

Essex & Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan 1996 - 2011

Part 5

Monitoring and Review



INTRODUCTION

18.1 This chapter explains the arrangements through which the continuous monitoring and review of the Structure Plan will be carried out. It has four sections covering the requirement to monitor arising from statutory obligations; types of monitoring; reporting arrangements; and the general background to Plan review. It explains the strategic framework for measuring and evaluating the continued relevance, effectiveness, and implementation of the Replacement Structure Plan, in particular for measuring the achievement over time of the specified main aims, objectives, and policies of the Plan; and also for the continuous assessment of their relevance.

18.2 The objective of the Plan in respect of this topic is:

- to promote regular and effective monitoring which ensures sustainable implementation of the Plan and identifies, when appropriate, the need for review.

18.3 Many actions needed for effective implementation of the policies and the achievement of the Plan objectives fall outside the direct responsibilities of planning authorities. Therefore, the successful implementation of this plan and achievement of key targets also depend on the co-operation of a large number of public and private organisations.

REQUIREMENT TO MONITOR

Planning Acts

18.4 The JSPAs are legally required to undertake regular monitoring and review of the Replacement Structure Plan in order to assess its continued effectiveness and the implementation of its policies. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Part II, Section 30) states that the JSPAs must keep under regular review those matters which may be expected to affect the development of the plan area, or the planning of its development. The Act empowers them to institute surveys of their area to examine such matters, and requires them in particular to keep under review the following,

- the principal physical and economic characteristics of the area;
- the size, composition and distribution of population (whether resident or otherwise) of the area; and,
- the communications, transport system and traffic of the area.

18.5 Both the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 state that the JSPAs should also have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Secretary of State, including any new national and regional planning guidance, in taking forward the monitoring and review of the Plan.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes

18.6 PPG12 'Development Plans' repeats these statutory requirements, and adds that as far as possible, the policies/proposals in the Structure Plan should be expressed in a form that will facilitate monitoring and review. The Explanatory Memorandum should set out details of how this monitoring and review will be carried out, emphasising the critical features upon which the Plan is based. It states that establishing specific aims, objectives, and targets helps identify strategic priorities and also focuses the Plan on major land-use and transport issues within the plan area.

18.7 This overall approach provides a consistent basis for monitoring whether the Plan is achieving what it sets out to achieve, and identifying those policies which need to be strengthened, maintained, changed in some way, or, in cases where the policy has served no real purpose, removed from the Plan. It states that local authorities should publish regular monitoring reports and commends examples of good practice from the document 'Development Plans - A Good Practice Guide' (DETR, 1992). This monitoring and reporting process can then form part of the decision making process when it comes to making a decision on the need for, and scope of, a plan review.

18.8 PPG3 'Housing' has introduced a 'plan, monitor and manage approach' (PMM) to the provision of future new housing. An essential feature of this approach is that future housing requirements and the ways in which they are to be met, must be kept under regular review. The planned level of future housing provision and its distribution should be based on a clear set of policy objectives, linked to measurable indicators of change. The operation of the PMM approach is intended to cascade down from the monitoring and review of Regional Planning Guidance to the related review of both structure and local plans. More detail concerning this approach is set out earlier in Chapter 9, Housing Provision (see paragraphs 9.5 to 9.11).

18.9 Therefore, in respect of new housing provision, the PMM approach introduces a five yearly cycle of review to RPG and related development plans, using a process of continuous monitoring based upon a set of key indicators. Indeed, the cycle could be shorter than five years if there are early signs of

either under or over-provision of housing in relation to meeting emerging housing requirements. Consequently, the monitoring and review arrangements for the Replacement Structure Plan must broadly follow this PMM approach.

Best Practice Guidance

18.10 The DETR publication 'Examination of the Operation and Effectiveness of the Structure Planning Process - Summary Report' (1999) states that the monitoring of the plan implementation process will help determine when another full or partial review of the plan is needed. This report also emphasises that the identification of appropriate indicators and the continuous monitoring of socio-economic and environmental data are essential to assess the effectiveness of a Structure Plan. It suggests detailed examples of the kind of monitoring information that might be collected. Similarly, the DETR report 'Planning for Sustainable Development: Towards Better Practice' (1998) contains further detailed guidance on setting up monitoring arrangements.

