring Framework.
Housing stock	Implementation	Total proportion of housing stock in MUAs, areas of significant development, and other areas.	
Intra-regional migration	Significant Effects	Net out-migration from the West Midlands conurbation to the rest of the region	Included as a significant effects indicator.
Development density	Implementation	Housing density rates for developments larger than 10 dwellings in size, by local authority.	This is an output indicator. Monitor as part of the Communities for the Future Monitoring Framework.
Housing completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Implementation	Number and proportion of gross completions on PDL, by local authority.	
Housing completions on flood zones	Implementation	Number and proportion of gross completions on flood zones, by local authority.	An alternative indicator is included in the Environment Monitoring Framework measuring the number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment agency.
Housing completions on green belt	Implementation	Number and proportion of net (or gross, to allow comparisons to PDL, flood zones etc) completions on green belt, by local authority.	Not considered appropriate as there are no explicit policies on restricting housing development in the green belt.
Extent of green belt	Significant Effects	Hectares of green belt, by local authority.	Included as a significant effects indicator.
Affordable housing completions	Implementation	Number of social and intermediate housing units, by housing market area.	This is an output indicator and is included in the Communities for the Future Monitoring Framework.
Housing completions – Code for Sustainable Homes	Implementation	Number and proportion of gross completions achieving Code for Sustainable Homes levels, by local authority.	Included in the Towards a more Sustainable Region monitoring framework as an output indicator.

Indicator	Type	Details	WMRA response
Housing completions – Building for Life	Implementation	Number and proportion of completions in developments awarded the Building for Life ‘good’ or ‘very good’ standard, by local authority. ¹⁰	Included in the Towards a more Sustainable Region Monitoring Framework.
Housing completions – West Midlands Sustainability Checklist	Implementation	Number of and proportion of completions constructed to the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist ‘good’ standard, by local authority.	Amended indicator wording and included in the Towards a more Sustainable Region Monitoring Framework.
Renewable energy	Implementation	Number and proportion of gross completions in developments with 10% renewable energy provision.	Considered for the Towards a more Sustainable Region Monitoring Framework but data not available to monitor.
Employment land	Implementation	Amount of employment land developed, by local authority.	Included as an output indicator in the Prosperity For all Monitoring Framework.
Employment land developed on PDL	Implementation	Amount and proportion of employment land developed on PDL, by local authority.	
Retail and office development	Implementation	Amount and proportion of retail and office development in town centres, by local authority.	
Waste management capacity	Implementation	Capacity of waste management facilities by type, by local authority.	
Waste management self-sufficiency	Implementation	Degree of net self-sufficiency in waste management, by local authority.	Included as a process indicator in the Environment Monitoring Framework.
Waste recycling and composting	Significant Effects	Recycling and composting rate, by local authority and regional.	Included as a significant effects indicator.
Waste recovery	Significant Effects	Recovery rate, by local authority and regional	

¹⁰ It is recommended that, if the Building for Life ‘good’ standard is not adopted to be applied on all developments, an annual audit is carried out of a selection of the previous year’s new developments against the standard so that data on the quality of new developments in the region can be collected.

Indicator	Type	Details	WMRA response
Distance travelled	Significant Effects	Distance travelled per person per year.	Distance travelled may increase over time, difficult to say what the intended or unintended effect should be therefore monitored as a contextual indicator as part of the Transport Monitoring Framework
Bus and rail passengers	Significant Effects	Bus boardings per year Light rail journeys per year Regional rail patronage	
Trips by mode	Significant Effects	Number and proportion of trips per person by mode.	
Traffic	Significant Effects	Motor vehicle traffic – kilometres, flows.	
Congestion	Significant Effects	An indicator of congestion (to be investigated further).	
Public transport at BIA	Significant Effects	Percentage of people travelling to BIA by public transport.	Too peripheral to the main thrust of the strategy to be a significant effects indicator. Included as an output indicator in the Transportation Monitoring Framework.
Freight	Significant Effects	Modal split for freight.	Data not available at a regional level therefore indicator not feasible and has not been included.
CO ₂ emissions	Significant Effects	CO ₂ emissions from housing stock, by local authority.	A climate change indicator to be developed as a significant effects indicator, the precise wording to be defined following the outcome of the West Midlands Climate Change Action Plan.
Access to services	Significant Effects	Index of Multiple Deprivation, geographical barriers to services	Included as a significant effects indicator.
Air quality	Significant Effects	Ambient air quality (NO ₂ , PM10) at monitoring points across the region.	
Water quality	Significant Effects	Water quality (for biology, chemistry, nutrients), % of rivers poor or bad quality.	
Water supply	Significant Effects	Annual security of water supply index, by Water Resource Zone.	

Indicator	Type	Details	WMRA response
Biodiversity	Significant Effects	Integrity of European biodiversity sites (SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR) ¹¹	

¹ The Habitats Regulations Assessment will provide detailed recommendations on monitoring for these sites.

¹ It is recommended that, if the Building for Life 'good' standard is not adopted to be applied on all developments, an annual audit is carried out of a selection of the previous year's new developments against the standard so that data on the quality of new developments in the region can be collected.

¹¹ The Habitats Regulations Assessment will provide detailed recommendations on monitoring for these sites.

Annexe B – Summary Of Policies & Indicators

Objective		Indicators	
a	To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest	Population Change Inter- and Intra- Regional Migration Out Migration from the West Midlands to the Rest of the Region GVA per Head of Population Climate Change Indicator Ambient Air Quality Water quality Water Resources Biodiversity Sites Recycling & recovery rates of Waste Materials Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Rail Patronage Bus Patronage Access to Services Motor Vehicle Traffic Average Speed of Traffic	Average Delay of Traffic Variability of Journey Time Ratio of Housing Development in MUAs and Other Areas Ratio of Employment Growth between MUAs and Other Areas Pattern of Housing Development Changes in House Prices Housing Affordability Ratio Socio-economic mix Job Mix Employment Development Economic Activity Green space Derelict Land Pattern of Deprivation Across the Region Levels of Crime Perception of Crime

Objective		Indicators	
b	To secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Affordability Ratio GVA per Head of Population Climate Change Indicator Ambient Air Quality Water quality Water Resources Biodiversity Sites Recycling & recovery rates of Waste Materials Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Access to Services Motor Vehicle Traffic Average Speed of Traffic Average Delay of Traffic Variability of Journey Time Pattern of Housing Development Changes in House Prices Socio-economic mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Change Inter- and Intra- Regional Migration Job Mix Employment Development Economic Activity Earnings Job Density Development within & between town centres Green space Derelict Land GCSE Achievements Workforce qualifications Pattern of Deprivation Across the Region Levels of Crime Perception of Crime Rail Patronage Bus Patronage
c	To create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Affordability Ratio Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Pattern of Housing Development Changes in House Prices Job Mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Development Development within & between town centres Rail Patronage Bus Patronage

Objective		Indicators	
d	To retain the Greenbelt but to allow an adjustment of boundaries, where exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated , either to support urban regeneration or to allow for the most sustainable form of development to deliver the specific housing proposals referred to within the sub-regional implications of the strategy	Hectares of Greenbelt	
e	To support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs	Housing Affordability Ratio Out Migration from the West Midlands to the Rest of the Region Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Access to Services Pattern of Housing Development Inter- and Intra- Regional Migration Job Mix Employment Development	Development within & between town centres Yields of Town Centres Rail Patronage Bus Patronage Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Capacity for Housing Development
f	To support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion	GVA per Head of Population Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Motor Vehicle Traffic Average Speed of Traffic Average Delay of Traffic Variability of Journey Time Job Mix Employment Development Economic Activity	Earnings Job Density Yields of Town Centres Derelict Land GCSE Achievements Workforce qualifications Pattern of Deprivation Across the Region Rail Patronage Bus Patronage

Objective		Indicators	
g	To ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region	Hectares of Greenbelt Climate Change Indicator Ambient Air Quality Water quality Water Resources Biodiversity Sites Recycling & recovery rates of Waste Materials	Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Green space Derelict Land Land Taken Out of the Greenbelt for Employment Development Rail Patronage Bus Patronage
h	To improve significantly the Region's transport systems	Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Motor Vehicle Traffic Average Speed of Traffic Average Delay of Traffic	Variability of Journey Time Rail Patronage Bus Patronage
i	To promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region	Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Rail Patronage	Bus Patronage Yields of Town Centres
j	To promote Birmingham as a global city	Number of Bus and Rail Passengers Motor Vehicle Traffic Average Speed of Traffic Average Delay of Traffic	Variability of Journey Time Yields of Town Centres Rail Patronage Bus Patronage

Policy		Indicators
SR1	Climate Change	Climate Change Indicator
SR2	Creating Sustainable Communities	
SR3	Sustainable Design and Construction	Building Standards Planning Applications Accompanied by a Sustainability statement Energy Efficiency Water Efficiency
SR4	Improving Air Quality for Sensitive Ecosystems	Ambient Air Quality

Policy		Indicators	
UR1	Improving Urban Renaissance – the MUAs	Ratio of Housing Development in MUAs and Other Areas Neighbourhood Satisfaction Ratio of Employment Growth between MUAs and Other Areas Life Expectancy Changes in House Prices Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Population Change Portfolio of Employment Land Inter- and Intra- Regional Migration Floor space Developed for Employment by Type Job Mix	Employment Development Economic Activity Earnings Job Density Development within & between town centres Yields of Town Centres Green space Derelict Land Access to Public Transport Workforce qualifications Levels of Crime Perception of Crime Transport Infrastructure
UR2	Towns & Cities Outside Major Urban areas	Pattern of Housing Development Life Expectancy Changes in House Prices Transport Infrastructure Job Mix Employment Development Economic Activity	Development within & between town centres Yields of Town Centres Green space Derelict Land Access to Public Transport
UR3	Enhancing the Role of City, Town and District centres	Pattern of Housing Development Retail Development Changes in House Prices Transport Infrastructure Job Mix Derelict Land	Employment Development Economic Activity Development within & between town centres Yields of Town Centres Access to Public Transport

