



Regional Spatial Strategy and  
Local Development Framework  
**Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008**



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July 2008

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# Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008

The following paper contains core output indicators for regional planning bodies and local planning authorities to report on in their Annual Monitoring Reports. This revised set replaces the *Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning* (March 2005), *Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005* (October 2005) and Table 4.4 and Annex B of the *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (March 2005)<sup>1</sup>.

This revision has been produced in association with regional and local planning and monitoring practitioners, government offices and other government departments. Special thanks to members of the English Regional Network (ERN) Monitoring Officers Liaison Group and the Central Local Information Partnership (CLIP) Planning sub-group for their help and input.

## Background

Monitoring is an essential part of the continuous planning process. The approach to regional and local monitoring is set out in *Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies* and *Planning Policy Statement 12: Creating Strong Safe and Prosperous Communities through Local Spatial Planning* and accompanying guidance in *Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (December 2005) and *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (March 2005).

This includes the statutory requirement for regional planning bodies and local planning authorities, collectively referred to in this document as planning bodies, to submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Guidance also advises that planning bodies should also report on the core output indicators as part of their AMR. Core output indicators were designed as part of the monitoring framework to achieve a consistent and cost effective approach to data collection across the regional and local levels covering a number of national planning policy and sustainable development objectives appropriate to local and regional policy. However, the indicators are not a

<sup>1</sup> The remainder of the 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (March 2005) continues to apply to LPAs.

comprehensive list of national policy areas that planning bodies should limit monitoring to.

This paper revises regional and local core output indicators into one shared set. Shared indicators do not mean that policies, targets or implementation will be the same between and across regions and districts. The targets and policies will reflect, and respond to, the difference in spatial issues around the country and the different ways that national, regional and local policy can be delivered.

Monitoring guidance recognises the need to update the core output indicators where necessary, to reflect the changes in national policy and monitoring requirements. The core output indicators will be maintained on the Communities and Local Government website alongside the RSS and LDF monitoring guides.

## Relationship with the National Indicators

The set of 198 National Indicators for local authorities and local authority partnerships (National Indicators) flow from the priorities identified in Public Service Agreements and Departmental Strategic Objectives announced in CSR07. These are the only set of indicators on which central government will performance manage local government working on its own or in partnership with other bodies.

Of the set of 198 indicators there are a number on which spatial planning has a powerful influence. The core output indicators within AMRs provide a set of consistent and comparable definitions, developed with regional and local monitoring representatives, to help planning bodies monitor their own progress, and review their own spatial strategies. Unlike with national indicators, AMRs are not used by Government to performance manage local areas.

The only exception to this is the three indicators on net additional homes, affordable homes and deliverable housing sites. Reflecting the COUNT principle (Collect Once Use Numerous Times) these are the same as national indicators NI154, N155 and NI159 and therefore create no additional burdens on authorities.

The collection and reporting of the national indicators will provide planning bodies with a consistent body of information from which they can select relevant indicators to include in their own monitoring frameworks, alongside the core output indicators, to measure the implementation of spatial strategies at the regional and local level. This reduces the need and burden of collecting additional information.

## Measuring Spatial Outcomes in England

The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) has recently published *Measuring the Spatial Outcomes in England<sup>2</sup>*, a report jointly commissioned with Communities and Local Government, addressing the challenges of how to measure spatial planning outcomes.

The introduction of the AMR framework has helped planning bodies monitor progress made in achieving the targeted outputs of their regional and local spatial strategies. The recent introduction of the 198 National Indicators has also helped to ensure a strong monitoring framework to manage the performance of local authorities, including those elements relating to the planning system. However these processes in themselves do not fully capture the holistic nature of spatial planning activities and wider outcomes. This leaves a challenge as to how to truly capture spatial planning outcomes in terms of integrating multi-spatial levels and cross-sectoral policies.