TYPES OF MONITORING

18.11 The Replacement Structure Plan is concerned with providing strategic guidance for the period up to the year 2011. However, there are some matters about which there is, and will continue to be, some uncertainty. These include the pace and direction of social, environmental and economic trends, resource availability, and the policy of future governments. Moreover, there is also a need to ensure that the outcomes proposed by the Plan's strategy and policies are actually being delivered in relation to their broad intent, timing and spatial location.

18.12 The role of monitoring is to evaluate both the continued relevance and actual performance of the Plan over time. This will inform whether there is a need to update and improve the Plan periodically. Accordingly, two types of monitoring activity - contextual monitoring and performance monitoring - will broadly be required and these are strongly interrelated.

(i) Contextual Monitoring

18.13 The Replacement Structure Plan will be monitored over time in relation to a very wide variety of broad contextual matters. Some of these involve external influences, whilst others concern likely internal changes over time to the physical, economic and social structure of the plan area. These contextual matters include changes in,

- National planning policy - through Acts of Parliament, White Papers, Statutory Regulations,

Planning Policy Guidance Notes, DETR Circulars, and Ministerial statements. The Structure Plan must conform generally to national planning policies, so it follows that if such policies change significantly, then this may trigger the need for an early review of the Plan.

- Regional planning guidance (RPG) - the Structure Plan must also be generally consistent with RPG published by the Government. RPG is reviewed and updated at least every five years. If the strategy, policies and proposals included in any new RPG have significant implications for the future planning of the plan area, again this may trigger the need for an early review of the Plan. In addition, the economic development strategy of the East of England Regional Development Agency, and the Regional Transport Strategy approved by the Government Office for the East of England, may also contain important strategic policy considerations. These documents will be periodically reviewed and updated, so may similarly need to be considered during the monitoring and review process.
- Resource availability - many providers of public services, transport and community infrastructure have published programmes of future investment to bring forward improvements. However, these are often subject to change in relation to their future scale, priorities and timing. This in turn may have implications for the Structure Plan over time in relation to the future amount, location and timing of land-use development within the plan area and transport arrangements. Such changes may need to be considered during the monitoring and review process.
- Social and economic change - there is an extremely wide variety of information available about future economic, social and transport trends. The key trends in population and migration, household formation, labour supply, employment and unemployment levels, economic performance, and transport demand are typically incorporated into forecasts or projections for the plan area covering future dates. These are available from the JSPAs, government departments and agencies, and charitable or academic institutions. Regular publications include commentary both on emerging trends and forecast results. The purpose of collecting this monitoring information is to continually test the key assumptions, judgements or features upon which the Plan is based. If these are demonstrated to be out-of-date or incorrect, then key aspects of the Plan may need review.

- Public expectations - people's views and preferences on specific issues can often change over time, and there may also be accompanying major shifts in 'lifestyle' within society. Future examples might include greater public concern about quality of life and environmental issues, the increasing introduction of electronic commerce as a part of daily life, and other related changes such as homeworking and lifelong learning. These factors need to be incorporated into the monitoring and review process, as they may have implications for the strategy, policies and proposals of the Plan.

18.14 Therefore, the JSPAs will undertake regular monitoring of all these broad contextual areas above. They will compare the monitoring results with the key assumptions and judgements that underpin the preparation of the current Plan. Moreover, they will also identify any implications for the current Plan in relation to the future amount, location and timing of land-use development within the plan area and transport arrangements. The main purpose of this type of monitoring is to assess the continued relevance and performance of the Plan in the light of prevailing circumstances.

(ii) Performance Monitoring

18.15 The JSPAs will also undertake performance monitoring of the Structure Plan. The main purpose of this type of monitoring is to assess how effectively the Plan's strategy, policies and proposals are actually being achieved over time. Effectiveness will be measured in relation to a set of key indicators and targets derived from the main aims, core strategy, strategic planning objectives, and policies of the Plan.