Policy		Indicators	
UR4	Social Infrastructure	Changes in House Prices Neighbourhood Satisfaction Socio-economic mix Life Expectancy	Economic Activity GCSE Achievements Pattern of Deprivation Across the Region
RR1	Rural Renaissance	Pattern of Housing Development Changes in House Prices Population Change Inter- and Intra- Regional Migration Job Mix Employment Development Economic Activity Earnings Job Density	Development within & between town centres Green space Derelict Land Access to Public Transport GCSE Achievements Workforce qualifications Pattern of Deprivation Across the Region Transport Infrastructure
RR2	The Rural Regeneration Zone	Socio-economic mix Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Job Mix Portfolio of Employment Land Employment Development Floor space Developed for Employment by Type Economic Activity Transport Infrastructure	Development within & between town centres Green space Derelict Land Access to Public Transport Workforce qualifications Levels of Crime Perception of Crime
RR3	Market Towns	Pattern of Housing Development Life Expectancy Changes in House Prices Transport Infrastructure Job Mix Employment Development	Economic Activity Development within & between town centres Yields of Town Centres Green space Derelict Land Access to Public Transport
RR4	Rural Services	Access to Public Transport	Transport Infrastructure

Policy		Indicators	
CF1	Housing Within the Major Urban Areas	Population Change Housing Completions & Conversions (net) Housing Commitments	Housing Trajectory Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Capacity for Housing Development
CF2	Housing Beyond the Major Urban Areas	Housing Completions & Conversions (net) Housing Commitments	Housing Trajectory Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Capacity for Housing Development
CF3	Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development	Housing Affordability Ratio Population Change Housing Completions & Conversions (net) Housing Commitments Vacancy Rates Demolitions	Housing Trajectory Windfalls Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Capacity for Housing Development
CF4	Phasing of New Development	Housing Completions & Conversions (net)	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Capacity for Housing Development
CF5	The Re-use of Land & Buildings for Housing	Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land	Vacancy Rates
CF6	Making Efficient Use of Land	Housing Density	
CF7	Delivering Affordable Housing	Housing Affordability Ratio	Affordable Housing Completions and Conversions
CF8	Delivering Mixed Communities	Core Strategies Making Reference to Local & Sub-Regional Housing Needs Assessments	Dwelling Size & Type
CF9	Sites for Gypsies and Travellers	Provision for Gypsies & Travellers	
CF10	Managing Housing Land Supply	Core Strategies Containing Appropriate Phasing Policies	Windfalls Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Capacity for Housing Development

Policy		Indicators	
PA1	Prosperity for All	Employment Rate Total Land Developed for Employment by Type	Transport Infrastructure
PA2	Urban Regeneration Zones	Portfolio of Employment Land Floor space Developed for Employment by Type	Transport Infrastructure
PA3	High Technology Corridors	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Portfolio of Employment Land	Floor space Developed for Employment by Type
PA4	Development Related to Higher / Further Education and Research Establishments and Indicator Units	Amount of High Technology Incubator Space Developed	
PA5	Employment Areas in Need of Modernisation and Renewal	Development Plan Conformity	
PA6	Portfolio of Employment Land	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Portfolio of Employment Land	Floor space Developed for Employment by Type Loss of Employment Land to Alternate Uses
PA6A	Employment Land Provision	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Land Developed for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land Portfolio of Employment Land Land Supply for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land	Floor space Developed for Employment by Type Floor space Developed for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land New Office Development on Previously Developed Land
PA6B	Protection of Employment Land	Loss of Employment Land to Alternate Uses	

Policy		Indicators	
PA7	Regional Investment Sites	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Transport Infrastructure	Portfolio of Employment Land Regional Investment Sites
PA8	Major Investment Sites	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Portfolio of Employment Land	Major Investment Sites
PA9	Regional Logistics Sites	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type Portfolio of Employment Land	Major Logistics Sites Freight
PA10	Tourism and Culture	Leisure Development	
PA11	The Network of Town & City Centres	New Office Development Retail Development	Transport Infrastructure
PA11A	Brierley Hill & Dudley		
PA12	Birmingham's Role as a Global City	Retail Development Leisure Development	Transport Infrastructure
PA12A	Comparison Retail Floorspace Requirements	Retail Development	
PA12B	Non-strategic Centres		
PA13	Out of Centre Retail Development	Retail Development	
PA13A	Office Development Requirements	New Office Development	
PA13B	Out-of-centre Office Development		
PA13C	Regional Casinos		
Policy		Indicators	
PA14	Economic Development & the Rural Economy	Transport Infrastructure	
PA15	Agriculture and Farm Diversification		

Policy		Indicators
QE1	Conserving & Enhancing the Environment	
QE2	Restoring Degraded Areas and Managing and Enhancing High Quality New Environments	Ancient Woodland New Woodland
QE3	Creating a High Quality Built Environment for All	Local Development Frameworks Incorporating Design Strategies and Guidance
QE4	Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces	Greenspace Strategies Open Space Strategies
QE5	Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	Protection of Listed Buildings
QE6	The Conservation, Enhancement and restoration of the Region's Landscape	Sustainable Drainage Systems Landscape Character assessments
QE7	Protecting, Managing and Enhancing the Region's Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Resources	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
QE8	Forestry & Woodlands	Ancient Woodland New Woodland
QE9	The Water Environment	Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Advice from Environment Agency

Policy		Indicators
EN1	Energy Generation	Renewable Energy
EN2	Energy Conservation	
M1	Mineral Working for Non-energy Minerals	
M2	Minerals – Aggregates	Minerals - Aggregates
M3	Minerals – The Use of Alternative Sources of Materials	Alternative Sources of Materials for Aggregates
M4	Energy Minerals	

Policy		Indicators
W1	Waste Strategy	Provision of Waste Management Facilities
W2	Targets for Waste Management	Targets for Waste Management
W3	The Need for Waste Management Facilities	New Waste Management Facilities
W4	Protection of Existing Waste Management Facilities	
W5	The Location of New Waste Management Facilities	New Waste Management Facilities
W6	Sites Outside the Major Urban Areas and Other Larger Settlements	
W7	Waste Management Facilities and Open Land	
W8	Hazardous Waste – Safeguarding Sites	Hazardous Waste Management
W9	Construction & Demolition Waste	
W10	Sites for Contaminated Soils	Provision of Waste Management Facilities
W11	New Sites for Landfill	
W12	Hazardous Waste – Final Disposal Sites	Provision of Waste Management Facilities

Policy		Indicator	
T1	Developing Accessibility and Mobility within the Region to support the Spatial Strategy	Travel behaviour Educational Trip Length Commuting Trips	Transport Infrastructure New Residential Development With Access to Bus / Metro Services
T2	Reducing the Need to Travel	Travel behaviour Educational Trip Length Modal Split for Trips to School Commuting Trips	Transport Infrastructure New Residential Development With Access to Bus / Metro Services
T3	Walking and Cycling	Travel behaviour Educational Trip Length Commuting Trips	Cycling Trips Walking Trips
T4	Promoting Travel Awareness	Transport Modal Split Educational Trip Length Commuting Trips Cycling Trips	Transport Infrastructure Bus Patronage Walking Trips
T5	Public Transport	Travel behaviour Commuting Trips Transport Infrastructure Metro Performance	Surface Access to Airports Rail Patronage Bus Patronage Access to Bus / Metro Services
T6	Strategic Park & ride	Travel behaviour Commuting Trips	Transport Infrastructure Car Parking Spaces at Rail Stations
T7	Car Parking Standards and Management	Travel behaviour	
T8	Demand Management	Motor Vehicle Traffic Transport Modal Split Educational Trip Length	Rail Reliability Commuting Trips
T9	The Management and Development of National & Regional Transport Networks	Travel behaviour Commuting Trips	Transport Infrastructure
T10	Freight	Freight	Transport Infrastructure
T11	Airports	Transport Infrastructure	Surface Access to Airports
T12	Priorities for Investment	Transport Infrastructure	

Annexe C Summary of Indicators

INDICATOR	Housing Affordability Ratio
Effect To Monitor	Level of housing affordability across the region
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs
Policies	<p>CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development</p> <p>CF7 Delivering Affordable Housing</p>
Type of Indicator	<p>Significant Effects Indicator for Objectives a, b, and e</p> <p>Outcome Indicator for Policies CF3 and CF7</p> <p>Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance</p>
Definition	Ratio of House Prices (lowest quartile) to Earnings (lowest quartile)
Target	<p>Downward trend indicates improved affordability, ceteris paribus</p> <p>Reduction in variability across the Region</p>
Justification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although not recommended by the sustainability appraisal but considered important to included as a significant effects indicator to monitor any social effects of the strategy. The strategy should be contributing towards affordability objectives. 2. Deteriorating affordability has adverse impacts on individuals, families, communities and the economy. High house prices encourage speculative investment away from more productive parts of the economy, oblige households to spend a large proportion of their income on housing or live in unsuitable conditions, discourage labour mobility and inhibit recruitment of key workers in some areas.
Source of Data	<p>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings</p> <p>Survey of Mortgage Lenders</p>
Geographical Level	Local Authority Districts
New / Existing	New Indicator
Notes	This is also a useful contextual indicator for monitoring the performance of the economy as it emerges from the current "credit crunch". If house prices should rapidly increase, relative to income, it may indicate an increase in demand due to increase in population resulting from an increased demand for labour. Or, it may indicate that lending and money supply are not under control.

