

## 4. Proposed Monitoring Framework

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### 4.1 Introduction

The monitoring framework has been developed in response to an evaluation of the relevant literature relating to monitoring and monitoring frameworks (see Chapter 1), in relation to the structure and requirements of the existing monitoring and feedback systems relating to the ELC in the UK and devolved administrations and finally, in relation to the principles of the ELC.

The objectives of UK monitoring relates to two key areas: (i) to monitor changes in legislation, policy and activities that operate at various spatial scales, and (ii) to assess change on the landscape in relation to the objectives of the ELC. The overall objective of a monitoring policy is likely to be primarily to provide an assessment of the effects of the ELC on the UK landscape that can be reported to the Council of Europe. The objectives of this proposed monitoring framework are to monitor changes in legislation, policy and activities at the UK national level and the level of the devolved administrations of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. This is carried out through using a range of indicators and by examining sectors of particular relevance to the ELC.

The proposed monitoring framework has a number of characteristics:

- (a) The construction of the monitoring framework was carried out in conjunction with the compilation of the baseline, which means that the methods used in constructing the baseline are basically those that were employed to provide the basis for collation and analysis of further data to compare against and update the original baseline material.
- (b) It is designed to be flexible and to respond to changes in policy and administrative structures;
- (c) It is designed to be straightforward and understandable by a range of stakeholders in the process;
- (d) Components of the monitoring process are delegated to the devolved administrations, agencies and others;
- (e) Full monitoring against the baseline is based on a five year cycle, with reporting the following year;
- (f) Interim monitoring and reporting is based on indicator sectors on a three year cycle;
- (g) Results of the monitoring process will be fed into the biennial reporting by Defra to the Council of Europe;
- (h) Feedback from the monitoring process should be into policy through a series of activities including action planning and interventions which are then reflected upon and evaluated;
- (i) Feedback into the monitoring framework from the evaluation of the process itself will ensure responsiveness to ELC implementation and the policy context of the UK.

A number of assumptions have been made in constructing the Monitoring Framework:

- (i) Defra retains overall responsibility for overseeing the monitoring process (see Appendix 6.8 relating to exploration of this issue);
- (ii) Responsibilities for the various stages and parts of the monitoring process will be determined by Defra in conjunction with the UK Monitoring Group; such responsibilities are not determined in this report;
- (iii) Defra and others identified specifically within the process will continue to have institutional capacity to carry out the relevant monitoring responsibilities (see Appendix 6.9 relating to this issue);
- (iv) This framework will act alongside a number of other monitoring initiatives and processes that could allow organisations at a number of scales to undertake ELC compliance assessments and feed the findings to other relevant sectors, devolved administration and regional scale bodies, national overview organisations and ultimately back to the Council of Europe.
- (v) The monitoring and assessment process has the potential to play a key role in ELC implementation through awareness-raising and education of policy-makers, planners, and those in organisations involved in the production of environmental policy, guidance and assessment.

## 4.2 Monitoring and Reporting Cycle

The proposed monitoring and reporting cycle is set out in Figure 4.1. The dark arrows indicate the main monitoring process; other arrows indicate the feedback and information to be fed into the process.

### Diagram Key

#### *Baseline:*

- Provision of data that is the basis for comparative analysis in future years.

#### *UK Reporting to CoE by Defra:*

- Obligatory under the terms of the ELC; it is a biennial cycle, the last report was 2008, the next will be in 2010.
- The devolved administration reporting cycle is biennial and feeds into the Defra UK report.
- Any relevant information emerging from CoE reporting process fed into reporting cycle to be reviewed in Year 3 and Year 6.

#### *Year 3 Interim Monitoring and Reporting (Stages 2-10) (2011 next interim monitoring; then 2016; 2022):*

- Review of activities relating to CoE and other countries relevant to monitoring process in UK and devolved administrations
- Overview monitoring of selected indicator sectors (Part 2 & 3 of Baseline)
- Comparison against relevant Baseline information
- Information fed into Stage 1 of full monitoring process