18.16 Targets and indicators have been identified by the JSPAs for all topic/subject areas of major strategic importance, particularly covering those strategic issues where the Replacement Structure Plan has a pivotal role to play. In selecting these, the JSPAs have had regard to various external sources of guidance including,

- the Government's indicators of sustainable development as set out in the reports 'Quality of Life Counts' (DETR, 1999) and 'A Better Quality of Life' (DETR, 1999) where these relate to strategic land-use and transport planning;
- relevant monitoring indicators/targets set out in DETR Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and under Best Value guidance, where these relate to strategic land-use and transport planning;
- the Government's suggested monitoring indicators in Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9, March 2001);

- SERPLAN's suggested draft monitoring indicators/targets in its 'Sustainable Development Strategy for the South East' (December 1998);
- the recommendations of the EIP Panel Report in respect of the Replacement Structure Plan

18.17 It is important that the selection of targets/indicators is SMART. This acronym requires that indicators/targets should be 'Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound'. However, it is acknowledged that not all indicators/targets selected can always necessarily fulfil each of these criteria. The report 'Planning for Sustainable Development: Towards Better Practice' (DETR, 1998) sets out advice concerning the selection of targets/indicators for monitoring purposes. Based upon research of current best practice, the report recommends that the most robust and useful indicators/targets will,

- Be sensitive to environmental, economic and social change;
- Be easily capable of being assessed (whether by measurement or appraisal);
- Be readily understood so that people can identify with them, and with the issues to which they relate;
- Be cost effective in terms of data needs and monitoring requirements; and,
- Have specific identifiable thresholds (limits or targets) which indicate where significant changes are taking place.

18.18 This report also concludes that there are broadly three types of possible indicator,

- Pressure indicators - identify factors contributing to change;
- State indicators - reflect the current situation in the local area;
- Response indicators - are measures of the effectiveness of the policy responses.

18.19 A useful example to illustrate the 'pressure/state/response' approach is in the housing topic area. Housing need and demand is the pressure, current housing stock is the state, and future housing provision is the response. The report concludes that it is not necessary to have pressure, state and response indicators for each strategic issue, simply the most appropriate ones should be used. A balanced set of both quantitative and qualitative indicators is required across the Plan monitoring process as a whole.

18.20 Table 18.1 sets out a list of relevant indicators and targets for the Replacement Structure Plan which have been identified by the JSPAs on the basis of the above considerations. These indicators and targets will provide a set of output measures of the performance of the plan over time. Within the monitoring process they will be considered alongside the results of contextual monitoring and a wide range of information. The indicators and targets themselves will be kept under review for their continuing usefulness and appropriateness. The results of this monitoring process will inform the views of JSPAs on actions required to achieve sustainable implementation of the Plan and/or the need for it to be reviewed.

POLICY MON1 Effective Monitoring

Regular and effective monitoring should be undertaken, involving the use of indicators to measure the effectiveness of policies and to track progress towards the achievement of targets set out in the Plan.

MON1 Indicator and Target

None

REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

18.21 The results of monitoring the Replacement Structure Plan will be published by the JSPAs in an Annual Monitoring Report. This report will embrace all the contextual and performance monitoring of the Plan, including the indicators outlined in Table 18.1 and other appropriate contextual and performance indicators. These additional indicators will also ensure that the performance of the Plan can be meaningfully evaluated against the achievement of objectives set out within the core strategy. Its production will be the principal way of collecting, analysing, presenting and disseminating information about the continuous monitoring of the Plan. The report will be made available for consultation with key stakeholders and members of the public, so as to stimulate further discussion and comment, and to identify any further investigation, decision or action that may be required. It may also draw direct attention to the consequences of current trends, and thereby raise public awareness of key issues, and the need for change and specific action.

FREQUENCY OF REVIEW

18.22 PPG12, 'Development Plans' requires each structure plan to provide a strategic framework for

development for a period of at least 15 years from the base date of the plan. It follows that as time passes further from the base date, a structure plan will eventually need to be rolled-forward to cover a further extended time period ahead. This is to ensure that it continues to fulfil its key purpose of providing up-to-date and long-term strategic planning guidance for the plan area. Consequently, PPG12 states that structure plans should be reviewed in full at least once every 5 years, and partial reviews may be appropriate on a more frequent basis.