INDICATOR	Population
Effect To Monitor	Change in number of population including by age in the Region as a whole and in its constituent parts.
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	CF1 Housing Within the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development
Type of Indicator	Significant Effect Indicator – Phase 1 Revision “To reverse net out-migration” Outcome Indicator - CF1 & 3
Definition	Mid Year Population Estimates
Target	Retention of population in MUAs
Justification	
Source of Data	Office for National Statistics
Geographical Level	LAD
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Out Migration from the West Midlands MUAs
Effect To Monitor	Gross migration flows between the MUAs and the Rest of the Region
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects Indicator
Definition	Recorded patient movement
Target	A reduction in the level of outward migration from the MUAs to the rest of the Region
Justification	Recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. Included to see if the strategy has a positive effect on intra-regional migration. If development is not in the right place then this will adversely affect the stemming of the loss of population from the MUAs
Source of Data	National Health Service 2011 Census of Population
Geographical Level	Local Authority (NHS) Small Area Statistics (Census)
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	GVA per head of population
Effect To Monitor	To narrow the gap between the regional level and the national average
RSS Objectives	<p>a) to make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects Indicator but not recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance
Definition	As per ONS
Target	To reduce the differential between the National and Regional GVAs
Justification	This is needed to see if the spatial strategy has a negative effect on the economy. The strategy should support economic prosperity and drive up productivity. This is a key Regional Economic Strategy (RES) Indicator monitoring an aspiration of the RES to improve productivity. This has been added to strengthen the economic dimension of the headline indicator set for urban & rural renaissance
Source of Data	ONS
Geographical Level	West Midlands Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Hectares of Greenbelt
Effect To Monitor	To preserve the greenbelt in accordance with national, regional and local policies
RSS Objectives	<p>d) to retain the Greenbelt but to allow an adjustment of boundaries, where exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated , either to support urban regeneration or to allow for the most sustainable form of development to deliver the specific housing proposals referred to within the sub-regional implications of the strategy</p> <p>g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects.
Definition	Via Local Development Plans
Target	No loss
Justification	Recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. The Strategy should not compromise the role of the greenbelt or cause unnecessary loss of greenbelt land.
Source of Data	Local Authorities
Geographical Level	Via Local Development Plans
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Climate Change Indicator (to be developed)
Effect To Monitor	To be developed following further consideration of the West Midlands Climate Change Action Plan.
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region
Policies	SR1 Climate Change
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects – objectives a, b and g Outcome indicator – policy SR1
Definition	
Target	
Justification	A number of climate change indicators were recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. This is important as spatial policies should contribute towards the reduction of the impact of climate change (e.g. help reduce CO ₂ emissions) by encouraging mitigation / adaptation measures.
Source of Data	
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	New
Notes	It is hoped to develop a suitable indicator in the medium term

INDICATOR	Ambient Air Quality
Effect To Monitor	Levels for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulates (PM10) in the air
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region</p>
Policies	SR4 Improving Air Quality for Sensitive Ecosystems
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects – Objectives a, b, and g. Contextual Indicator – Policy SR4
Definition	
Target	Improvement in air qualities by reductions in levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulates
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability appraisal. The policies of the RSS should not have an adverse effect on air quality.
Source of Data	National Air Quality Archive
Geographical Level	Regional
New / Existing	New
Notes	It is hoped to develop a suitable indicator in the medium term

INDICATOR	Water Quality
Effect To Monitor	Levels of biological and chemical nutrients in rivers
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects
Definition	Percentage of Rivers with Poor or Bad Water Quality in terms of biology, chemistry and nutrients
Target	To improve water quality levels in the Region
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. The policies of the RSS should not have an adverse effect on water quality.
Source of Data	Environment Agency
Geographical Level	Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Water Resources
Effect To Monitor	Adequacy of water supply to meet the Region's needs
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects.
Definition	Water Supply Index by Water Resource Zone
Target	
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. The Policies of the RSS should not have an adverse effect on water supply.
Source of Data	OfWat
Geographical Level	Water Resource Zone
New / Existing	New
Notes	The delivery of this indicator is subject to discussions on data collection with Local Planning Authorities and Regional Partners.

INDICATOR	Biodiversity Sites
Effect To Monitor	Integrity of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare and vulnerable birds; Integrity of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to protect habitats for a wide range of vulnerable species; Integrity of wetlands of importance to wading birds (RAMSAR)
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region
Policies	QE7 Protecting, Managing and Enhancing the Region's Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Resources
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects
Definition	
Target	To maintain the integrity of the European diversity sites
Justification	Recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. Policies of the RSS should not have an adverse affect on European designated sites, in line with the Habitats Regulatory Assessment.
Source of Data	Natural England
Geographical Level	?
New / Existing	New
Notes	The delivery of this indicator is subject to discussions on data collection with Local Planning Authorities and Regional Partners.

INDICATOR	Recycling
Effect To Monitor	Recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region
Policies	W2 Targets for Waste Management
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	Recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. Policies of the RSS should have a positive impact in recycling and recovery rates, reducing the need to resort to land fill.
Source of Data	BVPI - Defra
Geographical Level	Waste Planning Authority Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Access to Services
Effect To Monitor	Accessibility of households to key services
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects. Headline indicator for urban and rural renaissance.
Definition	
Target	Improvement in access to key services across the Region
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. Development should be in locations which enable good access to key services in the Region by sustainable modes of transport
Source of Data	Commission for Rural Communities
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	The delivery of this indicator is subject to discussions on data collection with Local Planning Authorities and Regional Partners.

INDICATOR	Motor Vehicle Traffic
Effect To Monitor	To restrain the growth of motor vehicle traffic
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems j) to promote Birmingham as a global city
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. The pattern of development should not encourage a significant growth in motor vehicle traffic, alternative, more sustainable modes of travel should be encouraged.
Source of Data	National Traffic Survey, DfT
Geographical Level	Regional
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Average Speed of Traffic
Effect To Monitor	Road Reliability
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems j) to promote Birmingham as a global city
Policies	T8 Demand Management
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects for RSS Objectives Outcome Indicator for T8 Traffic Management
Definition	Average speed of traffic during specified time periods on particular roads
Target	To maintain average traffic speeds for 'all vehicles' and 'heavy goods vehicles'.
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. Reliability of the road network should improve in terms of average speed of traffic. Spatial policies should not worsen congestion.
Source of Data	Models developed for producing reliability / congestion indicators using data from satellite vehicle tracking.
Geographical Level	(i) Former metropolitan area (ii) Rest of the Region
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	Consequent to the DfT decision to use Traffic Master data in place of ITIS this indicator will need to be revisited. Initial assessment work is planned for April 2009.

INDICATOR	Average Delay of Traffic
Effect To Monitor	Road Reliability
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems j) to promote Birmingham as a global city
Policies	T8 Demand Management
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects for RSS Objectives Outcome Indicator for T8 Traffic Management
Definition	Proportion of road link distance with delay less than or equal to 30% of the link free flow time
Target	To See No Increase in Average Delay of Traffic.
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. Reliability of the road network should improve in terms of average traffic delays. Spatial policies should not worsen congestion.
Source of Data	Models developed for producing reliability / congestion indicators using data from satellite vehicle tracking.
Geographical Level	(i) Former metropolitan area (ii) Rest of the Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	Consequent to the DfT decision to use Traffic Master data in place of ITIS this indicator will need to be revisited. Initial assessment work is planned for April 2009.

INDICATOR	Variability of Journey Time
Effect To Monitor	Road Reliability
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems j) to promote Birmingham as a global city
Policies	T8 Demand Management
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects Output – T8
Definition	The proportion of the link distance with normalised standard deviation less than or equal to 30% of the average link time in the morning period.
Target	To see no increase in variability of journey time..
Justification	Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. Reliability of the road network should improve in terms of variability of journey times. Spatial policies should not worsen congestion.
Source of Data	Models developed for producing reliability / congestion indicators using data from satellite vehicle tracking.
Geographical Level	(i) Former metropolitan area (ii) Rest of the Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Ratio of Housing Development between MUAs and other Areas
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of Region's Housing Development Concentrated in the MUAs.
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) To secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development
	CF4 Phasing of New Development
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban Renaissance. Outcome Indicator – CF3, CF4
Definition	
Target	
Justification	It is a key policy objective to see development concentrated in urban areas. If this does not happen, the objective of urban renaissance could be jeopardised.
Source of Data	Annual Housing Surveys
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Ratio of Employment Growth between MUAs and other Areas
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of Region's Employment Growth Concentrated in the MUAs.
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) To secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	Increased Proportion of Employment Growth in the MUA.
Justification	It is a key policy objective to see development concentrated in urban areas. If this does not happen, the objective of urban renaissance could be jeopardised.
Source of Data	Annual Regional Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Pattern of Housing Development
Effect To Monitor	Where new housing development is situated
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs
Policies	CF1 Housing Within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing Beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Regional Land Availability Surveys
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Changes in House Prices
Effect To Monitor	Changes in House Prices in Urban and Rural Areas Relative to the Regional Average and National Average
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban and Rural Renaissance
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Land Registry
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Socio-Economic Mix
Effect To Monitor	Changes in socio-economic mix of the population between urban and rural areas
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban and Rural Regeneration
Definition	
Target	To improve the socio-economic mix of the population, particularly within the major urban areas.
Justification	This indicator will provide an insight into the mix, in particular whether social classes A and B are being retained in the MUAs.
Source of Data	Annual Population Survey
Geographical Level	Region / Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Population Change
Effect To Monitor	Changes in population in each local authority, split by gender and age-group.
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p>
Policies	<p>CF1 Housing Within the Major Urban Areas</p> <p>CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development</p>
Type of Indicator	<p>Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance</p> <p>Outcome Indicator for policy CF1 and CF3</p>
Definition	
Target	An overall increase in the population of the MUAs. A positive outcome for the Major Urban Areas would be to see an increase in population over time, rather than a fall which has been experienced in the past. This would indicate retention of the population within the MUAs and a sign of urban renaissance. There is a direct link between providing the right number and type of housing in the MUAs in order to try and retain the population.
Justification	
Source of Data	Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Already in use to monitor Urban & Rural Regeneration but extended and developed to monitor CF1.
Notes	