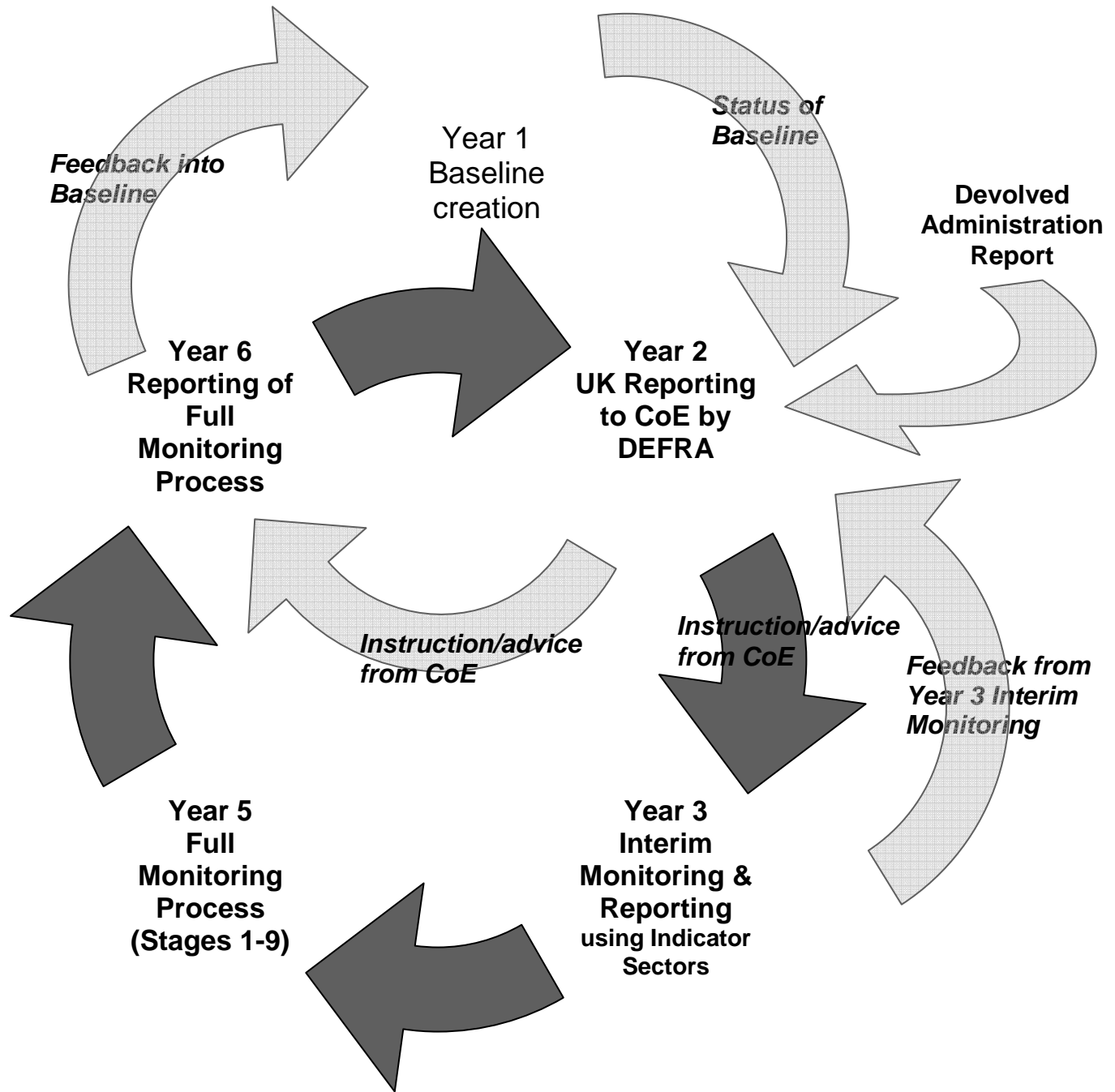
#### *Year 5 Full Monitoring Process (Stages 1-10) (2013 next full monitoring; then 2018; 2023):*

- Includes a review of Year 3 interim analysis and any further information that has emerged from the CoE and other countries.

