

# Annual Monitoring Report 2006: Summary

This is a summary of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report for 2005/06 (AMR2006). AMR2006 highlights change in the Yorkshire and Humber region against indicators set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in order to analyse the extent to which the objectives of the RSS are being achieved.

Over time, this monitoring needs to establish whether more needs to be done to make change happen in the way envisaged by the RSS and/or whether the policies need to be revised.

One of the key future roles of the AMR will be to guide the preparation of the Implementation Action Plan for the new RSS for the region - The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (The Plan). The Implementation Action Plan will set out what actions are needed, by whom, to ensure that the objectives of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan are achieved. The information collected and analysed for this AMR will therefore provide an important starting point for this work.

AMR2006 reports against the policies and objectives of the current RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber (based on the Selective Review of RPG12, December 2004). After an introduction (Chapter One) and an overview of the monitoring process (Chapter Two), the report's main chapters (Three to Ten) follow the structure of the RSS before conclusions are drawn out in Chapter Eleven. At the start of each chapter, the policies and objectives of the RSS are set out before each indicator is explored in turn. Every chapter has key findings listed at the start and conclusions drawn out at the end. These seek to suggest what further work is needed in relation to the main findings of this year's monitoring process. The key findings of these chapters are highlighted below.

## Vision and Objectives

Chapter 3 looks at the vision, objectives and overall strategy. Indicators related to the implementation of the strategic policies of the RSS are found throughout the AMR and this chapter highlights the most relevant ones. It also reports against an indicator related to the energy efficiency of housing, concluding that the regional average has not changed but that many local authorities have improved their rating from past years.

## Spatial Strategy

Chapter 4 reports progress against the spatial strategy. Again it is clear that a number of indicators reported in other chapters are relevant. Analysis concluded that total Green Belt in the region has increased and more local authorities have carried out reviews of their housing and employment land allocations. What is not clear is the extent to which these reviews have influenced reallocations in relation to sustainability objectives, so there is more work to be followed up in this regard.

## Economic Development

Chapter 5 looks at economic development in the region. Contextual data regarding the state of the region's economy suggests that there has been a slowdown of growth over the past year. Data collected from the local authorities shows that there has been an increase in total employment land developed (See Table ES1) and high levels of development have been experienced in the regeneration priority areas of the Humber Trade Zone and Dearne Valley Development Zone. Table ES2 shows that while over 60% of floorspace developed has been on Previously Developed Land, this is lower than the 2005 level.

**Table ES1**

Core Indicator 1a Completed employment sites sq.m (gross) by Use Class Order

Year	B1	B2	B8	Mixed (B1, B2, B8)	Total
2005	206,212	299,567	374,037	48,271	1,035,545
2006	173,339	477,120	445,685	93,456	1,194,404
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>

Source: Local Authority 2006 Audit

**Table ES2**

Completed floorspace on previously developed land, 2005 - 2006

LA	2005 PDL %	2006 PDL %	% Change between 2005 and 2006
Barnsley	51%	93%	83%
Bradford	20%	86%	331%
Calderdale	100%	100%	0%
Craven	0%	N/A	-
Doncaster	84%	40%	-53%
East Riding	92%	99%	7%
Hambleton	0%	0%	0%
Harrogate	90%	74%	-18%
Hull	0%	100%	100%
Kirklees	76%	97%	28%
Leeds	69%	85%	24%
NE Lincolnshire	22%	57%	157%
N Lincolnshire	100%	81%	-19%
Richmondshire	0%	0%	-
Rotherham	97%	83%	-15%
Ryedale	100%	0%	-
Scarborough	63%	73%	15%
Selby	0%	10%	-
Sheffield	94%	82%	-12%
Wakefield	34%	39%	14%
York	59%	58%	-2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>-9%</b>