18.23 However, PPG12 states that the timing and frequency of plan review will depend primarily upon local circumstances. Continuous and effective monitoring of a plan over time will provide the necessary information upon which a decision to review can be taken. In particular, contextual matters such as major changes in government guidance may be particularly instrumental in determining whether a full or partial review of a plan is required.

18.24 The JSPAs intend that there should be an early review of this Replacement Structure Plan. The purpose of this review will, amongst other things, be to,

- roll-forward the Plan to cover the longer term period up to 2016 in response to the new Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9);
- respond to the monitoring findings arising from the 'plan, monitor, and manage approach' to housing provision established by PPG3 'Housing';
- take into account any new national policy guidance issued by the Government after the publication of the Plan.

TABLE 18.1 MONITORING - OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Follows on pages 180 to 194

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
COUNTRYSIDE To prevent urban sprawl by maintaining the Metropolitan Green Belt and keeping land within it permanently open.	Policy C2 Development Within the Metropolitan Green Belt.	Number/type of development permitted each year within the Metropolitan Green Belt contrary to Green Belt policy in adopted development plans.	No inappropriate development permitted within the Metropolitan Green Belt.	District/Borough Councils with Metropolitan Green Belt. Derived from Best Value performance assessment (BVPI 108).
	Policy C5 Rural Areas Not in the Green Belt.	Number/type of development permitted each year within the Rural Areas contrary to policy in adopted development plans.	No inappropriate development permitted within the Rural Areas.	District/Borough Councils with Rural Areas. Derived from Best Value performance assessment (BVPI 108).
NATURAL RESOURCES To protect, conserve and enhance both landscape character and resources.	Policy NR2 Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	Number/type of development permitted each year within AONB contrary to policy in adopted development plans.	No inappropriate development permitted within the AONB.	Colchester Borough Council, Tendring District Council. Derived from Best Value performance assessment (BVPI 108).
	Policy NR5 Historic Landscape Features.	Number/type of development permitted each year within identified Historic Landscape Sites contrary to policy in adopted development plans.	No inappropriate developments permitted within the identified sites.	District/ Borough Councils with historic landscape sites.
To protect, conserve and enhance nature conservation sites, specially protected species, and biological diversity.	Policy NR6 Nature Conservation Sites.	Number/type of internationally/nationally designated sites (Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, Marine SACs, SSSIs, NNRs) de-designated or damaged each year.	No loss of, or damage to, these designated sites due to development.	English Nature.

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Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>NATURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>To protect, conserve and enhance nature conservation sites, specially protected species, and biological diversity.</p>	<p>Policy NR7 Promoting Biodiversity.</p>	<p>1. Number and extent of management agreements created each year for statutory and non-statutory sites.</p> <p>2. Number and extent of Local Nature Reserves declared each year.</p> <p>3. Population and distribution of key reference species in the plan area.</p> <p>4. Land area of each key habitat for which the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan prepared.</p>	<p>1. Year on year increase in the number/land area of protected sites covered by management agreements.</p> <p>2. Year on year increase in the number/land area of Local Nature Reserves designated.</p> <p>3. Year on year increase in the population and distribution of key reference species in the plan area.</p> <p>4. Year on year increase in the area of each key habitat within the plan area.</p>	<p>1. Essex Wildlife Trust, Borough/District Councils.</p> <p>2. English Nature.</p> <p>3. Essex Wildlife Trust, Borough/District Councils.</p> <p>4. Essex Wildlife Trust, Borough/District Councils.</p>
<p>To protect and conserve natural resources of strategic significance.</p>	<p>Policy NR9 Woodland and Tree Cover.</p>	<p>Annual change in the land area of woodland cover.</p>	<p>Year on year increase in woodland coverage.</p>	<p>Planting schemes approved by ECC, SBC, District/ Borough Councils, Farming and Rural Conservation Agency and the Forestry Authority.</p>
<p>To protect, conserve and enhance the aquatic environment when providing adequate water resources to meet consumers' needs.</p>	<p>Policy NR12 Protecting Water Resources.</p>	<p>Number/type of developments permitted likely to be at direct risk from tidal or fluvial flooding.</p>	<p>No development permitted in areas likely to be at direct risk from tidal or fluvial flooding.</p>	<p>Environment Agency and District/ Borough Councils.</p>