#### *Year 6 Reporting (2014 next reporting; then 2019; 2024)*

- Occurs following the full monitoring process

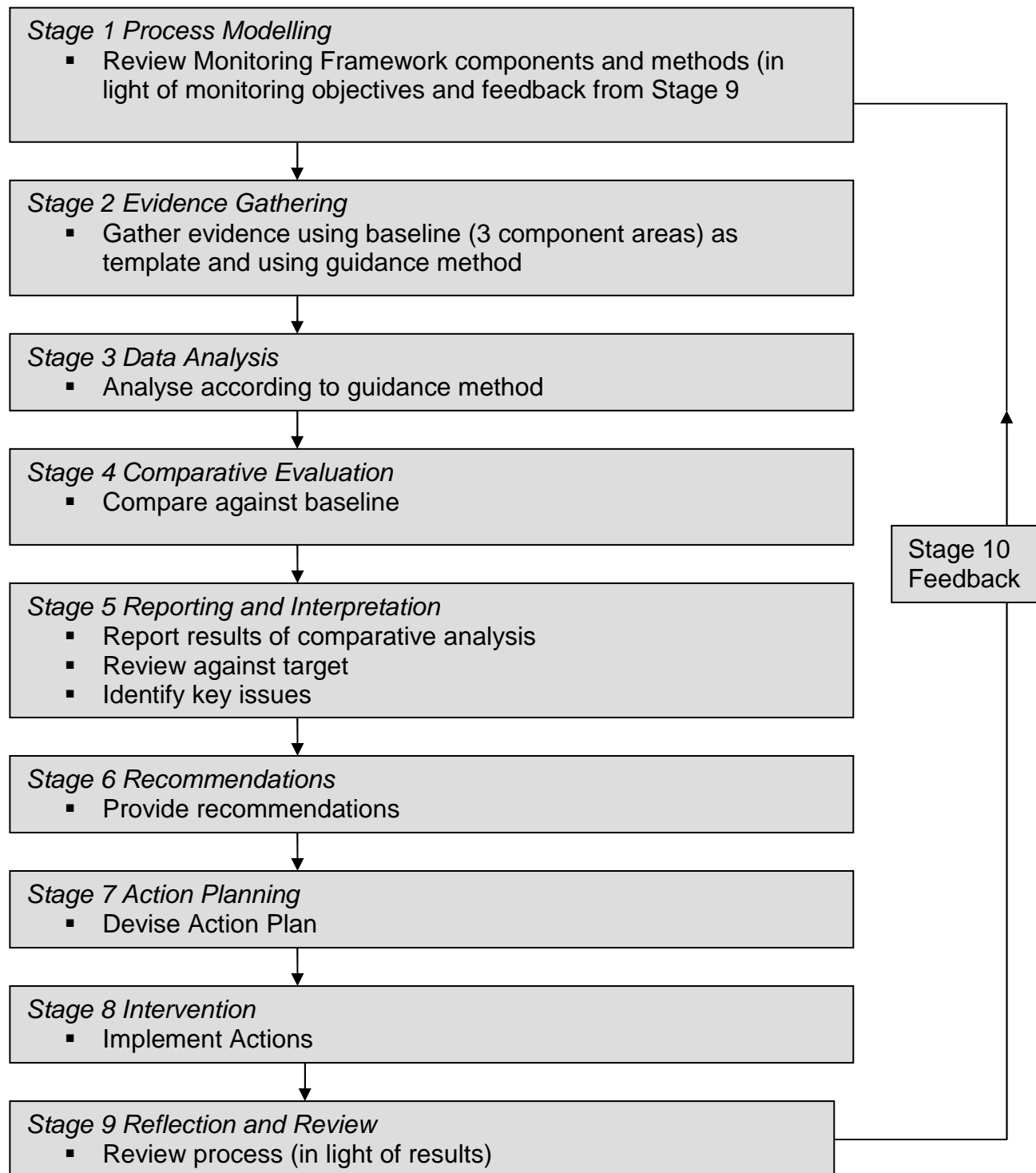
Figure 4.1 Monitoring and Reporting Cycle



### 4.3 Stages in the Monitoring Process

Ten stages have been identified in the monitoring and reporting process. These are set out in Figure 4.2 and described below.

**Figure 4.2: The Monitoring Stages – Full Monitoring Process**



### 4.3.1. Stage 1 Process Modelling

Initiation of the Monitoring process would be with a review of the Monitoring Framework components and methods (in light of monitoring objectives and feedback - Stage 10).

### 4.3.2. Stage 2 Evidence Gathering

This stage requires the gathering of evidence using the existing baseline as template and using the basic methods outlined below for each part of the baseline. The baseline consists of four key areas (parts) as set out in Table 4.1 below. Parts 1 and 2 primarily use policy documents and literature as sources of information. Part 3 uses a digest system to record data from policy documents. Part 4 provides a summary assessment and the opportunity for any further information to be noted. It is expected that the method and the actual documents used will vary from each monitoring process. It is also likely that particular sectors will emerge as of particular interest or important in both the full monitoring (five-yearly) process and the interim monitoring process.