Source: Local Authority 2006 Audit

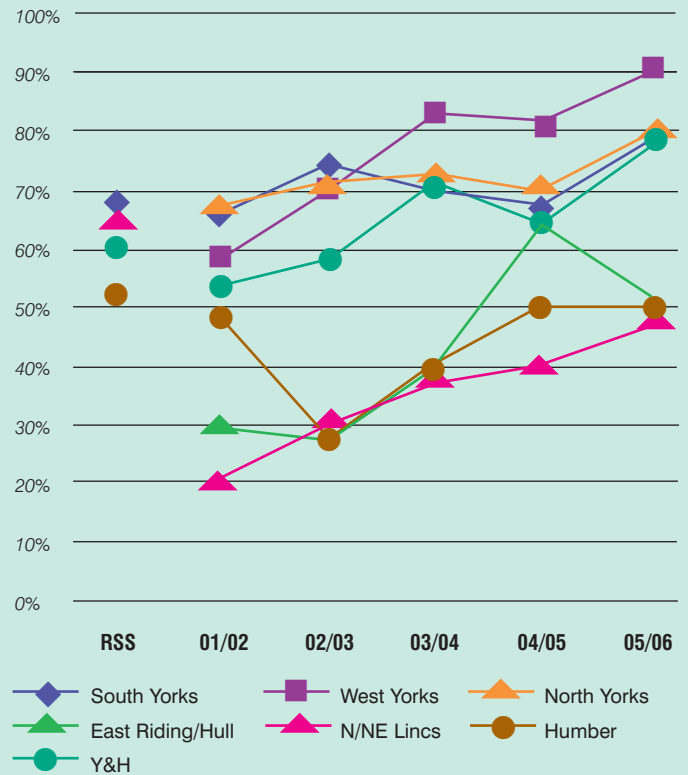
Notes: Hull, Scarborough and Selby figures include Mixed Use Developments  
Wakefield figures are based on developments started; not completions

## Housing

Chapter 6 analyses the way in which housing provision has changed in the region over the last year. The key findings from this chapter are that: the region has made positive steps towards meeting its housing aims and objectives; regional build rates and development on Previously Developed Land (PDL) continue to grow (See Figure ES1) and have exceeded the targets set out in RSS and The Plan(as outlined in Table ES3); and monitoring development by type and size has begun, providing a baseline of data to monitor future delivery of an appropriate housing mix. Over the past year the Region has made progress towards increasing its delivery of affordable housing but it is still not at its highest or targeted rate. This leaves the region short of meeting its identified housing needs, as highlighted in Figure ES2.

**Figure ES1**

Percentage of New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land by Sub Region



Source: Local Authority Audit 2006, AMR2005



**Table ES3**

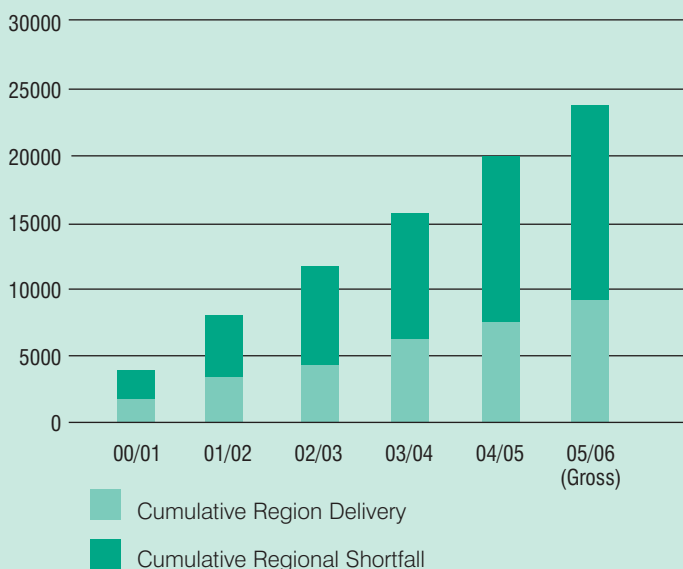
RSS and The Plan Target Rates for completed new housing on PDL and through Conversion

LA	Target		05/06	Delivery Rate compared with targets	
	RSS	The Plan		RSS	The Plan
Barnsley	49%	55%	63%	14.0%	8%
Doncaster	70%	65%	75%	5.0%	10%
Rotherham	68%	65%	54%	-14.0%	-11%
Sheffield	80%	90%	92%	12.0%	2%
<b>South Yorks</b>	<b>67%</b>		<b>76%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	
Bradford	57%	60%	85%	28.0%	25%
Calderdale	74%	70%	89%	15.0%	19%
Kirklees	65%	75%	85%	20.0%	10%
Leeds	66%	80%	96%	30.0%	16%
Wakefield	61%	65%	78%	17.0%	13%
<b>West Yorks</b>	<b>63%</b>		<b>85%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	
Craven		70%	70%	70.0%	0%
Hambleton		55%	75%	74.6%	20%
Harrogate		70%	67%	67.0%	-3%
Richmondshire		55%	91%	91.0%	36%
Ryedale		40%	64%	64.0%	24%
Scarborough		65%	86%	86.0%	21%
Selby		45%	76%	75.5%	31%
York		60%	96%	96.0%	36%
<b>North Yorks</b>	<b>53%</b>		<b>82%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	
East Riding		40%	44%	43.6%	4%
Hull		70%	77%	77.0%	7%
<b>East Riding/Hull</b>	<b>50%</b>		<b>54%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	
NE Lincs		50%	62%	62.0%	12%
N Lincs		40%	41%	41.0%	1%
<b>N/NE Lincs</b>	<b>56%</b>		<b>45%</b>	<b>-11.0%</b>	
<b>Humber</b>	<b>52%</b>		<b>50%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	
<b>Y&amp;H</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>9%</b>

Source: Local Authority Audit 2006, AMR 2005.