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>COASTAL CONSERVATION</p> <p>To protect, conserve and enhance the special landscape, nature conservation, and heritage qualities of the undeveloped coastline.</p>	<p>Policy CC1 The Undeveloped Coast - Coastal Protection Belt.</p>	<p>Number/type of development permitted each year within the Coastal Protection Belt contrary to policy in adopted development plans.</p>	<p>No inappropriate development to be permitted within the Coastal Protection Belt.</p>	<p>District/ Borough Councils with Coastal Protection Belt. Derived from Best Value performance assessment (BVPI 108).</p>
<p>HERITAGE CONSERVATION</p> <p>To protect, conserve and enhance all buildings, sites and structures of special architectural and historic interest and provide for the recording of archaeological remains.</p>	<p>Policy HC3 Protection of Listed Buildings</p>	<p>1. Number of listed buildings which are damaged or demolished each year.</p> <p>2. Number of listed buildings on the 'Historic Buildings At Risk' register each year.</p>	<p>1. No listed building to be damaged or demolished.</p> <p>2. No year on year increase in the number of listed buildings on the 'Historic Buildings At Risk' register.</p>	<p>1. Statutory lists, JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p>2. JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils.</p>
	<p>Policy HC5 Protection of Archaeological Sites.</p>	<p>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS) or other nationally important archaeological sites, which are damaged or destroyed each year.</p>	<p>No SAM, or other nationally important archaeological site, to be damaged or destroyed.</p>	<p>Statutory lists, JSPAs, District/ Borough Councils.</p>

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Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>To maintain and improve the environmental quality of existing urban areas and use them in the most effective way to accommodate new development.</p>	<p>Policy BE1 Urban Intensification.</p>	<p>1. Percentage of all new development which is completed annually on previously developed land and by the re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>2. Percentage of all new development which is completed annually in existing built-up areas.</p> <p>3. Numbers of,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unfit dwellings; ● Vacant dwellings; ● Empty properties in town centres. 	<p>1. At least 50% of all new development built each year to be on either previously developed land or by re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>2. At least 50% of all new development built each year to take place within existing built-up areas.</p> <p>3. Reduction year on year in underused properties</p>	<p>1. DETR Annual Land-Use Change Statistics and District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p>2. District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p>3. District/Borough Councils.</p>

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>HOUSING PROVISION</p> <p>To provide sufficient housing for all those who need to live and work in the plan area, as the need arises.</p>	<p>Policy H1 Distribution of Housing Provision</p>	<p>Amount, location and rate of housing provision specified in Policy H1 to be monitored annually under 'plan, monitor and manage' arrangements. Indicators of housing provision to include,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Net dwelling stock increase on an annual basis since April 1996; 2. Number of dwellings with unimplemented planning permission at latest base date; 3. Dwelling capacity of identified housing sites without planning permission at latest base date; 4. Estimated further urban capacity at latest base date; 5. Number of new dwellings provided annually on windfall sites. 	<p>Net dwelling stock increase capable of being fully achieved by 2011 within plan area overall and for each district/ borough.</p>	<p>JSPAs and District/Borough Councils.</p>