INDICATOR	Inter and Intra Regional Migration
Effect To Monitor	Pattern of migration
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	NHSCR and Mid Population Estimates
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Job Mix
Effect To Monitor	Changes in the number and types of jobs in different parts of the Region over time.
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play c) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs d) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline indicator for urban & rural renaissance
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Annual Business Enquiry
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Employment Development
Effect To Monitor	Pattern of employment development across the Region
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Annual Regional Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Economic Activity
Effect To Monitor	Changes in the proportion of the population who are economically active in different parts of the Region over time
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Annual Population Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Earnings
Effect To Monitor	Changes in levels of earnings in urban and rural areas
RSS Objectives	<p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance. Significant Effects Indicator
Definition	Average earnings (male and female)
Target	
Justification	Added in to strengthen the economic dimension of the indicator set for urban and rural renaissance. Rising earnings is a good indicator of increasing prosperity unless inflation is rising at a faster rate. SEI identified by Phase 1 Revision.
Source of Data	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Job Density
Effect To Monitor	Number of jobs as a proportion of resident economically active population.
RSS Objectives	<p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance. Sustainability Indicator
Definition	
Target	
Justification	If the number of jobs is high compared to economically active residents there is significant in-commuting. If the number of jobs is low compared to economically active residents there is significant out-commuting. Both imply increased travel to work. Urban and rural renaissance involves improved sustainability so a balance is ideal.
Source of Data	NOMIS
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Development within and between town centres
Effect To Monitor	Pattern of development
RSS Objectives	<p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play</p> <p>e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Annual Land Availability Surveys
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Health of Town Centres
Effect To Monitor	Yields of town centres
RSS Objectives	<p>e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p> <p>i) to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region</p> <p>j) to promote Birmingham as a global city</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Valuation Office Agency
Geographical Level	Strategic Centres
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Greenspace
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of land classified as greenspace
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region</p>
Policies	QE4 Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance. QE4 Contextual Indicator
Definition	
Target	No reduction in area of land classified as greenspace
Justification	<p>(a) A dimension of urban and rural renaissance is to improve the quality of the environment. The amount of greenspace helps towards improved environmental aesthetics and provides leisure and recreational facilities, these in turn contribute to providing a better quality of life for residents.</p> <p>(b) To monitor policy QE4 on greenery, urban greenspace and public spaces to ensure the creation and retention of greenspaces</p>
Source of Data	DCLG generalised Land Use Database
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Derelict Land
Effect To Monitor	Changes in the amount of derelict land Amount of derelict land reclaimed
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p> <p>g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region</p>
Policies	<p>QE2 Restoring Degraded Areas and Managing and Enhancing High Quality New Environments</p> <p>QE3 Creating a High Quality Built Environment for All</p> <p>QE4 Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces</p>
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance. Output Indicator for Policies QE2, QE3, QE4
Definition	<p>Amount of derelict land reclaimed:</p> <p>(a) In total and as a proportion of the outstanding supply of derelict land;</p> <p>(b) By end use (particularly soft end uses, ie sport, culture, leisure)</p>
Target	Increase proportion of derelict land reclaimed
Justification	
Source of Data	Annual Derelict Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Access to Public Transport and Key Services
Effect To Monitor	Number of dwellings with easy access to public transport
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) To secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>h) To improve significantly the Region's transport systems</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	DfT, Commission for Rural Communities
Geographical Level	Local Authorities
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	GCSE Achievements
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of pupils attaining 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent at grades A* - C.
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	This has been included to cover the skills aspects of urban and rural renaissance. An improved skills base of the resident population is expected to lead to increased economic prosperity for the area and for individuals
Source of Data	DCSF
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Workforce Qualifications
Effect To Monitor	Qualifications base of the workforce
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p> <p>f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	Increasing proportion with qualifications
Justification	Workforce qualification levels are generally poor within the MUAs; there is an ambition to improve these levels to increase economic productivity. This could have a significant effect on both urban and rural renaissance.
Source of Data	Annual Population Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Pattern of Deprivation across the Region
Effect To Monitor	Changes in levels of deprivation over time Changes in overall level in relation to national averages Differences between urban and rural areas of the Region
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Index of Multiple Deprivation
Geographical Level	SOA1
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Levels of Crime
Effect To Monitor	Change in numbers of various crimes
RSS Objectives	<p>a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest</p> <p>b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region</p>
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Crime and Disorder Audits and British Crime Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Perception of Crime
Effect To Monitor	Residents' beliefs about levels of crime in the neighbourhood
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Crime and Disorder Audits and British Crime Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Neighbourhood Satisfaction
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of residents satisfied with living in their local community
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	DCLG Best Value Surveys
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Life Expectancy
Effect To Monitor	
RSS Objectives	a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Headline Indicator for Urban & Rural Renaissance.
Definition	
Target	
Justification	The indicators have been broadened to include health aspects of urban and rural renaissance. It is important to monitor the impact of RSS policies on health, to ensure health is not compromised by economic or other aspirations.
Source of Data	ONS
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Building Standards
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of housing developments meeting either the CABA building for life “good” or “very good” standard.
RSS Objectives	
Policies	SR3 Sustainable Design and Construction
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	
Target	All new housing developments meeting the Building for Life “good” standard All medium and large scale developments meeting the “very good” standard
Justification	To assess if housing developments are meeting the design standards set out in RSS Preferred Option policy SR3.
Source of Data	Data for this indicator has still to be developed
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	New
Notes	CABA = Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment

INDICATOR	Planning Applications Accompanied by a Sustainability Statement
Effect To Monitor	Percentage of planning applications for medium and large developments of more than 10 residential units or covering more than 1,000 square metres.
RSS Objectives	
Policies	SR3 Sustainable Design and Construction
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	
Target	100% of medium and large developments accompanied by a sustainability statement.
Justification	The Preferred Option Policy SR3 sets out a need to ensure that medium and large developments are compliant with sustainability standards as set out in the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist For Development. Each application should therefore be accompanied by a sustainability statement to provide this information. The indicator will monitor those applications containing a sustainability statement. In future years it would be helpful to develop this indicator to include whether the 'good' standards are being met. It is not feasible to take the indicator this far at this stage.
Source of Data	Local Authorities
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Energy Efficiency
Effect To Monitor	Number of new homes meeting levels 3,4,5,6 (separately) of the Code for Sustainable Homes for energy efficiency standards
RSS Objectives	
Policies	SR3 Sustainable Design and Construction
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	
Target	All new homes to work towards energy efficiency standards level 3 by 2010. All new homes to work towards energy efficiency standards level 4 by 2013. All new homes to work towards energy efficiency standards level 6 before 2016.
Justification	Achieving the higher levels of the code for sustainable homes is a key Government ambition.
Source of Data	Regional Land Availability Surveys Building Research Establishment
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	Energy efficiency standards are defined in terms of the percentage improvement in the Dwelling Emission Rate over the Target Emission Rate. The Dwelling Emission Rate is defined as the estimated carbon dioxide emissions in kg per m2 per annum arising from energy use for heating, hot water and lighting the actual dwelling). The Target Emission Rate is the maximum emission rate permitted by Building Regulations. Level 3 is a 25% improvement. Level 4 is a 44% improvement. Level 5 is a 100% improvement. Level 6 is zero carbon emissions. LAs may have a problem collecting the data because of lack of resources,

INDICATOR	Water Efficiency
Effect To Monitor	Number of new homes meeting level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes for water conservation standards
RSS Objectives	
Policies	SR3 Sustainable Design and Construction
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	
Target	All new homes to work towards water conservation standard level 4, i. e. maximum water consumption of 105 litres per person per day.
Justification	Climate change may result in increased variability in weather patterns increasing extended dry spells. Water is becoming more scarce at the same time as population and demand for water are increasing. Therefore, the development of practical ways to reduce water demand is very important.
Source of Data	Building Research Establishment
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Plan Period & Housing Targets
Effect To Monitor	Conformity with National Core Output Indicators (July 2008)
RSS Objectives	
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Context Indicator
Definition	
Target	To identify the source of the housing target used in the housing trajectory and the total amount of housing planned to be delivered over the period.
Justification	Needed to explicitly monitor Core Output Indicator H1
Source of Data	Local Planning Authority
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing implicitly.
Notes	

INDICATOR	Housing Completions & Conversions
Effect To Monitor	Housing Completions and conversions
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF1 Housing within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels & Distribution of New Housing Development
	CF4 Phasing of new development
	T1 Developing Accessibility and Mobility within the Region to support the Spatial Strategy
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator for CF1, CF2, CF3, CF4 Output / outcome indicator for T1
Definition	Net Completions and Conversions Definition needs to be aligned with National Indicator 154: Net Additional Homes Provided
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To build dwellings in the Region in accordance with the totals and average annual build rates for each planning area in policy CF3 b) To build dwellings in the Region in accordance with the phasing assumptions in policy CF4 c) To ensure the balance of development is in favour of the most sustainable locations in the settlement hierarchy, thereby reducing the need to travel (Policy T1)
Justification	<p>Use extended to monitor CF4 – to judge if the phasing policy is being implemented as set out in policy CF4.</p> <p>The location of development has a significant effect on the demand for travel and the mode of travel used. Dispersed settlements and employment patterns, both intuitively and statistically, are associated with greater individual mileage and car modal share than more concentrated, balanced communities.</p> <p>Also needed to monitor National Indicator 154 and Core Output Indicators H2(a) & H2(b)</p> <p>This data collated for this indicator are used to calculate the cumulative provision of additional dwellings over the plan period as well as performance in the latest monitoring year.</p>
Source of Data	Annual Regional Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Planning Area, Settlements of Significant Development. Data for these may be difficult to collect if Settlements of Significant Development cross district boundaries. When single site data are available, aggregation will be possible for any area required for policy monitoring.
New / Existing	This is an existing indicator but the wording has been amended to incorporate policy changes to net completions and Settlements of Significant Development. New use to monitor policy CF4
Notes	

INDICATOR	Housing Commitments
Effect To Monitor	Housing Commitments
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF1 Housing within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels & Distribution of New Housing Development
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Definition needs to be aligned with National Indicator 159 – Supply of Ready to Develop Housing Sites
Target	
Justification	To look at the land supply in relation to the required delivery of housing numbers. To monitor National Indicator 159
Source of Data	Annual Regional Land Surveys
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Housing Trajectory (Net Basis)
Effect To Monitor	Likelihood of achieving required housing out-turn within plan period
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF1 Housing within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels & Distribution of New Housing Development
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	The level of net additional housing expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period or up to the end of the plan period, whichever is longer. Should also include (i) area in hectares and (ii) the annualised plan target for the first five years.
Target	
Justification	To comply with the Regional Spatial Strategy Core Output Indicator H2(c). To provide a snapshot of housing completions, future supply and any expected shortfall or over-provision.
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Managed Delivery Target
Effect To Monitor	Land supply
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF1 Housing within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels & Distribution of New Housing Development
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year over the remaining plan period to meet the overall housing requirement set out in the relevant plan document.
Target	
Justification	To comply with the Regional Spatial Strategy Core Output Indicator H2(d). To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years' performance.
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Planning Area
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL)
Effect To Monitor	Efficiency of land use
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF5 – The re-use of land and housing for buildings
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	Percentage of housing completions and conversions (net) on previously developed land for monitoring RSS policies. Number and percentage of housing completions and conversions (gross) on previously developed land for reporting Core Output Indicator H3.
Target	85% in West Midlands Conurbation between 2006 & 2016, 90% in North Staffordshire Conurbation between 2006 & 2016, 60% in Rest of the Region between 2006 & 2016,
Justification	To judge if the pdl targets are being met To monitor National Core Output Indicator H3.
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing (but reworded)
Notes	