**Table 4.1: Baseline Components**

| Baseline Part |  | Type of Information  | Format of Information   |
|---------------|--|--|---|
| Part 1        | <i>Landscape Change Analysis:</i><br>A description and analysis of the understanding of landscape change issues related to the ELC                                   | Qualitative analysis of understandings concerning landscape change assessment and monitoring.  | An analysis with the identification of key issues highlighted as a summary. This does not report actual change on the ground, but examines new ways in which change is conceptualised/understood/theorised/approached, which is important for the basis for measuring and developing new tools and the emphasis given on different types of landscape change. |
| Part 2        | <i>Sectoral Policy &amp; Tools Overview:</i><br>An overview of the existing policy/legal framework relating to sectors and the existing tools for ELC implementation | Qualitative analysis of the policy context relating to landscape change, monitoring and tools for implementation; identification of trends within the existing policy framework. | An analysis with identification of key issues, trends and tools identified in relation to each sector as a summary to each sector, plus an overall summary relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each sector in the UK</li> <li>• Each devolved administration</li> </ul>   |
| Part 3        | <i>Policy Content Review:</i><br>An assessment of the existing conformity between policies in the devolved administrations and the ELC                               | Information collated within digest sheets; quantitative and qualitative analysis of results.   | A digest of sheets relating to documents examined; an analysis of data collated on the sheets.  |
| Part 4        | <i>Summary Assessment and Additional Information</i>   | Summary of Parts 1-3. Additional useful information that is relevant but which does not fit in Parts 1-3.  | Short analytical summary  |

#### Part 1: Landscape Change Analysis - Survey Methods:

While the analysis of landscape policy change is embedded within the analysis of Parts 2 and 3 of the baseline, the objective of this Part 1 is to provide an overview of thinking and potential related to landscape change. This is carried through a review of policy documents and supporting relevant literature. The primary sources are the policy documents examined in Parts 2 and 3, supported by relevant supporting information (e.g. key academic thinking, Council of Europe documents and research, policy commentary documentation). Selection of relevant information is to some extent reliant on the expertise, knowledge and common sense of the researcher since a full academic review of literature relating to landscape change would be outside the scope of the monitoring framework.

Information selected should therefore shed light on:

- General thinking in relation to landscape change identification and analysis with specific reference to the ELC objectives;
- Datasets that relate to landscape change relevant to the ELC;
- Tools to identify, monitor and measure landscape change relevant to ELC objectives.

Part 2: Sectoral Policy & Tools Overview (an interpretative analysis based on policy documents and relevant literature) – Survey Methods

- (i) The basis for document selection should be those used to compile the digest system (see Part 3).
- (ii) This should be supplemented by Internet searches and guidance from the UK Monitoring Group. Relevant non-policy documents should be identified and reviewed e.g. sustainability appraisals.
- (iii) Each document should be read in order to make an initial identification of direct and indirect references to landscape. A degree of subjectivity and a common sense approach is necessary here, as in some cases virtually every statement in a document could have some landscape implication (e.g. a forestry strategy) and so these need to be interpreted very selectively; whereas in other documents there may be no allusion even to a broad definition of landscape, and so the analysis needs to involve a degree of careful interpretation.

Part 3: Policy Content Review – Survey Methods

- (i) Recommended sectors to be covered are indicated in Figure 4.3
- (ii) Selection of the documents should be carried out in conjunction with the guidance of the UK Monitoring Group; the selection of documents should provide a reasonable balance between devolved administrative areas, between sectors identified for examination and in order to achieve the objectives of providing an updated baseline; it is unlikely and not necessarily desirable that it all possible documents from all possible sectors could be examined.
- (iii) Documents should be publicly accessible, in a format that allows for digital survey; documents should not be draft or consultative documents but those representing current policy and practice;
- (iv) Documents should be retained digitally for future reference;
- (v) The *Digest Sheet Template* and *Guidance for Completion* are set out in Appendix 6.3. The Guidance provides the detailed methods to be used for completion of the digest sheet.