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Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>HOUSING PROVISION</p> <p>To promote larger urban areas as the main focus for new housing development by using a sequential approach to new development.</p>	<p>Policy H2 Housing Development - The Sequential Approach.</p>	<p>1. Percentage of new dwellings completed annually throughout the plan area at each of the following locations,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● within the existing urban boundary of large urban areas; ● planned peripheral development on the edge of existing large urban areas; ● expanded settlements identified in adopted local plans; ● small towns and villages as identified in adopted local plans; ● rural areas located outside existing development limits of settlements. <p>2. Percentage of all new dwellings completed annually on previously developed land and by the re-use of existing buildings.</p>	<p>1. Target proportions to be set on a district by district basis to reflect local circumstances as set out in policies and allocations of Local Plans.</p> <p>2. At least 50% of each years' dwelling completions within the plan area to be provided on previously developed land and by re-use of existing buildings.</p>	<p>1. JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils (including information collected annually for Best Value).</p> <p>2. JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils. Derived from Best Value performance assessment (BVPI 106).</p>
<p>To provide for the housing needs of all the local community, including those in need of affordable or special housing.</p>	<p>Policy H5 Affordable Housing</p>	<p>Affordable new homes provided as a proportion of total dwelling completions each year throughout the plan area.</p>	<p>Target proportions to be set on a district by district basis to reflect local circumstances as set out in policies and allocations of Local Plans.</p>	<p>District/ Borough Councils.</p>

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Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND WAREHOUSING To promote a prosperous, vigorous and competitive local economy by providing attractive sites/premises to meet the needs of existing firms, growing businesses, and inward investors.	Policy BIW1 Employment Land Provision	Net change in employment land provision for the plan area overall; for each district/borough and for each PAER between 1996-2011.	Net employment land increase capable of being achieved by 2011 within the plan area overall; for each district/borough and for each PAER.	JSPAs, District/Borough Councils. <i>Note: Employment land is that occupied by Classes B1, and B2-B8 of the Use Classes Order.</i>
	Policy BIW2 Ensuring Land Availability	Percentage of the total net provision of employment land in each district/ borough each year which is readily available for commercial development.	By 2006 all provision must be either built or readily available for development.	JSPAs, District/Borough Councils and Essex Investment Office.
To promote urban areas as the main focus for new economic development by using a sequential approach to new development.	Policy BIW3 Business Development, - The Sequential Approach.	1. Percentage of major office development* completed each year in/ on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identified town centres ● Previously developed land within urban areas ● Other land in inner urban and suburban areas ● Planned peripheral development ● Other sites 	1. Target proportions to be set on a district by district basis to reflect local circumstances as set out in policies and allocations of Local Plans.	1. JSPAs, District/ Borough Councils. <i>Note: *Major office development constitutes the development of 1,000 square metres or more of office floorspace</i>
		2. Percentage of employment land* each year allocated in local plans or granted planning permission at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identified town centres ● Previously developed land within urban areas ● Other land in inner urban and suburban areas ● Planned peripheral development ● Other sites 	2. Target proportions to be set on a district by district basis to reflect local circumstances as set out in policies and allocations of Local Plans.	2. JSPAs, District/ Borough Councils and Essex Investment Office. <i>Note: *Employment land is that occupied by Classes B1 and B2-B8 of the Use Classes Order</i>

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Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND WAREHOUSING To support the operation of transport gateways in their role as key economic drivers within the local economy.	Policy BIW7 London Stansted Airport	1. Number of direct and associated airport activities which are permitted/ completed each year outside the boundary of the Airport site. 2. Floorspace of industrial and commercial development within the Airport site which is permitted/ completed each year unrelated to the Airport's operation.	1. All direct/ associated airport activities to be located on the Airport site. 2. No industrial and commercial development unrelated to the Airport's operation to be located within the Airport site.	1. Uttlesford District Council. 2. Uttlesford District Council, Stansted Airport Limited.
	Policy BIW10 Seaports	Passenger and freight throughput each year at Harwich and Thameside wharves.	Annual increases in the throughput of Harwich International Port and the Thameside wharves.	DETR Port Statistics.