**Figure ES2**

Affordable Housing Delivery across Yorkshire and Humber (2000/01 to 2005/06)



## Regional Transport Strategy

Chapter 7 explores the extent to which the transport objectives of the RSS (set out in the Regional Transport Strategy - the RTS) are being achieved. Whilst the data suggests that there have been some positive changes, there has not been a reduction in the kilometres travelled in the region and no real shift towards public transport as a mode of travel. Table ES4 provides the number of miles travelled per person by mode for 2004 and 2005, highlighting that car usage continues to dominate. The RTS includes accessibility criteria that are designed to be used when decisions on new developments are taken, to ensure that accessibility standards are improved across the region. The evidence seems to suggest that there is little up take of these so this is identified as a clear piece of work to be taken forward.

**Table ES4**

Change in Number of Miles Travelled per Person by Mode, 2004-2005 (Miles per Person), Yorkshire and Humber

	Walk	Car Driver	Car Passenger	Other Private	Local Bus	Other Public	All Modes
2004	183	3,277	1,999	218	258	419	6,355
2005	204	3,695	2,137	277	285	583	7,182
% Change	11.48%	12.76%	6.90%	27.06%	10.47%	39.14%	13.01%

Source: Regional Transport Statistics, 2006

## Social Infrastructure

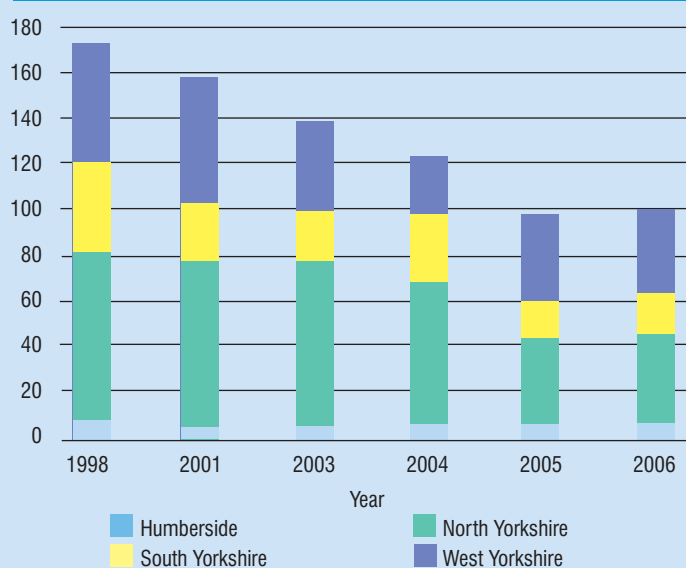
Chapter 8 focuses on the social infrastructure policies of RSS. It looks at the ways in which the health of the region's population is improving, but highlights the problems that remain due to health disparities within the region. It reports that more local authorities are carrying out audits of their open space, sport and recreation facilities. AMR2006 has also tried to analyse the extent to which the vitality and viability of the region's city and town centres are being supported through the location of new retail, leisure and office developments. This information has proved hard to collect and it is therefore difficult to draw conclusions from the analysis but the current data available on such developments suggests that the percentage of 'in town centre' developments is lower than those 'out of town centre'.

## Built and Natural Environment

Chapter 9 looks at the built and natural environment. The key findings from this chapter are that the region has generally made positive steps towards the aims of its biodiversity, forestry and agricultural objectives. Highlighted in Table ES5 is the region's bird population. The population continues to remain stable or increase, which is considered a positive indicator of biodiversity. It is in the areas of assessing landscape characteristics and protecting historical and cultural resources that the region does not appear to have made much progress. Figure ES3 highlights that over the past year the number of buildings listed 'At Risk' has increased, reversing a longstanding pattern. It should be noted that it is anticipated that 10 buildings currently 'At Risk' currently have funding in place for their repair.

**Figure ES3**

Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings "At Risk" by Local Authority, 1998 - 2006



**Table ES5**

Yorkshire and Humber Wild Bird Indices & Changes in Species, Populations: 1994 - 2004

	1994	1998	2002	2003	2004	Number of Species			Total
						Increasing Change	Little Change*	Declining Change	
Woodland Species	1.00	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.15	15 (60%)	7 (23%)	5 (17%)	30
Farmland Species	1.00	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.04	8 (42%)	4 (21%)	7 (37%)	19

Source: Wild Bird indicators for the English Regions: 1994 - 2003 & 94 - 04; Defra March 05 & 06

Notes: \* Species changing by less than +/- 10 per cent.