INDICATOR	Housing Density
Effect To Monitor	Efficiency of land use and form of development
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF6 Making Efficient Use of Land
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Total Completions (net) divided by total hectorage of land
Target	Minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare
Justification	To check if the PPS3 minimum average density of 30 dwellings per hectare is being achieved.
Source of Data	Annual Residential land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing (but re-worded)
Notes	

INDICATOR	Affordable Housing Completions (and Conversions)
Effect To Monitor	New supply of affordable housing
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF7 Delivering Affordable Housing
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	As per PPS3
Target	A minimum of 6,000 affordable housing completions / conversions to be built each year , with a minimum of 1,000 in South Housing Market Area 3,800 in Central Housing Market Area 700 in West Housing Market Area 500 in North Housing Market Area
Justification	To check if the affordable housing numbers as set out in Preferred Option CF7 are being achieved. Also needed to monitor National Indicator 155 – Number of Affordable Homes Delivered (Gross) and National Core Output Indicator H5.
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing (but re-worded)
Notes	

INDICATOR	Core strategies Making Reference to Local & Sub-regional Housing Needs Assessments
Effect To Monitor	Conformity
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF8 Delivering Mixed Communities
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Percentage of Local Development Documents making reference to local and sub-regional housing needs assessments.
Target	100% of Local Development Documents to make reference to local and sub-regional housing needs assessments.
Justification	To ensure Local Development Documents are putting forward the right policies in relation to housing mix in accordance with the findings of a housing needs assessment.
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing (but reworded)
Notes	

INDICATOR	Provision for Gypsies & Travellers
Effect To Monitor	Provision for Gypsies & Travellers considered by LDFs
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF9 Gypsies and Travellers
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Percentage of Local Development Document Core Strategies containing reference to provision of accommodation for gypsies and travellers.
Target	100% of Local Development Document Core Strategies to contain reference to provision of accommodation for gypsies and travellers.
Justification	To ensure that Local Development Frameworks are picking up gypsy and traveller issues and contain the appropriate policy framework to make adequate provision for the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers.
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Pitches for Gypsies & Travellers
Effect To Monitor	Current and new pitches for Gypsies & Travellers
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF9 Gypsies and Travellers
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Number of net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches provided.
Target	
Justification	National Core Output Indicator H4
Source of Data	Annual Land Availability Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	Under development for 2009/10 Land Availability Survey