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>TOWN CENTRES AND RETAILING</p> <p>To promote the vitality of existing town centres as the main focus for new retail, leisure, entertainment, cultural and other investment through the sequential approach, diversity of activity and an attractive environment.</p>	<p>Policy TCR2 Retail and Town Centre Development - The Sequential Approach</p>	<p>Amount of retail and identified town centre uses* completed/ permitted each year within the plan area, and its proportionate distribution between the following locations,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within identified town centres; ● On the edge of identified town centres; ● District centre; ● Local centre; ● Out of centre sites elsewhere within the urban area. 	<p>Target proportions to be set on a district by district basis to reflect local circumstances as set out in policies and allocations of Local Plans.</p>	<p>JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p><i>Note:* Data to be captured only for proposals of floorspace of 250 square metres or more. Retail uses to be classified further into typical forms e.g. standard shop units, supermarkets, superstores, hypermarkets, retail warehouses, factory outlet centres etc.</i></p>
	<p>Policy TCR3 Town Centres</p>	<p>UK ranking of identified town centres within the plan area.</p>	<p>Identified town centres in plan area to retain position in ranking of town centres in UK list.</p>	<p>Commercial data sources.</p>

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Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>LEISURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM</p> <p>To promote a wide range of opportunities to take part in sport and recreation through the provision of adequate and accessible facilities, land and water resources.</p>	<p>Policy LRT1 Sports/ Leisure Centres and Major Sports Stadia</p>	<p>The number/ type/location of new facilities* permitted/ completed each year.</p>	<p>Sports/leisure centres and major sports stadia to be permitted in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p><i>* Facilities are defined as schemes of 1,000 sq. m. or over.</i></p>
<p>To provide visitor attractions, accommodation and facilities to meet the needs of tourists and promote appropriate tourism activities, thereby supporting the local economy whilst maintaining and enhancing the environment.</p>	<p>Policy LRT9 Large Scale Tourism Development</p>	<p>The number/ type/location of new facilities* permitted/ completed each year.</p>	<p>Large scale tourism development to be permitted in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p><i>* Facilities are defined as developments designed to attract over 70,000 visitors a year.</i></p>
	<p>Policy LRT11 Coastal Resort Towns</p>	<p>1. The number/ type/ location of new or expanded facilities* permitted/ completed each year in identified resort towns.</p> <p>2. Estimated visitors each year to identified resort towns.</p>	<p>1. Improved range of facilities to be permitted/ completed each year in identified resort towns.</p> <p>2. Annual increase in the number of visitors to identified resort towns.</p>	<p>1. JSPAs and District/ Borough Councils.</p> <p><i>* Facilities are defined as schemes of 1,000 sq. m. or over.</i></p> <p>2. Tourist Boards.</p>

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>THE RURAL ECONOMY</p> <p>To sustain and improve the social and economic viability of rural communities whilst at the same time protecting and enhancing the environment.</p>	<p>Policy RE1 Development in Rural Settlements</p>	<p>Progress each year against a reference list of 'actions' set out in the Essex Rural Strategy concerning rural employment, housing, services and facilities, transport, and tourism.</p>	<p>Year on year progress towards achieving the identified actions.</p>	<p>The Annual Report which reports upon the progress in achieving the Essex Rural Strategy.</p>
<p>TRANSPORT</p> <p>To provide a framework for the sustainable and safe movement of people and freight.</p>	<p>Policy T1 Sustainable Transport Policy.</p>	<p>1. Projected rate of growth in road traffic (vehicle kilometres) up to 2011.</p> <p>2. Proportion of personal non-car trips within the plan area.</p>	<p>1. To reduce the projected growth rate by the following amounts up to 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Central main urban areas (0-10%); ● Inter-urban corridors (0-6%); ● Other areas (0-8%). <p>2. Year on year increase in the proportion of personal non-car trips within the plan area.</p>	<p>1. JSPAs and Local Transport Plans.</p> <p>2. JSPAs, Local Transport Plans, Regional Strategies and Transport Investments.</p>