The study sets out a proposed spatial planning outcome framework of 20 indicator measurements and demonstrates how these should be used interactively. This integrative approach is based on the use of bundles of indicators to describe spatial planning outcomes relevant to the national objectives of sustainable development set out in national policy statements. The approach also allows for the refinement of the framework to meet regional and local objectives, either by adding or substituting locally relevant measurements. The framework is designed to be used within partnership processes at the local, sub-regional and regional levels. The flexible bundling of measures within the framework allows exploration and demonstration of dynamic relationships between different aspects of sustainable development. The spatial processes underlying the measures highlight the importance of functional areas (e.g. labour and housing market areas) and different forms of connectivity.

The report and its methodology and approach to monitoring spatial outcomes should be considered as good practice by planning bodies in developing their monitoring frameworks to measure the implementation of spatial strategy policies at the regional and local level.

## Revised indicators

This revision to the core output indicators is predominately limited to the rationalisation, clarification and update of indicator definitions to reflect current government guidance. The majority of changes should have minimal impact on existing data collection and reporting processes. However, due to the timing of the publication of the revised indicators we recognise there may be limited scope for planning bodies to incorporate a number of the changes within the forthcoming AMR, due December 2008 (February 2009 for regions). Any changes not reflected in this year's AMR should be incorporated for the following year.

<sup>2</sup> [www.rtpi.org.uk/item/1803](http://www.rtpi.org.uk/item/1803)

Table 1 sets out the more substantial changes made to the set of core output indicators to help planning bodies consider any implications for their monitoring frameworks.

The removal of indicators from the core output indicator set does not mean that they should no longer be collected and reported. Planning bodies should continue to develop and revise their monitoring frameworks and indicator sets where necessary, to ensure they are effectively monitoring the implementation of Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Local Development Framework (LDF) policies, the core output indicators and other monitoring requirements set out in government guidance.

A number of useful links to information have been identified alongside the revised indicators. Additional sources to consider in developing monitoring frameworks are set out in annex E of *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* and listed on the CLIP website<sup>3</sup>.

Information for a number of indicators is now part of the standard planning application form. This includes data on sub categories of B1 uses' net employment floorspace and net tradable floorspace. This should help improve the capture and reporting of a number of core output indicators in the AMR.

## Detailed description of core output indicators

Core output indicators should be reported upon at the following spatial scales as a minimum, unless otherwise specified in the following indicator definitions:

- regional planning bodies should report data for their region and their constituent local planning authorities
- local planning authorities should report data for their administrative areas
- regional planning bodies and local planning authorities in the Thames Gateway should also report data for that part of their area within the defined Thames Gateway, in addition to that for their wider area.

*Planning bodies should also use core output indicators to report across other spatial policy areas defined in the RSS or LDF. This might include sub regional areas based on sub regional housing market area or area action plan areas. This will improve the consistency and monitoring within and across regional and local authority boundaries.*

AMRs should report core output indicators for the most recently completed financial year i.e. 1 April to 31 March, known as the 'reporting year'. The AMR will be written in the middle of the current financial year, known as the 'current year'.

3 <http://www.clip.local.gov.uk/lgv/core/page.do?pagelid=31616>

Most core output indicator data should be based on completed development, permitted through the approval of planning permission i.e. the development management or 'development control' (DC) process.

Data submitted as part of the core output indicators should be consistent with other data collected over the same period with the same definition to avoid inconsistencies and the need to send multiple submissions. This specifically applies to collections made earlier in the year through the Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) return, Quarterly House Building PQ2 return, figures on completions through the Housing Flows Reconciliation Return (or joint return with Communities and Local Government on net additional dwellings) and data collected from LPAs in regional AMR returns.

Thresholds (e.g. size of site in square metres or number of units above or below certain scales) should not be applied when collecting and reporting core output indicators. This is to ensure that the impact of all development can be identified and considered consistently across administrative boundaries.

Mixed-use and phased development should measure the loss of any site or floorspace at the stage that it is no longer available for use (i.e. demolished) and measure the gains as they become available for use, within the appropriate reporting year.