Summary of digest information and method:

In Part 3 each indicator used on the digest sheets shows a simple Yes/No assessment plus an explanatory assessment. This provides the opportunity to extract information in a simple quantitative form as well as a form which provides clarification on the assessment and elucidates any issues that may be raised in relation to the particular indicator. In addition the indicators on the digest sheets are grouped in sections:

Section 1 Document Information

- Records basic information about the document being assessed
- Provides an assessment of overall level of ELC implementation and assesses where links can be seen between the main principles, themes or ideas of the Convention and its use within a document.
- Provides information that can be used as headline indicators

Section 2 Headline Indicators and Evaluation

- Specifically refers to the relationship to Article 5 of the ELC
- Provides information that can be used as key/detailed indicators

Section 3 Detailed Key Indicators & Evaluation

- Reviews the relationship to Article 6.
- Provides information that can be used as key/detailed indicators

Section 4 Summary for Positive Outcome Development

- Provides summary and evaluation information that can be used to develop targets

Figure 4.3

## Baseline Information & Analysis

### 1. Landscape Change

*Summary review and analysis of the links between theories of landscape change, measurements of change and emphasis given to types of change.*

- Current understandings of 'change' in the landscape
- Relevance of landscape change to ELC implementation
- Issues relating to change monitoring tools and indicators
- Identification of new ways in which change is conceptualised, understood, theorised, approached,

### 2. Sectoral Policy & Tools Overview \*

*Overview of UK policy/legal framework: analysis for sectors and relevant tools for ELC implementation*

- UK Planning overview policy
- Devolved Administration policy/guidance/assessment relating to Sectors
  - a) Agriculture
  - b) Planning
  - c) Climate Change
  - d) Housing
  - e) Biodiversity & Nature Conservation
  - f) Transport
  - g) Minerals
  - h) Energy
  - i) Water, Marine & Aquaculture
  - j) Forestry
- Identification of the existing policy/legal framework relating to sectors
- Assessment of policy sufficiency overall and potential gaps
- Identification of key tools useful for ELC implementation

### 3. Policy Content Review

*Detailed analysis of key policy documents in the devolved administrations related to ELC indicators.*

- UK Planning overview policy
- Devolved Administration policy/guidance/assessment relating to Sectors
  - a) Agriculture
  - b) Planning
  - c) Climate Change
  - d) Housing
  - e) Biodiversity & Nature Conservation
  - f) Transport
  - g) Minerals
  - h) Energy
  - i) Water & Marine
  - j) Forestry
  - k) Historic Environment
  - l) Rural Development
- Detailed Analysis of policy content in relation to Principles and Articles of the ELC.
- Digest summary recording system

### 4. Baseline Summary

*Summary identification of Key issues and characteristics of the baseline.*

*Summary of additional useful information.*

*\*Note that Historic Environment and Rural Development are examined within the sectors (a)-(j) where relevant and not treated as separate sectors for the purpose of this overview analysis.*

#### Part 4: Summary Analysis (of Parts 1-3) and Additional Information

Part 4 is a simple summary of Parts 1-3 carried out by bringing key issues from each section and providing a short commentary. The main survey work for this section will be carried out during the data gathering for Parts 1-3. However this section also allows for reference to additional information that does not sit within Parts 1-3 of the Baseline. An example of this is survey information relating to organisational capacity which is an important issue linked to ELC implementation. A limited survey of organisational capacity was carried out in 2009 using a short questionnaire of key organisations (see Appendix 6.9). This kind of survey is useful to provide a snapshot of information and a similar method could be used to obtain other information linked to ELC implementation.

In this questionnaire the questions were grouped around key themes and the questions therefore sought to establish current commitment to implementation of the ELC (e.g. staffing, linkages with other organisations), resources available (e.g. staff time input, knowledge of landscape issues, training), work currently being undertaken on the implementation of the ELC (e.g. specific initiatives and tools used), and any other issues that respondents wished to raise.

Responses to this questionnaire were analysed around the key themes, both to draw out the main trends and provide examples of how the organisations are responding to the ELC implementation process. The findings thus provide a current baseline of capacity in the organisations examined, and indicators of potential ability to take part in a range of monitoring and other implementation activities.

### **4.3.3. Stage 3 Data Analysis**

#### Part 1 Landscape Change Analysis - Analysis

The analysis aims to identify thinking, methods and tools in relation to the assessment of landscape change in policy and on the ground. Information from this analysis then also feeds into the development of the monitoring process overall and into the approach (as well as the content) of Parts 2 and 3 of the baseline. Parts 2 and 3 are designed to identify where change is occurring but do not provide a judgement on the change or a value of the change.

In particular this Part 1 should identify:

- Key overall conceptual approaches to change that influence policy and practice including the framing of landscape change in policy and practice
- Issues relating to landscape change that influence monitoring of the ELC and the monitoring framework;
- Issues related to the expression of change by sectors;
- The data available to assess change in the landscape;
- The key tools used to identify landscape change on the ground and the usefulness of such tools;
- The strengths, weaknesses and potentials in landscape change analysis.