Changes are the comparison of 2004 against the baseline



## Resource Management

Chapter 10 reports on a range of indicators related to resource management in the region. It finds that the quality of water resources is generally improving although there are still some areas of concern, including a decline in biological river quality over the past year. Sea levels at Immingham have risen over the past three years but are below 1990 levels, suggesting that this needs to be monitored in the future. Progress has continued in developing Shoreline Management Plans along the length of the region's coast. AMR2006 also reports that developments are being given permission contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk, but the reasons for this are not clear and need to be explored further. The picture of the region in relation to waste management is mixed: recycling rates have increased (See Figure ES4) and the levels of municipal waste sent to landfills have decreased but the landfill capacity of the region has increased. New waste treatment facilities have been increasing the amount of Energy from Waste but there still seems to be little progress made in developing sustainable waste treatments and facilities. This chapter also covers the provision of renewable energy in the region and it seems that only limited progress has been made towards meeting the RSS targets in this regard (See Table ES6).

**Figure ES4**

% of Local Authorities (by Sub-Region) which met their 2005/06 Household Waste Recycling and Composting Target



**Table ES6**

Renewable Energy Capacity - Megawatts Installed by Type

Megawatts of Renewable Energy Installed by Type

	Bio fuels	Onshore Wind	Water/Solar Energy	Geothermal Energy
2005	83.45	9.2	0.09	0
2006	0	13.8 - 36.5	0	0.6

Source: Local Authority 2005 and 2006 Audit

## Conclusions

Chapter 11 draws out the main conclusions from AMR2006 and highlights the key issues that need further attention, as summarised under each of the chapters above.

- provision of affordable housing
- reduction in travel and modal shift
- improved waste management
- increased renewable energy capacity.

Each of these will need to be picked up in the Implementation Action Plan and reflected in the work priorities for the Assembly.



## Future Monitoring Frameworks

AMR2006 starts the transition from monitoring change against the policies and objectives of the current RSS towards the new monitoring framework that will be associated with The Yorkshire and Humber Plan. This new framework concentrates on a number of 'headline indicators' and will be more flexible than the long list of indicators in current RSS. Alongside the shift to this new approach, there are other changes that will affect the preparation of future AMRs:

- There will be more integration of monitoring across the key regional strategies - housing, economic, spatial - related to the monitoring of the new Integrated Regional Framework
- Collection and analysis of data will be more of an ongoing process, with regular meetings with local authority monitoring officers to ensure effective coordination of local and regional monitoring frameworks
- The Assembly will work with local authorities to help with the use of the 'Accession' software package so that accessibility of developments can be more effectively evaluated at the time of applications as well as more efficiently monitored in the future
- The Assembly's role in commenting on the general conformity of Development Plan Documents with the RSS and as a statutory consultee on strategic applications will enable information to be regularly fed into the monitoring cycle and for there to be more continual regional influence on development patterns on the ground
- More work needs to be done in establishing effective indicators for monitoring spatial patterns of development on the ground at relevant geographical scales and to an appropriate level of detail
- Indicators to monitor the potential 'significant effects' of the RSS will be established

To help with the transition to the new monitoring framework, there are a number of Annexes to AMR2006. Annex 1 sets out a review of all the indicators in the current RSS and identifies those that have been reported on in AMR2006 as well as those that will be taken forward in the new monitoring framework.

Both Annex 2 and 3 help to identify how change might be monitored in the future. Annex 2 analyses 13 of the 15 Headline Indicators of The Plan, which in turn monitor progress against Headline Outcomes. The analysis of these Outcomes found that while the monitoring framework needed to be further refined, issues related to social exclusion, competitiveness and public transport usage were of key concern.

Annex 3 provided highlights progress in relation to sustainability issues identified in The Plan, highlighting direction of progress. Once again the key issues of housing affordability, travel modes and distances and economic growth were highlighted. In addition the need to continue to develop the monitoring framework was identified, as it was not possible to monitor many sustainability issues within the current monitoring framework.

It is anticipated that AMR2007 will build on the approaches set out in Annex 2 and 3, so as to improve the monitoring process in anticipation of the Plan being finalised.

## For More Information

For more copies of this summary document, a copy of the full AMR or the data CD (containing all data used in the preparation of AMR2006), contact Amanda Johnson via the contact details below. The AMR and data tables are also available on the Assembly's website.

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