Should any issues relating to the definition of the core output indicator arise, planning bodies should work together to resolve the issues and agree common definitions, and a consistent approach to monitoring processes. Any points that have the potential to affect all planning bodies should be raised with the ERN Monitoring Officers Liaison group and CLIP Planning sub-group to be resolved.

**Core output indicators should be read alongside the template at the back of this document. This will help clarify a common reporting format for each indicator.**



# Business development and town centres

## BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type

<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net).	
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and conversions.</p> <p>Net additional employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.</p> <p>Floorspace is completed when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process.</p> <p>Floorspace should be measured in 'gross internal' square metres (m<sup>2</sup>). 'Gross internal' floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, mezzanines, services accommodation e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls.</p> <p>Employment floorspace type is defined by Use Class Orders B1 (a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8.</p>	
<b>Formula –</b> For gross employment floorspace  For calculating gross internal from gross external floorspace	$a + b + c$ where, a = new floorspace completions (gross) b = change of use (gross gain) c = conversions (gross gain)	<i>Net additional floorspace</i>  $a - b + c + d$ where, a = new floorspace completions (gross) b = demolitions c = change of use (net gain) d = conversions (net gain)
	$a - ((a / 100) * b)$ a = Gross external floorspace figure b = The percentage difference between gross external and gross internal floorspace (3.75%).	

## BD2: Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL).
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The definition for employment floorspace (gross) and type is provided in indicator BD1.</p> <p>This indicator should only count that employment floorspace of the total gross identified in BD1, which is on PDL.</p> <p>The amount of employment floorspace on PDL should also be expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Previously-developed land is defined in Annex B of PPS3 (November 2006).</p> <p><i>‘Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>The definition includes defence buildings, but excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings.</i></li> <li>• <i>Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal for landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures.</i></li> <li>• <i>Land in built-up areas such as parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings).</i></li> </ul>
<b>Formula</b> – For calculating the percentage of gross employment floorspace on PDL	$(X/Y) * 100$ <p>X = floorspace completed on PDL (gross) Y = total floorspace completed (gross)</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>Communities and Local Government publish statistics on previously developed land through Land Use Change Statistics (LUCS). This information can be a useful proxy for the above indicators. However where available authorities should use their own information to report this indicator. LUCS can be found at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/landusechange/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/landusechange/</a></p>

<b>BD3: Employment land available – by type</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount and type of employment land available.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Land available should include (i) sites allocated for employment uses in Development Plan Documents, and (ii) sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses, but not included in (i).</p> <p>This should include sites which may be under construction but are not yet completed or available for use in the reporting year.</p> <p>Land should be measured as hectares.</p> <p>Employment land and uses are defined as Use Class Order B1 (a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8.</p>
<b>Formula –</b> To convert square metres to hectares	<p><math>(X/Y)</math></p> <p>X = Square metre figure Y = 10,000</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>Communities and Local Government publish statistics on previously developed land through the National Land Use Database (NLUD) which uses data supplied by local authorities. This information can be a useful proxy alongside this indicator. However where available authorities should use their own more accurate or up to date information to report this indicator.</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/previouslydevelopedbrownfield/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/previouslydevelopedbrownfield/</a> or: <a href="http://www.nlud.org.uk/">http://www.nlud.org.uk/</a></p>

<b>BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Completed floorspace for town centre uses should be shown within (i) town centre areas as defined by LPAs through their Development Plan Documents (these should be set out on their proposals map) and (ii) within the local authority area.</p> <p>The definition for gross internal floorspace (gross and net) is provided in indicator BD1.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, town centre uses are defined as Use Class Orders A1, A2, B1a, and D2.</p> <p>B1a development entered in part (ii) of this question should match that entered in BD1.</p> <p>Where development is for UCO A1 the amount (m<sup>2</sup>) of net tradable floorspace of the total gross internal floorspace should be provided. Trading floorspace is defined as sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage) and should be initially captured through the standard planning application form.</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>Communities and Local Government publish information for town and retail centres including employees in retail and office industries, and retail and office floorspace and rateable value. These boundaries and statistics have been created using a statistical methodology and do not necessarily correspond to information from the development management process or policy boundaries as defined in local development plans. This information may be useful for monitoring purposes alongside this indicator.</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/towncentreretailcores/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/towncentreretailcores/</a>  <a href="http://www.socd.communities.gov.uk/socd">www.socd.communities.gov.uk/socd</a></p>