The analysis should be presented as a short textual summary with supporting references.

#### Part 2 Sectoral Policy Overview - Analysis

- (i) A general appraisal of the documents should be made to highlight key areas of interest and relevance to the principles and Articles of the ELC;
- (ii) The highlighted sections should be evaluated in more detail in relation to the key Articles of the ELC, assessing whether the points are substantially related to the principles (as set out in the preamble, supporting documentation and interpretations) and Articles of the ELC, or whether they are generic or have a marginal relationship with the ELC.
- (iii) Particular reference can be made here to the points raised in the previous baseline;
- (iv) Recommended criteria for examination are: strength, clarity and currency of the wording;
- (v) Groupings can be made within the analysis which allows for comment to be provided on sectors, devolved administrations and the picture overall;
- (vi) A commentary on the analysis should be provided remembering that the purpose of the Overview is to give an overall flavour of the coverage of landscape within the sectors and its level of sympathy with the ELC.

- (vii) Analysis of each devolved administration should provide a general synopsis and identify where there is an apparent omission or innovation; exemplar practice should be noted;
- (viii) A summary of key findings should be provided in tables to give a rapid indication of areas where there is general sympathy with the ELC, areas where there appears to be scope for reinforcement, and illustrations of current exemplar practice.

### Part 3: Policy Content Review – Analysis

- (i) The survey information allows for a variety of potential analyses; it is recommended that the required analyses should therefore be identified and discussed with Defra and the UK Monitoring Group once survey data has been assembled.

The Digest sheets provide two types of data:

- Yes/No responses which can then be collated onto a spreadsheet (see Appendix 6.2)
  - Descriptive and evaluative information that allows for greater depth of understanding of the content. The second type of information is descriptive and analytical and can be used to interpret the Yes/No recordings.
- (ii) The analysis may be comparative within each theme or between themes. Analysis themes should cover:
    - UK policy overall
    - UK planning policy
    - UK sectoral analysis
    - Planning policy in each devolved administration
    - Sectoral policy in each devolved administration (without planning policy)
    - Each indicator (relating to the Articles of the ELC) relating to each sector/planning policy, each devolved administration, the UK overall.
    - Other possibilities may be identified and discussed with the Steering Group.
  - (iii) Data analysis tables can be compiled to summarise the information the objective being to provide clear information that can be used by a range of possible stakeholders;
  - (iv) Analytical narrative can then be constructed in relation to the baseline requirements. Both types of information used together allowed for an assessment of the direction of travel in relation to policies overall, plus identification of opportunities and gaps.

### Part 4: Summary Analysis (of Parts 1-3) and Additional Information

The Summary Analysis should be a short commentary using key findings from Parts 1-3 to draw conclusions related to general objectives set. This, plus analysis gained from any additional related information gathered during the Baseline, can be used in the following Stages (4-10) including evaluation, action plan development and review of the Monitoring Framework.