INDICATOR	Core Strategies containing Appropriate Phasing Policies
Effect To Monitor	Conformity
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF10 Managing Housing Land Supply
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	Percentage of Core Strategies containing appropriate phasing policies
Target	100% of Local Development Document core strategies to contain appropriate phasing policies
Justification	To ensure that the Local Development Framework phasing policies are consistent with the RSS Preferred Option on phasing and that local phasing policies promote the use of brownfield sites and allow for the timely provision of associated infrastructure.
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Vacancy Rates
Effect To Monitor	Efficient use of housing stock
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development CF5 The Re-use of Land & Buildings for Housing
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	Change in number of vacant dwellings by tenure and location
Target	
Justification	To monitor any reductions in vacancies and to assess whether this has implications for land allocation policies
Source of Data	Local Authority Rating Records
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Demolitions
Effect To Monitor	Number of demolitions
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	Number of demolitions Replacement Ratio
Target	
Justification	To monitor the actual level of demolitions and replacement ratios and to assess whether this has implications for land allocation policies
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Windfalls
Effect To Monitor	Benefit of unanticipated supply of housing land
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development CF10 Managing Housing Land Supply
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	Proportion of housing completions and conversions (net) on unallocated sites. The complementary indicator is proportion of housing completions and conversions on allocated sites.
Target	
Justification	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. The West Midlands has always had a high number of windfalls coming through the land / housing supply chain. Monitoring the level and trend could provide justification for inclusion in the 5 and 10 years land supply.
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Dwelling Size
Effect To Monitor	Adequacy of housing type provision
RSS Objectives	
Policies	CF8 Delivering Mixed Communities
Type of Indicator	Contextual
Definition	The size (no of bedrooms) and type (flat/house) of dwellings
Target	In line with the need identified in housing market assessments / local circumstances
Justification	To see if the size and type of housing coming through the system is providing for a genuine mix of housing in line with housing market assessments.
Source of Data	Annual Residential Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Employment Rate
Effect To Monitor	Proportion of people in work
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA1 Prosperity for All
Type of Indicator	Outcome Indicator
Definition	Number of people in jobs as a percentage of the working age population
Target	To increase employment levels, particularly in the Major Urban Areas
Justification	It is important to reflect whether the Prosperity For All policies are delivering real outcomes in terms of improving the economic prosperity of the region. One such measure is the employment rate. This is particularly pertinent as the Government has an ambition to meet an 80% employment rate.
Source of Data	Annual Population Survey, Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Total Land Developed for Employment by Type
Effect To Monitor	Mix of Employment related development
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA1 Prosperity for All
	PA6 Portfolio of Employment Land
	PA6A Employment Land Provision
	UR1 Improving Urban Renaissance – the MUAs
	PA3 High Technology Corridors
	RR2 The Rural Regeneration Zone
	PA7 Regional Investment Sites
	PA8 Major Investment Sites
PA9 Regional Logistics Sites	
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Amount of Land (Hectares) of land developed for employment for Class B1a – Offices other than professional or financial services (subset of Class 1) Class B1 – Business Use Class B2 – General Industrial Use Class B8 – Warehousing, Storage & Distribution Each of the above to be monitored separately
Target	To meet the Employment Land Provision phasing and distribution in RSS Phase II Preferred Option Increase the amount of development in urban and rural regeneration zones Increase the amount of development within high technology corridors
Justification	Re-worded in line with Core Output Indicators 2005
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority. Aggregate to MUAs. And Regeneration Zones and High Technology Corridors, other areas as required for Regional Spatial Strategy Policies
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Land Developed for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land
Effect To Monitor	Efficiency of land use
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6A Employment Land Provision
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Amount of Land (Hectares) of land developed for employment on previously developed land for Class B1a – Offices other than professional or financial services (subset of Class 1) Class B1 – Business Use Class B2 – General Industrial Use Class B8 – Warehousing, Storage & Distribution Each of the above to be monitored separately
Target	To maximise development on previously developed land
Justification	Re-worded in line with Core Output Indicators 2005
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
Geographical Level	Local Authority. Aggregate to MUAs. And Regeneration Zones and High Technology Corridors, other areas as required for Regional Spatial Strategy Policies
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Employment Land Supply by Type
Effect To Monitor	Mix of employment related development
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6 Portfolio of Employment Land
	PA6A Employment Land Provision
	UR1 Improving Urban Renaissance – the MUAs
	PA2 Urban Regeneration Zones
	RR2 The Rural Regeneration Zone
	PA3 High Technology Corridors
	PA7 Regional Investment Sites
	PA8 Major Investment Sites
	PA9 Regional Logistics Sites
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Employment Land Supply by Type for Class B1a – Offices other than professional or financial services (subset of Class 1) Class B1 – Business Use Class B2 – General Industrial Use Class B8 – Warehousing, Storage & Distribution Each of the above to be monitored separately
Target	In line to meet policy provision by area In line to increase to increase the amount of development in Major Urban Areas and a balance in favour of the MUAs. An adequate supply within the Regeneration Zones to meet objectives. An adequate supply within the High Technology Corridors to meet objectives
Justification	To ensure that sufficient supply of employment land is coming through the system to meet employment land provision figures in the Regional Spatial Strategy Prosperity for All policies. Core Output Indicator 2/2008 – BD3
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
Geographical Level	Breakdowns for the relevant spatial policy areas
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Land Supply for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land
Effect To Monitor	Efficiency of future land use
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6A Employment Land Provision
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Amount of Land (Hectares) of land developed for employment on previously developed land for Class B1a – Offices other than professional or financial services (subset of Class 1) Class B1 – Business Use Class B2 – General Industrial Use Class B8 – Warehousing, Storage & Distribution Each of the above to be monitored separately
Target	To maximise development on previously developed land
Justification	Re-worded in line with Core Output Indicators 2005
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority. Aggregate to MUAs. And Regeneration Zones and High Technology Corridors, other areas as required for Regional Spatial Strategy Policies
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	The Amount & Proportion of Floorspace Developed for Employment by Type
Effect To Monitor	Amount & Proportion of Floorspace Developed for Employment by Type
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6 Portfolio of Employment Land
	PA6A Employment Land Provision
	UR1 Improving Urban Renaissance – the MUAs
	PA2 Urban Regeneration Zones
	RR2 The Rural Regeneration Zone
PA3 High Technology Corridors	
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Amount and Proportion of Floorspace developed for employment for Class B1a – Offices other than professional or financial services (subset of Class 1) Class B1 – Business Use Class B2 – General Industrial Use Class B8 – Warehousing, Storage & Distribution Each of the above to be monitored separately
Target	To meet the needs of the regional employment land portfolio as set out in Regional Spatial Strategy Prosperity for All policies. To increase the amount of development within Major Urban Areas To increase the amount of development in regeneration zones To increase the amount of development in high technology corridors
Justification	Core Output Indicator BD1
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority. Aggregate to MUAs. And Regeneration Zones and High Technology Corridors, other areas as required for Regional Spatial Strategy Policies
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	The Amount & Proportion of Floorspace Developed for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land
Effect To Monitor	Amount & Proportion of Floorspace Developed for Employment by Type on Previously Developed Land
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6A Employment Land Provision
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Amount of Land (Hectares) of land developed for employment on previously developed land for Class B1a – Offices other than professional or financial services (subset of Class 1) Class B1 – Business Use Class B2 – General Industrial Use Class B8 – Warehousing, Storage & Distribution Each of the above to be monitored separately
Target	To maximise development on previously developed land As defined in Annex B of PPS3
Justification	Core Output Indicator 2008 – BD2
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Monitoring Systems
Geographical Level	Local Authority. Aggregate to MUAs. And Regeneration Zones and High Technology Corridors, other areas as required for Regional Spatial Strategy Policies
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Loss of Employment Land to Alternate uses
Effect To Monitor	Loss of Employment Land to Alternate uses
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6 Portfolio of Employment Land PA6B Protection of Employment Land
Type of Indicator	
Definition	Land allocated for employment use but diverted to other uses (in hectares)
Target	To maintain an adequate supply of land to support the portfolio of land required to satisfy the needs set out in Regional Spatial Strategy Prosperity for All policies.
Justification	To monitor preferred option policy PA6B in relation to the protection of employment land and premises. There is a concern within the Region over the loss of land currently in employment use.
Source of Data	Annual Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority Area, aggregated as required.
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	New Office Development (Total)
Effect To Monitor	New Office Development
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA11 The Network of Town & City Centres PA13A Office Development Requirements
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	Total Square Metres (floorspace) of Employment Class B1a Office Development – ie general office development other than for financial and professional services.
Target	Locations to be in line with Policy PA11 To meet the provision for new office development in strategic centres as set out in PA 13a
Justification	Requirement to monitor office development requirements of RSS policies. Also needed to calculate Core Output Indicator BD4: Total Amount Of Floorspace for “Town Centre” uses.
Source of Data	Annual Office Survey
Geographical Level	Within Strategic Town Centres Within Other Town Centres Within edge of centre Outside Town Centres
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	New Office Development (On Previously Developed Land)
Effect To Monitor	Efficiency of land use
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA6A Employment Land Provision
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	Proportion of Employment Class B1a Office Development on previously developed land – ie general office development other than for financial and professional services.
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Annual Office Survey
Geographical Level	Within Strategic Town Centres Within Other Town Centres Within edge of centre Outside Town Centres
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Retail Development
Effect To Monitor	Retail Development
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA11 The Network of Town & City Centres
	PA12 Birmingham's Role as a Global City
	UR3 Enhancing the Role of City, Town and District centres
	PA13 Out of Centre Retail Development
	PA12A Comparison Retail Floorspace Requirements
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Square metres of retail development completed for Use Class Orders A1 (Shops) and A2 (Financial & Professional Services)
Target	Locations in line with Policy PA11 No further Out of Centre Retail Developments To meet the provision of comparison retail floor space requirements within strategic town centres as set out in PA12A
Justification	Also needed to calculate Core Output Indicator BD4: Total Amount Of Floorspace for "Town Centre" uses.
Source of Data	Annual Retail Survey
Geographical Level	As appropriate
Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Leisure Development
Effect To Monitor	Leisure Development
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA10 Tourism and Culture PA12 Birmingham's Role as a Global City
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Square Metres of Leisure Development Completed
Target	Locations in Line with Policy PA11
Justification	Also needed to calculate Core Output Indicator BD4: Total Amount Of Floorspace for "Town Centre" uses.
Source of Data	Annual Leisure Survey
Geographical Level	Regional Total Within the strategic town centres Within other town centres Outside town centres
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Regional Investment Sites
Effect To Monitor	Development on Regional Investment Sites
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA7 Regional Investment Sites
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Sites within the portfolio of employment sites to support the diversification and modernisation of the Region's Economy and the development of cluster priorities in the Regional Economic Strategy
Target	At least one Regional Investment Site within or linked by public transport to each regeneration zone.
Justification	Diversification & Modernisation of the Regional Economy
Source of Data	Regional Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Major Investment Sites
Effect To Monitor	Development on Major Investment Sites
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA8 Major Investment Sites
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Sites to meet the need for accommodating very large-scale investment by single users with an international choice of locations.
Target	
Justification	Major Investment Sites will help diversify and restructure the Region's Economy
Source of Data	Regional Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Logistics Sites
Effect To Monitor	Development on Logistics Sites
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA9 Regional Logistics Sites
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Sites for warehousing and distribution uses
Target	A choice of sites to satisfy the criteria described in Policy PA9
Justification	
Source of Data	Regional Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Amount of High Technology Incubator Space Developed
Effect To Monitor	New facilities for High Technology Incubator Space
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA4 Development Related to Higher / Further Education and Research Establishments and Indicator Units
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	
Target	Increase the development across the Region
Justification	Development plans should facilitate the needs of further / higher education institutions and research facilities to grow and expand. Development plans should facilitate the development of businesses supportive to the Regional Economic Strategy cluster priorities linked to Research and Development.
Source of Data	Regional Employment Land Survey
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Development Plan Conformity
Effect To Monitor	To ensure local authorities are considering Employment Areas in Need of Modernisation and Renewal
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA5 Employment Areas in Need of Modernisation and Renewal
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	
Target	100% of development plans to consider and identify employment areas in need of modernisation and renewal
Justification	There is a need to renew many existing employment areas whose worn-out and untidy appearance discourages new investment and encourages further decline.
Source of Data	Conformity checks
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Land Taken Out of The Green Belt for Employment Development
Effect To Monitor	To preserve the greenbelt in accordance with national, regional and local policies
RSS Objectives	g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region
Policies	
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Adjustments to the Green Belt boundaries to follow the application of the Prosperity for All policies.
Target	
Justification	
Source of Data	Development Plans
Geographical Level	Local Authorities
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	New Woodland
Effect To Monitor	Provision of new woodland
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE8 Forestry & Woodlands
	QE2 Restoring Degraded Areas and Managing and Enhancing High Quality New Environments
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Area of new woodland planting: (a) in total (b) amount on derelict, contaminated land
Target	Increase amount of woodland planting
Justification	
Source of Data	Forestry Commission. Additional data from the National Forestry Unit, National Forest and Forest of Mercia
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Ancient Woodland
Effect To Monitor	Quality of ancient woodland
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE8 Forestry & Woodlands QE2 Restoring Degraded Areas and Managing and Enhancing High Quality New Environments
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Area and proportion of plantations on ancient woodland that have been returned to semi-natural woodland
Target	Increase quality of ancient woodlands
Justification	To monitor the conservation and protection of the highest quality woodlands in the Region.
Source of Data	Forestry Commission. Additional data from the National Forestry Unit, National Forest and Forest of Mercia
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Protection of Listed Buildings
Effect To Monitor	Protection of Listed Buildings
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE5 Protection & Enhancement of the Historic Environment
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	(a) Number and Proportion of Listed Buildings and Ancient Monuments at Risk; (b) Number and Proportion of Listed Buildings Demolished
Target	(a) Reduction in the number of listed buildings and ancient monuments at risk; (b) Reduction in the number of listed buildings demolished
Justification	
Source of Data	English Heritage
Geographical Level	Strategic Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
Effect To Monitor	Quantity and quality of SSSI
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE7 Protecting, Managing and Enhancing the Region's Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Resources
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	(a) Proportion of SSSIs which are in a favourable condition; (b) Additions and subtractions to SSSIs in areas (hectares) (c) Change in terms of biodiversity importance, ie priority diversity habitats and species
Target	(a) No Loss of SSSIs (b) Targets for the protection, restoration and re-creation of habitats. (c) Increase in the population of species
Justification	Amended to include species as well as habitats. In line with the Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning E2 (2008)
Source of Data	Local Authorities Biodiversity Action Plan Partnerships Natural England (condition of SSSIs) Local Record Centres
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Advice from Environment Agency
Effect To Monitor	To discourage inappropriate development on the floodplain
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE9 The Water Environment
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Number, and size, and type, of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in flood plains and on grounds of water quality
Target	No planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.
Justification	In line with the Core Output Indicators E1 for Regional Planning (2008) and to monitor existing policy QE9 on the water environment QE9 covers reducing the risk to the quality of ground water \ surface water. Although the policy does not cover flood risk the supporting text sets out the risks and the need for mitigation measures.
Source of Data	Environment Agencies Local Authorities
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Local Development Frameworks Incorporating Design Strategies and Guidance
Effect To Monitor	Local Development Frameworks Incorporating Design Strategies and Guidance
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE3 Creating a High Quality Built Environment for All
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	
Target	100%
Justification	
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but re-worded for Clarity. No substantive changes to indicator or target
Notes	

INDICATOR	Open Space Strategies
Effect To Monitor	To encourage open spaces to enhance the town/landscape
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE4 Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Local Authority Strategy to match the provision of open space to local needs and aspirations
Target	100% of Local Authorities to have prepared such strategies
Justification	
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but re-worded for Clarity. No substantive changes to indicator or target
Notes	

INDICATOR	Landscape Character Assessments
Effect To Monitor	Landscape Character Assessments
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE6 The Conservation, Enhancement and restoration of the Region's Landscape
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Proportion of Local Development Frameworks in which landscape character assessments have been considered
Target	100%
Justification	
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but re-worded for Clarity. No substantive changes to indicator or target
Notes	

INDICATOR	Sustainable Drainage Systems
Effect To Monitor	Sustainable Drainage Systems
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE6 The Conservation, Enhancement and restoration of the Region's Landscape
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Proportion of Local Development Frameworks including policies for sustainable drainage systems.
Target	100%
Justification	
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but re-worded for Clarity. No substantive changes to indicator or target
Notes	

INDICATOR	Greenspace Strategies
Effect To Monitor	Recognition of the need for greenspace
RSS Objectives	
Policies	QE4 Greenery, Urban Greenspace and Public Spaces
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Proportion of Local Authorities with a Greenspace Strategy, taking account of English Nature's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard
Target	100%
Justification	
Source of Data	Conformity Checks
Geographical Level	Local Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but re-worded for Clarity. No substantive changes to indicator or target
Notes	