# Housing

PPS3 explains that housing trajectories are an essential part of the housing implementation strategy in terms of managing delivery. PPS11, PPS12 and the RSS and LDF Monitoring guides provide further details on how housing trajectories should be used as an active monitoring mechanism linked to AMRs.

Indicator H2 reflects the approach in guidance setting out various components making up a housing trajectory. Information presented in the trajectory should be based upon the evidence underpinning the plan's policy approach to planning for housing, including land supply and housing demand. It is also important to note that housing trajectory information for indicator H2c will be used to populate National Indicator 159. The template accompanying indicator H2 should be read alongside the trajectory to understand how the relevant data should be reported.

<b>H1: Plan period and housing targets</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the planned housing period and provision.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>This should 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.</p> <p>Where there is more than one plan applying across the housing trajectory, details should also be provided as H1(b) (see accompanying template).</p> <p>Paragraph 5 of PINS guidance on Demonstrating a 5 Year Supply of Deliverable Sites provides details on identifying the appropriate plan and housing provision figures.</p>
<b>Formula – For relevant housing target</b>	<p>An example could be:</p> <p>H1(a): 1/4/1996 to 31/3/2016, 4000 dwellings, Adopted Local Plan            (b) 1/4/2006 to 31/3/2026, 6000 dwellings, Emerging RSS</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	PINs guidance: <a href="http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm">http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm</a>

<b>H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show recent levels of housing delivery.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>See H2(b) definition.</p> <p>Figures should be provided annually for the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant plan period, whichever is the longer.</p>

<b>H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The following definitions reflect consistently with those used in Communities and Local Government Housing Flows Reconciliation Return and joint return with Communities and Local Government on net additional dwellings (for some regions).</p> <p>‘Net additional dwellings’ are calculated as new build completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.</p> <p>A dwelling is completed when it is available for use.</p> <p>A dwelling is defined (in line with the 2001 Census definition) as a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet) in a household’s accommodation are behind a single door which only that household can use. Non-self contained household spaces at the same address should be counted together as a single dwelling. Therefore a dwelling can consist of one self-contained household space or two or more non-self-contained household spaces at the same address.</p> <p>Ancillary dwellings (e.g. such as former ‘granny annexes’) should be included provided they are self-contained, pay separate council tax from the main residence, do not share access with the main residence (e.g. a shared hallway) and there is no conditional restrictions on occupancy.</p> <p>Communal establishments are not counted in overall housing supply i.e. establishments providing managed residential accommodation. These cover university and college student accommodation (including self-contained flats clustered into units with 4 to 6 bedrooms), hospital staff accommodation, hostels/homes, hotels/holiday complexes, defence establishments (not married quarters) and prisons.</p> <p>Non permanent (or ‘temporary’) dwellings are included if they are the occupant’s main residence and council tax is payable on them as a main residence. These include caravans, mobile homes, converted railway carriages and houseboats. Permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches should also be counted if they are, or likely to become, the occupants’ main residence and council tax is, or will be, liable on the pitch as a main residence.</p>
<b>Formula</b> – For calculating net additional dwellings	$a - b + c + d$ <p>where,</p> <p>a = new build completions  b = demolitions  c = change of use (net gain)  d = conversions (net gain)</p>

## H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year

<b>Information Links</b>	This indicator is the same as National Indicator 154 which is to be reported through the Housing Flows Reconciliation Return or the 'joint return' between Communities and Local Government and the Regional Assemblies. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735143.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735143.pdf</a>
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## H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years

