

## Analysis against proposed monitoring framework of draft RSS

One of the key objectives in developing AMR2006 was to ensure that it was an 'interim' AMR, starting the transition from the monitoring of the current RSS to monitoring of the new RSS (the Yorkshire and Humber Plan - the Plan). It is anticipated that The Plan will be issued in late 2007, with formal monitoring commencing for the release of AMR2008. As discussed in the introductory chapters, in this AMR a more focused approach as to which indicators were analysed has been taken. Each indicator in current RSS was reviewed against the extent to which it had been successfully monitored in the past and its anticipated future role was examined (see Annex 1).

It is proposed that The Plan will benefit from a monitoring framework that allows for progress towards The Plan's Headline Outcomes to be analysed by Headline indicators. These Headline Indicators are not specific measures, but are composed of various indicators that can be switched as necessary. This will provide more flexibility for monitoring key issues than is the case with the monitoring framework of the current RSS.

In an effort to begin establishing the new monitoring framework, AMR2006 has analysed 13 of the 15 Headline Indicators found in The Plan. These Headline Indicators help to measure 5 out of the 7 Headline Outcomes for 2021. It is hoped that over the next year the monitoring framework will become further developed so that AMR2007 will be able to advance the analysis of these indicators.

The proposed new monitoring framework brings together bundles of indicators under Headline Outcomes which allows broad conclusions to be drawn. Whether overall progress is positive, negative or indeterminate is identified in Table A2.1. This analysis is also reflected in the conclusions drawn from AMR2006 overall set out in Chapter 11.

The framework for monitoring The Plan is set out in Table A2.1. The Headline Indicators and Outcomes that have been monitored this year are highlighted and broad conclusions on overall progress indicated are indicated. A brief commentary on these conclusions follows.





**Figure A2.1**

Draft RSS 'Headline Outcomes by 2021'	Contextual Monitoring from PIR	Draft RSS Indicator Headline		Relevant current RSS Indicators	Overall progress against AMR2006
		Ref	Description		
The long-term trend of population and investment dispersal away from the Region's cities and major towns is being reversed.	Population Levels Population Structure Migration Economic Growth (GVA)	HT 1	Amount of development by settlement type		Not Monitored
		HT 2	Population change by settlement type		Not Monitored
Cities and major towns in the Region have been transformed and are attractive places where people want to live, work and invest in.	Urban renaissance Population and mean age of population in urban areas. Migration House Prices	(HT 1)	Amount of development taking place in Regional and Sub Regional Centres		Not Monitored
		HT 3	Quality of Place - Regional and Sub Regional Centres	9.5 9.9 9.10 9.11	

Draft RSS 'Headline Outcomes by 2021'	Contextual Monitoring from PIR	Draft RSS Indicator Headline		Relevant current RSS Indicators	Overall progress against AMR2006
		Ref	Description		
		HT 4	Amount of new development and conversions taking place on previously developed land	1c 2b 9.9	
Market towns are fulfilling their roles as focal points for meeting needs in rural areas.	Rural Renaissance Housing Affordability Access to facilities	(HT 1)	Amount of development taking place in Principal Service Centres		Not Monitored
		(HT 3)	Quality of Place -Principal Service Centres	9.5 9.9 9.10 9.11	
Urban and rural economies are more diverse, helping to deliver a better performing and more competitive economy.	Regional Productivity Location of employment growth Sectoral change Education and skill levels Business start ups Unemployment Income levels	HT 5	Amount of land developed for employment by type (B1b, B1c, B2 and B8) by Local Authority area and by settlement type.	1a 1b 1c 1d 4.6	
		HT 6	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town/city centres.	4a 4b	
Currently excluded communities and areas requiring regeneration have benefited from development and investment.	Unemployment Basic Skills Workforce Skills and Training Culture Health Deprivation Crime Community Well-Being	(HT 1)	Amount of development taking place in the older industrialised parts of the region		Not Monitored
		HT 7	Delivering Change in Areas with Failing Housing Markets	6.19 2a 2d	
		HT 8	Affordable housing completions by local authority area	2a 2d	