INDICATOR	Renewable Energy
Effect To Monitor	Provision of Renewable Energy Generating capacity
RSS Objectives	
Policies	EN1 Energy Generation
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Provision of new renewable energy capacity (MW) by type.
Target	5% of electricity consumption from renewable energy by 2010, with an aspiration to double renewables' share of electricity between 2010 and 2020.
Justification	Core Output Indicator (2008) E3
Source of Data	Dept. for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Regional data source being developed.
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Minerals - Aggregates
Effect To Monitor	Abstraction of minerals-aggregates
RSS Objectives	
Policies	M2 Minerals – Aggregates
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Provision for the production of primary land-won aggregates
Target	Production of primary land-won aggregates over the period to 2016 in line with the sub-regional apportionment set out in policy M2 of the RSS Preferred Option
Justification	Core Output Indicator M1
Source of Data	Annual Regional Aggregates Survey
Geographical Level	By Minerals Planning Area
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Alternative Sources of Materials for Aggregates
Effect To Monitor	Contribution of alternative Materials for Aggregates
RSS Objectives	
Policies	M3 Minerals – The Use of Alternative Sources of Materials
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Production of alternative sources of materials for aggregates
Target	Increase production of alternative sources of materials for aggregates
Justification	Core Output Indicator M2
Source of Data	Private Sector Mineral Operators – process for data collection would have to be established
Geographical Level	By Minerals Planning Area
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Waste Managed
Effect To Monitor	Amount of waste managed
RSS Objectives	
Policies	W2 Targets for Waste Management
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Amount of waste managed (tonnes) by management type (eg landfill, recycling etc) split by (a) Municipal waste, (b) Industrial and commercial waste
Target	To meet the targets as set out in RSS Preferred Option Policy W2
Justification	W2 sets out targets for waste management separately for municipal waste and commercial waste. This indicator supports the monitoring of this policy. It is also a Core Output Indicator for Regional Planning (2008) W2
Source of Data	Environment Agency Waste Planning Authorities
Geographical Level	Waste Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	New Waste Management Facilities
Effect To Monitor	New Waste Management Facilities
RSS Objectives	
Policies	W3 The Need for Waste Management Facilities W11 Restrict Planning Permission for New Sites for Landfill
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Capacity (in tonnages) of new waste management facilities by type
Target	Capacity coming forward which is in line to meet the identified "Treatment Gap" Restriction of the permission of new sites for landfill.
Justification	To monitor the treatment gap of additional waste management facilities required in the Region as set out in RSS Preferred Option Policy W3. Core Output Indicator for Regional Planning (2008) W1
Source of Data	Annual Regional Waste Survey
Geographical Level	Waste Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing but reworded
Notes	

INDICATOR	Hazardous Waste Management
Effect To Monitor	To protect existing hazardous waste management facilities
RSS Objectives	
Policies	W8 Hazardous Waste – Safeguarding Sites
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Number of hazardous waste management facilities
Target	To maintain the hazardous waste management facilities currently in operation in the Region.
Justification	To monitor policy W8, which seeks to protect certain existing hazardous waste management facilities in the Region
Source of Data	DEFRA Waste Data Hub
Geographical Level	Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	

INDICATOR	Provision of Waste Management Facilities
Effect To Monitor	Provision of Waste Management Facilities
RSS Objectives	
Policies	W1 Waste Strategy
	W10 Sites for Contaminated Soils
	W12 Hazardous Waste – Final Disposal Sites
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Development Plans to make appropriate provision (by type and location) of waste management facilities
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Waste Development Frameworks to allocate sufficient land to manage an equivalent tonnage of waste to that arising from all waste streams within its boundary. (b) Core strategies for the Black Country & Stoke-on-Trent to identify new sites for facilities to store treat and remediate contaminated soils and demolition waste (c) Waste Development Frameworks for the non-MUAs to identify final disposal sites for hazardous waste
Justification	<p>To ensure that development plans are providing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adequate provision of waste management facilities in accordance with Preferred Option Policy W1; (b) Provision for waste management facilities of contaminated soils in the Black Country; (c) Sites for facilities for final disposal of hazardous waste.
Source of Data	Conformity checks
Geographical Level	Waste Planning Authority
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Access to Bus / Metro Services
Effect To Monitor	Access to Bus / Metro Services
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T5 Public Transport
Type of Indicator	Output / outcome indicator
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Percentage of residents within 10 minutes walk of a 20 minute frequency bus service (b) Percentage of residents within 10 minutes walk of a 60 minute bus service (c) Percentage of residents within 10 minutes walk of the Birmingham – Wolverhampton Metro service
Target	To at least maintain the percentage of the resident population within the specified levels of bus / metro services.
Justification	This indicator set is designed to indicate broad changes in public transport accessibility.
Source of Data	Mott MacDonald's public transport accessibility model (PTAMS). The model uses public transport accessibility data on a 'stop' basis , with other distances calculated as the crow flies.
Geographical Level	Former Metropolitan County Rest of the Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	Piloted in 2007/08 WMRSS AMR

INDICATOR	New Residential Development With Access to Bus / Metro Services
Effect To Monitor	New Residential Development With Access to Bus / Metro Services
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T1 Developing Accessibility and Mobility within the Region to support the Spatial Strategy T2 Reducing the Need to Travel
Type of Indicator	Output / outcome indicator
Definition	(a) Percentage of new residential development within 10 minutes walk of a 20 minute frequency bus service (b) Percentage of new residential development within 10 minutes walk of a 60 minute bus service (c) Percentage of new residential development within 10 minutes walk of the Birmingham – Wolverhampton Metro service
Target	To at least maintain the percentage of new residential development within the specified levels of bus / metro services.
Justification	This indicator set is designed to indicate broad changes in public transport accessibility.
Source of Data	Mott MacDonald's public transport accessibility model (PTAMS). The model uses public transport accessibility data on a 'stop' basis , with other distances calculated as the crow flies. Annual Regional Land Availability Surveys
Geographical Level	Former Metropolitan County Rest of the Region
New / Existing	New
Notes	Piloted in 2007/08 WMRSS AMR

INDICATOR	Modal Split of Journeys to School
Effect To Monitor	Modal Split of Journeys to School
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T2 Reducing the Need to Travel
Type of Indicator	Outcome Indicator
Definition	Proportion of 5-16 year olds travelling to state schools by different modes of transport.
Target	To have no increase in the current level of single occupancy car journeys to school undertaken as a proportion of all modes. This equates to the Department for Transport 'minimum satisfactory' LTP2 target for local transport plans.
Justification	Considerable efforts have been made in the Region to reverse the trend for increasing car use for pupil journeys to and from school, and hence this outcome indicator will provide a guide to the overall effectiveness of these initiatives.
Source of Data	Annual School Census taken on the third Thursday of January. Regional Transport Statistics – Department for Transport
Geographical Level	Available for each school
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	A directional target, rather than a numeric one, is considered more appropriate at a regional level as many social factors, such as parental choice, are outside RSS / LA influence.

INDICATOR	Walking Trips
Effect To Monitor	Promotion of walking
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T3 Walking and Cycling T4 Promoting Travel Awareness
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	Annual number of walking trips per person Average walking distanced travelled per person
Target	An increased level of walking. Whilst it may be possible to develop meaningful local targets, it is not considered that numerical regional targets are viable.
Justification	Walking is the most sustainable mode of travel, and hence, merits a specific indicator. Both locational and transport policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy can play a significant part in facilitating more walking.
Source of Data	DfT's Regional Transport Statistics, plus special tabulations for (i) the former metropolitan area and (ii) the rest of the Region.
Geographical Level	Former Metropolitan area Rest of the Region
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Cycling Trips
Effect To Monitor	Promotion of cycling
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T3 Walking and Cycling T4 Promoting Travel Awareness
Type of Indicator	Output
Definition	Annual number of walking trips per person Average walking distanced travelled per person
Target	An increased level of cycling. A directional target, rather than a quantitative one, is considered more appropriate as the data are based on an index.
Justification	Apart from walking, cycling is the most sustainable mode of travel, and hence, merits a specific indicator.
Source of Data	An Index of cycling levels in the West Midlands Region is based upon data for individual local authorities, and their 'share' of the Region's population as at the 2001 Census.
Geographical Level	Former Metropolitan area Rest of the Region
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Bus Patronage
Effect To Monitor	Promotion of public transport (bus)
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems i) to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region j) to promote Birmingham as a global city
Policies	T4 Promoting Travel Awareness T5 Public Transport
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects Indicator for RSS Objectives Outcome Indicator for Public Transport Policy
Definition	The number of passenger boardings
Target	To increase overall bus patronage. Although LAs and Centro have an important influence on bus patronage, patronage growth is primarily dependent on commercial decisions by operators, and on social and economic factors outside RSS influence. Consequently a directional target, rather than a numeric one, is considered more appropriate at the Regional level.
Justification	Better public transport is vital if everyone in the Region is to have real travel choices. The bus provides the critical sustainable mode of travel in the West Midlands. Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. Spatial development policies should encourage travel on more sustainable modes of transport
Source of Data	Bus operators in reports to the DfT. Local Authorities
Geographical Level	(i) West Midlands (ii) Former Metropolitan Area
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	Data are also available from the National Transport Survey but this is

	based on a small sample.
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INDICATOR	Metro Use & Performance
Effect To Monitor	Promotion of public transport (Metro)
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T5 Public Transport
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	(a) Number of kilometres operated (b) Number of Metro trips
Target	(a) To operate 98% of scheduled Metro kilometres (b) Increase Metro use to 5.8 million trips in 2010/11
Justification	
Source of Data	Centro
Geographical Level	Birmingham to Wolverhampton
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Rail Patronage
Effect To Monitor	Promotion of public transport (rail)
RSS Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region c) to create a joined up multi-centred regional structure where all areas / centres have distinct roles to play e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs f) to support the diversification of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems i) to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region j) to promote Birmingham as a global city
Policies	T5 Public Transport
Type of Indicator	Significant Effects Indicator for RSS Objectives Outcome Indicator for Public Transport Policy
Definition	(i) A rail patronage growth index based upon through journeys. (ii) Estimates of rail journeys in the former metropolitan area
Target	Increase in rail patronage. As the DfT, Office for Rail Regulation, and Train Operating Companies have the major influence in the growth of rail patronage, a directional target is more appropriate for RSS.
Justification	Rail provides an important component of sustainable transport usage. Recommended by Sustainability Appraisal. Spatial development policies should encourage travel on more sustainable modes of transport.
Source of Data	(i) Regional Transport Statistics (ii) Centro
Geographical Level	(i) West Midlands (ii) Former Metropolitan Area
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Surface Access to Airports
Effect To Monitor	Modal split of journeys to airports
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T5 Public Transport T11 Airports
Type of Indicator	Outcome Indicator
Definition	(a) Number and proportion of passengers, employees and visitors travelling to Birmingham International Airport (BIA) by public transport; (b) Number and proportion of passengers, employees and visitors travelling to Coventry Airport by public transport
Target	BIA should achieve a minimum modal share by public transport of 25% by 2012 and 30% by 2020.
Justification	
Source of Data	Civil Aviation Authority Birmingham International Airport Surveys Coventry Airport Passenger Surveys
Geographical Level	Not Applicable
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	Public transport is defined as all modes of travel except car and taxi. Bus travel includes passengers arriving on coaches, hotel buses and buses from off-site car parks.