<b>Purpose</b>	To show likely future levels of housing delivery
<b>Definition</b>	<p>This aspect of the trajectory should illustrate 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 the longer.</p> <p>The first year of the forward looking 15 year period is known as the current monitoring year. This year will be half way through before the AMR is submitted. The expected number of dwellings likely to be completed in this year should be identified and should take into account any net additional dwellings that have already been recorded.</p> <p>The 5 year period starting after the current monitoring year should set out the net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year over the period, from ready to develop sites identified as part of the plan's approach to housing.</p> <p>This information should be accompanied by the (i) area (in hectares) and (ii) the annualised plan target applying to each of the five years. Part of this information is needed to calculate National Indicator 159 and will be used to calculate the element of Housing Planning Delivery Grant relating to the 5 year supply of deliverable sites.</p> <p>The remaining period of the 15 year trajectory should identify the net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year, from developable sites and (where appropriate) broad locations identified as part of the plan's approach to housing.</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>See following links for details on the National Indicator 159, PINs Guidance on demonstrating a 5 year supply of deliverable sites and <i>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</i> practice guidance</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735143.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735143.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm">http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/399267.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/399267.pdf</a></p>

<b>H2(d): Managed delivery target</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The 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 development plan document (see definition for indicator H1). This should take into account the previous delivery of net additional dwellings since the start of the plan period (identified in indicator H2),</p> <p>The managed line should not be presented as an annualised average but as a meaningful reflection of how housing is expected to come forward over the remaining plan period taking into account the identification and provision of deliverable sites and any other influences on housing delivery including market trends.</p> <p>Where the minimum 15 years of the forward trajectory includes years beyond the end of the current plan period the managed line should continue to then reflect meeting that plans relevant planned provision having regard to the same factors.</p>



<b>H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land</b>	
<b>Rationale</b>	To show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land (PDL).
<b>Definition</b>	<p>This indicator should report only those gross completions (new build dwellings plus gains from change of use and conversions) on PDL as a total of all gross completions.</p> <p>See BD2 for previously developed land definition.</p> <p>The amount of total housing on PDL should also be expressed as a percentage.</p>
<b>Formula</b> – For calculating the percentage of gross new dwellings on PDL	$a + b + c$ <p>where,</p> <p>a = gross new build completions  b = change of use (gross gain)  c = conversions (gross gain)</p> $(X/Y) * 100$ <p>X = number of dwellings completed on PDL (gross)  Y = total number of dwellings completed (gross)</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>Communities and Local Government publish statistics on previously developed land through Land Use Change Statistics (LUCS). This information can be a useful proxy for the above indicators. However where available authorities should use their own information to report this indicator.</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/landusechange/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/landusechange/</a></p>

<b>H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>A pitch is the area of land demarked for the use as accommodation by a single Gypsy and Traveller household, sometimes including extended families which may require space, within one pitch, to provide for more than one caravan.</p> <p>Transit and permanent pitches should be identified separately.</p> <p>Only authorised pitches should be counted.</p> <p>Pitches are considered completed when they are available for use.</p> <p>Please note that permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches are also counted as part of the overall net additional dwellings (see indicator H2 (b) definition) if they are, or likely to become, the occupant's main residence and council tax is, or will be, liable on the pitch as a main residence.</p>
<b>Formula –</b> For calculating net additional pitches	<p><math>a - b</math></p> <p>where,</p> <p>a = new pitches completed</p> <p>b = existing pitches lost as a result of development or closure</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>Communities and Local Government currently capture and publish caravan count information from local authorities twice a year. While this information is not a replacement for the above information it can be useful as part of a wider bundle of indicators to monitor Gypsy and Traveller policy. In addition LPAs will have their own information on the provision for pitches from their Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments.</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingmanagementcare/gypsiesandtravellers/gypsyandtravellersitedataandstat/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingmanagementcare/gypsiesandtravellers/gypsyandtravellersitedataandstat/</a></p>