Draft RSS 'Headline Outcomes by 2021'	Contextual Monitoring from PIR	Draft RSS Indicator Headline		Relevant current RSS Indicators	Overall progress against AMR2006
		Ref	Description		
The use of public transport has increased and people in the Region have better accessibility to opportunities and facilities.	Traffic Volume Transport Use Access to Services	HT 9	Accessibility of Housing Developments to Public Transport Services	RTS3	No clear conclusions drawn
		HT 10	Progress on Achieving Modal Shift (increased use of non-car modes)	RTS10 RTS11	
Environmental quality has been raised and the region is responding pro-actively to the global and local effects of climate change.	Green House Gas Emissions Water Quality Bathing Water Quality Sea level change Annual temperatures & rainfall Woodland cover	HT 11	Countryside Quality in the Region	4.5 9.9	
		HT 12	Progress on Reducing Habitat Fragmentation and Species Isolation	9.2	
		HT 13	Development taking place contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk	7	
		HT 14	Amount of Waste sent to Landfill	10.21 6B	
		HT 15	Renewable Energy Capacity in the Region	9	

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-  Headline Indicator change is moving in the right direction and positively influencing the Headline Outcome
-  Headline Indicator change is moving in the right direction but not necessarily affecting the Headline Outcome
-  Headline Indicator Change is not moving in the correct direction and therefore not promoting the Headline Outcome.
-  Headline Indicator not monitored or no clear conclusions could be drawn from monitoring process

## Commentary against Headline Outcomes of Draft RSS

### **Cities and major towns in the Region have been transformed and are attractive places where people want to live, work and invest in.**

HT 1 (Amount of Development by Settlement Type) was not monitored this year as the current monitoring framework does not provide sufficiently specific location data for development. However analysis against both HT 3 (Quality of Place) and HT 4 (Amount of new development on Previously Developed Land) shows that change has been progressing in a positive direction. Along with monitoring Headline Indicator 1, further information derived from contextual data such as demographics, migration and house prices will be sourced in the future to assist in tracking progress. However from the data available it appears that progress against the Headline Outcome is positive.

### **Urban and rural economies are more diverse, helping to deliver a better performing and more competitive economy.**

Analysis against HT 5 (Amount of land developed for employment by type by Local Authority area and by settlement type) and HT6 (Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town/city centres) suggest possible progress towards this outcome. However the analysis of these indicators has also highlighted the need for further refinement to the monitoring model, as the data collected is currently unable to provide the necessary location-related information. Moreover the apparent continued development of facilities out of the town centres induces concern that some of the key elements of spatial strategy of The Plan will not be met. Information related to Farm Diversification Schemes will also be relevant to monitor in future years.

Given the difficulties with the monitoring framework at present it is not possible to conclude that progress has been entirely positive in relation to this outcome.

### **Currently excluded communities and areas requiring regeneration have benefited from development and investment.**

HT1 (Amount of development taking place in the older industrialised parts of the region) was not monitored this year as the current monitoring framework does not provide sufficient location data for development (although if the levels of development in the Humber Trade Zone and Dearne Valley Development Zone were used as proxies, progress towards this outcome would be positive). Analysis against both HT 7 (Delivering Change in Areas with Failing Housing Markets) and HT8 (Affordable housing completions by local authority area) illustrate emerging concerns within sectors of the community and their access to housing markets. Specifically an over-delivery of housing has not been matched with the meeting of affordable housing targets. At present, therefore, there does not seem to be progress towards achieving this Headline Outcome.

### **The Use of Public Transport has increased and people in the Region have better accessibility to opportunities and facilities.**

Analysis against HT 9 (Accessibility of Housing Developments to Public Transport Services) and HT 10 (Progress on Achieving Modal Shift (Increased use of non-car modes)) has reached inconclusive but tentatively negative results. The application of RTS accessibility criteria to developments was not successfully applied over the past year but other information demonstrates that modal shift has not been achieved on trips to work. Furthermore increased vehicle miles travelled by car means that this Headline Outcome is not currently being achieved.

**Environmental Quality has been raised and the region is responding pro-actively to the global and local effects of climate change.**

Analysis against HT 11 (Countryside Quality in the Region), HT 12(Progress on reducing Habitat Fragmentation and Species Isolation), HT 13 (Development taking place contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk, HT 14 (Amount of Waste sent to landfill) and HT 15 (Renewable Energy Capacity in the Region) all show slightly positive progress but highlight the need for the further development of the monitoring framework. Ensuring that data is collected at the necessary location levels is important, as is requesting supplementary information to help to explain the results. Therefore whilst there seems to be some progress towards meeting this Headline Outcome, much more work needs to be undertaken to monitor this progress in the future.