#### **4.3.4. Stage 4 Comparative Evaluation**

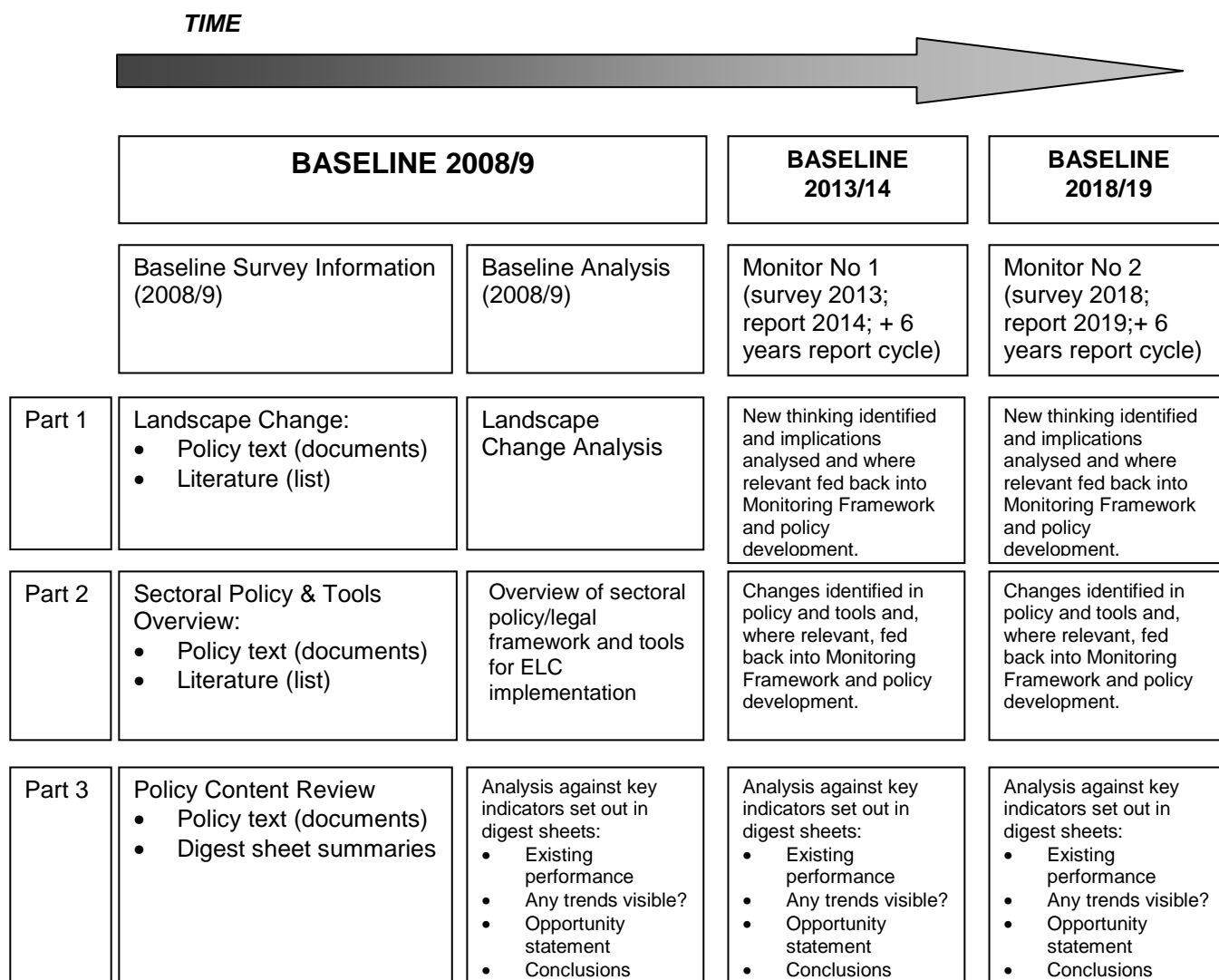
Once the analysis of each part of the baseline is completed, a comparison can be made against the existing baseline (see Figure 4.4). This may identify the extent to which policies are consistent with the target (ELC implementation) and how this has changed since the previous baseline situation.

Criteria for such a comparison should be discussed with Defra/UK Monitoring Group but the key point is to examine overall change in the response to the ELC; this may be increase or decrease in conformity with the thinking set out in the ELC.

It is recommended that the following are examined and discussed:

- New thinking and initiatives
- New tools
- New policies
- Distinct trends relating to implementation of the ELC
- Performance related to that provided in the previous baseline

**Figure 4.4 Monitoring Policy against the Baseline**



**4.3.5. Stage 5 Reporting and Interpretation**

The key issue for clarification is: who is reporting/interpreting, and who is being reported to? It is assumed that the report will be to Defra (see Figure 1.1 Responsibility, Reporting Structure and Monitoring Tasks relating to ELC Implementation in the UK). The report may be circulated to a wider group e.g. the UK Monitoring Group and others.

It is important therefore that the presentation of the data is:

- Useful for those wanting to be informed by the information (e.g. Defra; UK Monitoring Group; Council of Europe).
- Suitable for use as a template for future data analysis presentation.

The information that emerges from the analysis can be organised in a number of ways. One possible way would be through a simple set of checklist tables as set out in the Analysis Tables provided in the existing baseline, but also e.g.

| Indicator/Article | Data | Comparators/targets | Trend | Issue Identified | Opportunities/statement relating to target |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|-------|------------------|--|
|                   |      |                     |       |                  |  |

(Source: Adapted from ODPM, 2005)

It might also be useful to use a 'traffic light' system (either with colours or symbols) to highlight particular areas for focus, either relating to devolved administrations, sectors or Articles/indicators, and/or where further data is required, e.g.