H5: Gross affordable housing completions	
<b>Rationale</b>	To show affordable housing delivery.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Total supply of social rent housing and intermediate housing. As set out in PPS3 (Planning Policy Statement 3), “The Government defines affordable housing as including social-rented and intermediate housing”. Note this can include permanent pitches on Gypsy and Traveller sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords. PPS3 specifies further:</p> <p>Social-rented housing – Rented housing owned by local authorities and registered social landlords for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime, set out in the ‘Guide to Social Rent Reforms’ published in March 2001. Also rented housing owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or funded with grant from the Housing Corporation, as provided for in the Housing Act 2004.</p> <p>Intermediate housing – Housing at prices or rents above those of social-rent but below market prices or rents. This can include shared equity products (for example HomeBuy) and intermediate rent (i.e. rents above social-rented level but below market rents).</p> <p>Affordable housing is measured in gross terms i.e. the number of dwellings completed, through new build, acquisitions and conversions. This does not take account of losses through sales of affordable housing and demolitions.</p>
<b>Formula</b> – Total supply of affordable housing.	$a + b$ where, a = sum of social rented housing; b = sum of intermediate affordable housing.
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>This indicator is the same as National Indicator 155 and will be reported through a combination of Housing Corporation reporting and information from HSSA returns (on S106 components) and P2 for local authority new build social rent. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735143.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735143.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/localauthorityhousing/dataforms/357553/hssa200607/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/localauthorityhousing/dataforms/357553/hssa200607/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housebuilding/livatables/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housebuilding/livatables/</a></p>

<b>H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the level of quality in new housing development.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria.</p> <p>A housing site should only be included where it involves at least 10 new dwellings that have been completed (available for use). This should include phases of large developments where they meet the same requirements and are to be counted within the same reporting year as net additional completions.</p>
<b>Information links</b>	<p>The CABE Building for Life criteria is a government-endorsed assessment benchmark developed by CABE. The assessment has been designed to ensure that it meets the criteria described for housing quality in PPS3. Each housing development (scheme) is awarded a score out of 20, based on the proportion of CABE Building for Life questions that are answered positively. The scores are categorised as very good (16 or more positive answers out of 20), good (14 or more positive answers out of 20), average (10 or more positive answers out of 20) or poor (less than 10 questions answered positively). Details of the Building for Life assessment criteria can be viewed at the following link: <a href="http://www.buildingforlife.org/">http://www.buildingforlife.org/</a></p>

# Environmental Quality

## E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

<b>Purpose</b>	To show numbers of developments which are potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and, (ii) adversely affect water quality.
<b>Definition</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk and water quality grounds. This should only include unresolved objections from the Environment Agency.
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>The Environment Agency provides this information which is validated by local authorities.</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/1449570/?lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/1449570/?lang=_e</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/571633/952531/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/571633/952531/</a></p> <p>National Indicator 189 on flood and coastal erosion risk management could also be used to help monitor flood related policies.</p>

## E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

<b>Purpose</b>	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Areas of biodiversity importance should be recognised in the Development Plan (RSS and DPD) for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.</p> <p>This should include Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and other local sites. A list of common terms for 'local sites' can be seen in Annex A of the guidance referenced below.</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>This indicator can be bundled with other contextual indicators including those on species or quality to illustrate impacts of new development on sites overtime. This could include National Indicator 197 on improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented</p> <p>Local Sites, Guidance on their Identification, Selection and Management.  <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/local-sites/localsites.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/local-sites/localsites.pdf</a></p>