INDICATOR	Car Parking Spaces at Rail Stations
Effect To Monitor	Provision of car parking at stations
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T6 Strategic Park & ride
Type of Indicator	Output Indicator
Definition	Number of parking spaces at rail stations in: (i) Former metropolitan area (ii) Rest of the Region
Target	Increase the number of spaces, where appropriate, according to Central and Local Government Policy. Any increases will depend upon local circumstances and resources, and hence a directional target is appropriate.
Justification	A combined car/rail mode offers a way of reducing overall car mileage, especially mileage in areas of particular congestion. The availability of designated parking spaces at stations is an important encouragement for more sustainable travel.
Source of Data	Strategic authorities within the West midlands
Geographical Level	(i) West Midlands (ii) Former Metropolitan Area
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Rail Reliability
Effect To Monitor	Rail Reliability
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T8 Demand Management
Type of Indicator	Context Indicator
Definition	Public Performance Measure (PPM) of the three most relevant franchises serving the West Midlands. As at November 2007, these were London Midland (Govia), Virgin West Coast and Arriva 'Cross Country'. PMM is the percentage of trains 'on time' compared with the number of trains scheduled.
Target	PPMs for franchises should, at the least, not fall below the relevant averages for any financial year overall.
Justification	Reliability of train services is a major factor influencing their use relative to other modes of transport.
Source of Data	Office for Rail Regulation
Geographical Level	Not possible at Regional level as franchises cross regional boundaries
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	Rail reliability is not directly influenced by RSS

INDICATOR	Transport Infrastructure
Effect To Monitor	Provision of Transport Infrastructure
RSS Objectives	
Policies	All Transport Policies
	Urban Renaissance
	Rural Renaissance
	Prosperity for All
Type of Indicator	Context
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Achieving Behavioural Change (ii) West Coast Mainline Strategy (iii) Upgrading Freight Routes to Felixstowe and Southampton (iv) M6 widening J11a – J19 (v) M40 J15 Longbridge (vi) M42 widening J3-J7 (vii) M54 – M6/M6 Toll Link (viii) Active Traffic Management for M5/M6/M42 motorway box (ix) A38 improvements Streethay-A50 (x) A45/A46 Tollbar End (xi) West Midlands Rail Capacity and Enhancement (x) Passenger Capacity Enhancement – Birmingham New Street (xi) Birmingham International Airport – development of services and improved surface access, particularly by public transport (xii) Quality Bus Networks including Bus Rapid Transit in appropriate key corridors (xiii) Red Route network development (xiv) Metro development – Birmingham City Centre to Five Ways (xv) Further metro extensions in Birmingham / Black Country conurbation (xvi) Strategic Park & Ride – Brinsford (xvii) Strategic Park & Ride Other Sites (xviii) Improved Transport Networks within the Black Country (xvix) Improved Public Transport Networkin North Staffordshire (xx) Improved Access to Regeneration Sites and Growth Areas (xxi) Enhancement abd development of Rural Public & Community Transport Services particularly links between market towns and their hinterlands. (xxii) Development of Improved Road Network Management and Prioritisation including between Nodes in High Technology Corridors (xxiii) Worcester Parkway Strategic Park & Ride (xxiv) Improved Access to Regeneration Sites (xxv) Improvements in the Transport Networks in Burton upon Trent, Hereford, Nuneaton / Bedworth, Redditch, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Telford, Warwick / Leamington Spa and Worcester
Target	To achieve implementation of individual schemes according to programme
Justification	
Source of Data	Data on progress from the appropriate authorities / bodies identified in RSS as having a key delivery role
Geographical Level	
New / Existing	Existing

Notes	
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INDICATOR	Commuting Trips
Effect To Monitor	Travel to work behaviour
RSS Objectives	
Policies	All Transport And Accessibility Policies
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	Average Commuting Trip Length (miles)
Target	To decline
Justification	Commuting accounts for a significant proportion of car trips and distance travelled. Whilst the average commuting trip length depends upon a number of national and local economic and social factors outside the influence of RSS, its locational and transport policies have a significant influence. Hence, although as is the case in the current RSS this is strictly a contextual indicator, it is proposed that the framework is to include a trend target for commuting trip length to decline.
Source of Data	National Travel Survey – Department for Transport
Geographical Level	(i) Former Metropolitan Area (ii) Rest of the Region
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Educational Trip Length
Effect To Monitor	Travel for education behaviour
RSS Objectives	
Policies	All Transport And Accessibility Policies
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	Average educational trip length (journeys to and from school by children aged 5-16 years)
Target	To decline
Justification	National Travel Survey data is based upon journeys to and from school. Education average trip length is influenced by parental choice and other factors that are outside RSS influence, nevertheless RSS locational and transport policies have a significant influence. Hence, although as is the case in the current RSS this is strictly a contextual indicator, it is proposed that the framework is to include a trend target for average education trip length to decline.
Source of Data	National Travel Survey
Geographical Level	(i) Former Metropolitan area (ii) Rest of region
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Amount of Travelling
Effect To Monitor	Travel behaviour
RSS Objectives	
Policies	All Transport Policies
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	(i) Miles travelled per person per year (all modes). Includes walking trips of more than 50 metres. (ii) Trips per person per year (all modes)
Target	Not appropriate
Justification	<i>Trips per person per year</i> : trips, which in the National Travel Survey include walking journeys of 50 metres and over, can be undertaken by both sustainable and unsustainable modes and hence are neither desirable nor undesirable as such. Further the number of trips undertaken by an individual has quality of life implications. This is also true of overall <i>miles travelled per person per year</i> , as the impact depends upon the mode used.
Source of Data	National Travel Survey
Geographical Level	(i) Former Metropolitan area (ii) Rest of region
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Freight
Effect To Monitor	Freight
RSS Objectives	
Policies	PA9 Regional Logistics Sites T10 Freight
Type of Indicator	Contextual
Definition	Level of Road Freight moved per kilometre of major road
Target	
Justification	Freight movements have implications for road network maintenance and congestion
Source of Data	Department of Transport
Geographical Level	Region
New / Existing	Introduced in AMR 2007
Notes	

INDICATOR	Motor Vehicle Traffic
Effect To Monitor	Motor Vehicle Traffic
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T8 Demand Management
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	Motor vehicle traffic in terms of billion vehicle kilometres by road type
Target	
Justification	EiP Panel for East Midlands RSS noted that such data was “invaluable for understanding trends”
Source of Data	Regional Transport Statistics – DfT
Geographical Level	Urban / rural split
New / Existing	New for AMR 2007
Notes	

INDICATOR	Transport Modal Split
Effect To Monitor	Transport Modal Split
RSS Objectives	
Policies	T8 Demand Management T4 Promoting Travel Awareness
Type of Indicator	Contextual Indicator
Definition	
Target	
Justification	Various modal data are useful in a number of contexts e.g. changes in the relative importance of car, bus and rail modes of travel
Source of Data	National Travel Survey, Regional Transport Statistics
Geographical Level	National
New / Existing	Existing
Notes	

INDICATOR	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)
Effect To Monitor	Progress towards identifying sites for future housing development
RSS Objectives	e) To support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs
Policies	CF1 Housing Within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing Beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development
	CF4 Phasing of New Development
	CF10 Managing Housing Land Supply
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Completion of SHLAA in accordance with DCLG Guidance
Target	100% of SHLAAs up to date
Justification	Local Authorities have a statutory duty to prepare a SHLAA
Source of Data	Annual Land Availability Assessment
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New – proposed addition since publication of Preferred Option
Notes	

INDICATOR	Capacity for Housing Development
Effect To Monitor	Amount of housing land that could be brought forward for housing development
RSS Objectives	e) To support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs
Policies	CF1 Housing Within the Major Urban Areas
	CF2 Housing Beyond the Major Urban Areas
	CF3 Levels and Distribution of New Housing Development
	CF4 Phasing of New Development
	CF10 Managing Housing Land Supply
Type of Indicator	Process Indicator
Definition	Amount of Land Suitable for housing development / Number of Dwellings that could be brought forward in (a) five years (b) ten years
Target	
Justification	Local Authorities have a statutory duty to prepare a SHLAA
Source of Data	Annual Land Availability Assessment / SHLAA
Geographical Level	Local Authority
New / Existing	New – proposed addition since publication of Preferred Option
Notes	

Annexe D – Deleted Indicators

Policy Area	Indicator	Reason for Deletion
Communities for the Future	Land released for development through re-definition of green belt boundaries	A greenbelt indicator to be considered as part of Phase III Revision
Prosperity for All	Hectares of Employment Land Developed on Greenfield	Superfluous – monitoring pdl
	Development Land Conformity. Whether, if appropriate, they identify land for RIS, MIS, RLS	Now monitored as an output indicator. Do not need process indicator as well
Transport & Accessibility	Schools with Travel Plans	The government require all schools to have travel plans by 2010/11. Hence it would be effectively redundant as an indicator of change because the great majority of schools would be likely to have travel plans by the time the new framework is finally adopted, and subsequently reported on.
	Employees in organisations with Workplace Travel Plans.	Consistent data is not available across the region. Each strategic authority has its own approach to setting up and monitoring both voluntary schemes as well as those required through the planning process.
	Parking Provision	The 'West Midlands Regional Car Parking Study' (1999) identified 55 centres in the Region, although data could not be obtained for three of these. The study illustrated that both the types of parking available (i.e. short/medium/long stay and the various charging/ control regimes operating) and the geographical area/characteristics of a 'centre' vary considerably between authorities. It was considered that there was insufficient justification to retain these indicators given the likely cost of collecting the data combined with the difficulty in obtaining meaningful time-series information at a regional scale
	Rail Use capacity – seats arriving at Birmingham City Centre am peak	Data not available
	Seconds lost per vehicle kilometer on trunk roads	Based on DfT data sources that are no longer calculated due to recent use of GPS based vehicle tracking data.