Monitoring and Review

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
TRANSPORT To provide a framework for the sustainable and safe movement of people and freight.	Policy T2 Transport Investment Priorities	Investment provision being made across all travel modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In identified priority areas, ● In other urban areas, ● On priorities for improving the inter-urban transport network. 	Maintaining annual share of national/regional transport investment and making year on year progress towards achieving identified transport priorities.	JSPAs, Local Transport Plans, Regional Strategies and Transport Investments.
	Policy T3 Promoting Accessibility	Number of employers with Green Commuter Plans.	All new employers with more than 50 employees to implement Green Commuter Plans, and all major public bodies to implement them by 2006.	JSPAs and Local Transport Plans.
	Policy T4 Passenger Transport	1. Number and proportion of trips made by passenger transport. 2. Service coverage of passenger transport services.	1. Year on year increase in the number and proportion of trips made by passenger transport. 2. Year on year increase in the area and population of the plan area achieving and exceeding relevant minimum standards for public transport services.	JSPAs and Local Transport Plans.
	Policy T6 Walking and Cycling	1. Proportion of all journeys less than 2km in length by foot. 2. Number of cycle trips.	1. Year on year increase in proportion of all journeys less than 2km in length made by foot. 2. Cycle trips 300% above 1996 levels by 2012.	JSPAs and Local Transport Plans.

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
TRANSPORT To provide a framework for the sustainable and safe movement of people and freight.	Policy T8 Improvements to the Primary Route Network	1. Safety of primary route network. 2. Operational capacity of key parts of the primary route network	1. To reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries by 40% for all road accidents and by 50% for those involving children by 2010. 2. To reduce the kilometres of key inter-urban routes with a congestion reference flow of greater than 1.0.	JSPAs, Local Transport Plans, Regional Strategies and Transport Investments.
	Policy T13 Freight Handling Facilities	1. Proportion of non-road based freight moved into and within the plan area. 2. Number of permitted/completed freight facilities with access to means of transport other than road.	1. Year on year increase in the proportion of non-road based freight transport. 2. Year on year increase in the number of freight facilities with access to means of transport other than road.	1. JSPAs and Local Transport Plans. 2. JSPAs, District/Borough Councils and Local Transport Plans.
	Policy T14 Roadside Services	The number/type/location of new facilities* permitted/completed each year.	No roadside services to be permitted/completed in inappropriate locations.	JSPAs and District/Borough Councils. <i>* Facilities are defined as schemes of 4 hectares or over.</i>

Monitoring and Review

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>MINERAL EXTRACTION</p> <p>To make provision for an adequate supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements.</p>	<p>Policy MIN1 Minerals Landbank</p>	<p>Level of mineral reserve for sand and gravel with planning permission and output per year.</p>	<p>Seven years' supply to be available in accordance with the requirements of MPG6.</p>	<p>JSPAs, including estimates of output.</p>
	<p>Policy MIN5 Potential Aggregate Importing Facilities</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted for alternative development on safeguarded sites.</p>	<p>No safeguarded facilities to be lost over lifetime of Minerals Local Plan.</p>	<p>JSPAs.</p>
<p>To reduce the environmental impact of mineral extraction.</p>	<p>Policy MIN8 Use of Recycled Materials</p>	<p>Percentage of minerals landbank requirements satisfied by secondary aggregates.</p>	<p>Relevant targets to be identified from MPG6.</p>	<p>JSPAs.</p>

Strategic Planning Objective	Relevant Policy	Indicator of Policy Performance	Relevant Target	Primary Data Source
<p>WASTE MANAGEMENT</p> <p>To provide a sustainable policy framework to facilitate waste management options higher up the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>Policy WM1</p> <p>Provision for Waste Management Facilities</p>	<p>Proportion of waste volume being managed, by level of the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>1. For household waste, in accordance with the 'Working Together' Agreement (1999) between ECC, SBC and the district/borough councils, to achieve,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 40% recycling/ composting by the end of 2004; and, ● 60% by the end of 2007. <p>2. To reduce the amount of 'non-inert' waste landfilled in Essex sites from 1.7mt to 1.4mt by the end of 2005, approximately 85% of the 1998 level as required by 'Waste Strategy 2000', DETR.</p>	<p>1. Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities and industrial and commercial organisations.</p> <p>2. Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities and industrial and commercial organisations.</p>
<p>To reduce the environmental impact of waste management facilities.</p>	<p>Policy WM2</p> <p>The Principle of Self-Sufficiency</p>	<p>Volume of waste arisings from other areas being managed within Essex.</p>	<p>Year on year reduction in the amount of waste managed in the plan area which arises outside the plan area.</p>	<p>JSPAs.</p>