E3: Renewable energy generation	
<b>Rationale</b>	To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>PPS22 Renewable Energy expects regional spatial strategies to include a target for energy capacity in the region and for this target to be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region.</p> <p>Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments / installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments / installations.</p> <p>Installed capacity is the amount of generation the renewable energy development / installation is capable of producing: See <a href="http://www.restats.org.uk/methodologies.htm">http://www.restats.org.uk/methodologies.htm</a></p> <p>Only on-shore renewable energy developments / installations should be reported. This does not include any developments / installations permitted by a general development order.</p> <p>Installed capacity should be reported in megawatts (conversion factor provided below) and reported in line with the current BERR classifications listed below.</p> <p>Electricity generation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wind: onshore</li> <li>• solar photovoltaics</li> <li>• hydro</li> <li>• the following categories of biomass: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– landfill gas</li> <li>– sewage sludge digestion</li> <li>– municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion</li> <li>– co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels</li> <li>– animal biomass</li> <li>– plant biomass</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>See Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2008 <a href="http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/dukes/page45537.html">www.berr.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/dukes/page45537.html</a></p> <p>Where renewable energy technologies are aggregated in reporting, the aggregation should allow for comparison with the Renewable Energy Statistics database supported by the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (see <a href="http://www.restats.org.uk">www.restats.org.uk</a>)</p>
<b>Formula</b> – Converting kilowatt into megawatt	$X/1000 = Y$ <p>X= Kilowatt figure Y= Megawatt figure</p>

### E3: Renewable energy generation

#### Information Links

This indicator could be bundled with other national indicators to help provide wider information relating to climate change including:

- NI 185 CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from Local Authority operations
- NI 186 Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area
- NI 188 Planning to Adapt to climate change

# Minerals

(For Mineral Planning Authorities and RPBs only)

<b>M1: Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Figures should be provided in tonnes</p> <p>Aggregates should be broken into categories of crushed rock and sand and gravel as a basic measure.</p>

<b>M2: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of (i) secondary and (ii) recycled aggregates being produced in addition to primary won sources in M1.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Figures should be provided in tonnes</p> <p>Recycled aggregate is construction, demolition and excavation waste recycled for use as aggregate.</p>



# Waste

(For Waste Planning Authorities and RPBs only)

## W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

<b>Purpose</b>	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Capacity and operational throughput can be measured as cubic metres or tonnes or litres, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst operational throughput of energy from waste plants is measured in tonnes). Different units of measure should be clearly highlighted in the reporting of this data.</p> <p>Management types are defined on page 31 of Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to PPS10. These are consistent with those management types defined in the Standard Planning Application Form.</p> <p>New facilities are those which have planning permission and are operable within the reporting year.</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>The following national indicators could be useful alongside W1 and W2 to provide contextual information on waste policy and its implementation.</p> <p>NI 191 Residual household waste per household  NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting  NI 193 Percentage of municipal waste land filled</p>

## W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority

<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Management type should use the categories that are consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data (see below).</p> <p>Total amounts of waste should be measured in tonnes.</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	See W2 for information on relevant national indicators. Management types for DEFRA collections can be viewed at: <a href="http://www.wastedataflow.org/">http://www.wastedataflow.org/</a> or <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin07.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin07.htm</a>

Table 1

The following table highlights key changes to the core output indicator set.

As mentioned earlier, the removal of indicators from the set should not prevent their future collection and reporting within the AMR where they are necessary to monitor the implementation of spatial strategies or to reflect requirements of other government guidance.

Removed Indicators	
1e Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.	Authorities can use indicator BD3 to apply to other spatial scales and policy areas as appropriate. Similarly tracking changes to BD3 over time will enable authorities to identify competing uses and pressures to employment land availability.
1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development	
2c Percentage of new housing densities	CLG will continue to collect density information through land use change statistics. Authorities should continue to report density information in their AMR in the form most relevant to their policy and characteristics.
3a Amount of completed non residential development complying with car parking standards	Authorities should continue to report any policies on car parking where part of their Development Plan.
3b amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services	Authorities should continue to monitor accessibility, reflecting policy and characteristics of their area. National Indicator NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling may also be useful in monitoring accessibility.
4c Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	<p>Authorities with green flag policies or signed up to the scheme should continue to monitor against the standard.</p> <p>In addition, national indicator NI 197 Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented – could help authorities monitor the quality of any open spaces also covered by NI 197.</p>
8 (i) change in priority habitats and species by type	Authorities should continue to develop this information with local and regional biodiversity partnerships and use it as a contextual indicator, to be reported less frequently, as part of a suite of indicators (including ENV3) monitoring the impact of new development on sites of biological importance. National Indicator 197 Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented could also be included within this suite.

New Indicators	
H5: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	
H7 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments Design	
Key Indicator changes	Explanation
<p><b>Business Development and Town Centres</b> Removal of employment and regeneration areas in employment indicators</p> <p>BD2 Previously developed land definition updated</p>	<p>Local authorities can apply information they capture for BD1 and BD3 for which ever policy areas they need to including any relevant employment or regeneration areas.</p> <p>To be consistent with PPS3 PDL definition</p>
<p><b>Housing</b> Dwelling and Net addition definition changes</p> <p>The addition of five year housing supply information as part of the housing trajectory.</p>	<p>Definitions have been aligned across PPS3 the Housing Flows Reconciliation Return and National Indicator set.</p> <p>To reflect consistency with guidance published as part of the National Indicator set and the approach to managing housing delivery in PPS3.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Quality</b> Clarifying the capture of renewable energy generation</p>	<p>The definition has been clarified and aligned with BERR data collection and reporting categories</p>
<p><b>Minerals</b> M1 and M2</p>	<p>Primary land won aggregates have been defined in order to allow comparable data collection and reporting (i.e excluding marine dredged aggregate).</p> <p>Recycled aggregate has been more clearly described.</p>
<p><b>Waste</b> W1 and W2</p>	<p>In order to allow consistent and comparable (year on year) collection and reporting of figures ‘management types’ have been linked to those that are used in planning policy supporting guidance, the standard planning application form and existing DEFRA data collections.</p>

Example Template based on 2007/8 Reporting Year

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
BD1	gross					
	net					
BD2	gross					
	% gross on PDL					
BD3	hectares					

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
BD4	gross				
	net				

	Start of Plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing Required	Source of plan Target
H1				
H1 (b) (if required)				

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	
H2a						Rep	Cur	1	2	3	4	5											
H2b																							
H2c																							
	a) Net additions																						
	b) Hectares																						
	c) Target																						
H2d																							

	Total
H3	gross
	% gross on PDL

	Permanent	Transit	Total
H4			

	Social rent homes provided	Intermediate homes provided	Affordable homes Total
H5			

	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 16 or more	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of 16 or more	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 14 to 15	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of 14 to 15	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 10 to 14	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of 10 to 14	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of less than 10	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of less than 10	Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)	Number of dwellings on those sites
H6														

	Flooding	Quality	Total
E1			

	Loss	Addition	Total
E2			

E3	wind onshore	solar photovoltaics	hydro					biomass					Total	
			Landfill gas	Sewage sludge digestion	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	Animal biomass	Plant biomass						
Permitted installed capacity in MW														
Completed installed capacity in MW														

	Crushed Rock	Sand and Gravel
M1		

Secondary		Recycled
M2		

W1	Inert landfill	Non-hazardous landfill	Hazardous landfill	Energy from waste incineration	Other incineration	Landfill gas generation plant	Pyrolysis / gasification	Metal recycling site	Transfer stations	Material recovery/ recycling facilities (MRFs)	Household civic amenity sites	Open windrow composting	In-vessel composting	Anaerobic digestion	Any combined mechanical , biological and/or thermal treatment (MBT)	Sewage treatment works	Other treatment	Recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste	Storage of waste	Other waste management	Other developments	TOTAL

W2	Landfill	Incineration with Efw	Incineration without Efw	Recycled/ composted	Other	Total waste arisings

Amount of waste arisings in tonnes

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