Green = not recognised as needing action

Yellow = consider for action

Grey = uncertain or unclassifiable/further data required

(adapted from Scott Wilson, 2006)

Within the analysis, further tables can be used to present information. For example, where particular issues are raised in relation to Articles, then it may be useful to relate this to particular policies and identify where it is particularly an issue in a devolved administration.

| Issue  | Article | Supporting Evidence              | Devolved Administration |
|--------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1..... |         | <i>See Digest Sheet No. xxxx</i> |                         |
| 2....  |         |                                  |                         |

Evidence of monitoring is required, and therefore a series of summary forms are provided which relate to each part of the Baseline (see Figure 4.5 below and Appendix 6.10). The summary forms should be submitted along with the evidence as set out in Figure 4.5 as confirmation of completion of the monitoring process.

ELC.M.01/date relates to Part 1

ELC.M.02/date relates to Part 2

ELC.M.03/date relates to Part 3

ELC.M.04/date relates to the summary Part 4

**Figure 4.5 Monitoring Procedure and Evidence**

| BASELINE |  |   | MONITORING  |  |
|----------|--|---|---|--|
|          | Baseline Survey Information (2008/9)   | Baseline Analysis (2008/9)  | Primary Indicators  | Procedure Evidence   |
| Part 1   | Landscape Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy text (documents)</li> <li>• Literature (list)</li> </ul>                 | Landscape Change Analysis   | New thinking identified and implications analysed and where relevant fed back into Monitoring Framework and policy development. | Submission of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis summary</li> <li>• Completion of Form ELC.M.01/date</li> </ul>                              |
| Part 2   | Sectoral Policy & Tools Overview: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy text (documents)</li> <li>• Literature (list)</li> </ul> | Overview of sectoral policy/legal framework and tools for ELC implementation  | Changes identified in policy and tools and, where relevant, fed back into Monitoring Framework and policy development.          | Submission of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis Report</li> <li>• Completion of Form ELC.M.02/date</li> </ul>                               |
| Part 3   | Policy Content Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy text (documents)</li> <li>• Digest sheet summaries</li> </ul>        | Analysis against key indicators set out in record sheets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing performance</li> <li>• Any trends visible?</li> <li>• Opportunity statement</li> <li>• Conclusions</li> </ul> | Items set out on Digest sheet (Articles 5 & 6 etc)  | Submission of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised Evaluation Forms</li> <li>• Digest Analysis</li> <li>• Summary Form ELC.M.03/date</li> </ul> |
| Part 4   | Summary & Additional Information   | Baseline Summary (of Parts 1-3)   |   | Submission of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary Report</li> <li>• Completion of Form ELC.M.04/date</li> </ul>                                |

#### **4.3.6. Stage 6 Recommendations**

Recommendations should be part of an Evaluative Report that examines the significance of the performance and provides recommendations

#### **4.3.7. Stage 7 Action Planning**

Defra, in conjunction with the UK Monitoring Group, should respond to the Report Recommendations through the development of an Action Plan for policy development in relation to ELC implementation. For monitoring purposes desired outcomes should be clearly linked to objectives in the Policy Action Plan.

#### **4.3.8. Stage 8 Intervention**

Interventions identified as part of the Action Plan for policy development should relate to the reporting cycle (see Figure 4.1). Interventions may be delegated to the devolved administrations, agencies or other groups.

#### **4.3.9. Stage 9 Reflection and Review**

It is important that reflection and review of the monitoring process is carried out so that the monitoring framework remains responsive to current conditions in policy and administration. The review should reflect on:

- the process
  - Does it provide the required information?
  - Should other sectors be considered?
  - Should the range of documentation be redefined?
  - Are those responsible for ELC implementation in the UK responsive to the process?
- the product
  - Is it responsive to the needs of organisations involved in ELC implementation?
  - Is the produce useful in compiling a report for the CoE?

Part of the reflection and review process should be to reflect on connections to other activities occurring and how this monitoring framework sits with such initiatives. In particular the connection to other areas of potential policy evaluation should be made. A simple table may be useful to express such information e.g. Table 4.2 below shows summary information from the 2008/9 monitoring process.

During the reflection and review process, indicator sectors for examination in the next Interim Monitoring process should be identified (see Section 4.4 below).

#### **4.3.10. Stage 10 Feedback**

It is important that feedback from the review and reflection process is provided to Stage 1 of the next monitoring cycle. Thus a record system should be established by Defra to enable the storage of data and information from each monitoring cycle, background information relating to the ELC and its implementation, and the reflection and review process and this should be made available to whoever carries out the monitoring process.

Note that at present no consultation is embedded within this system. At various stages consultation with a wider group may be desirable.

### **4.4 Interim Monitoring**

The objective of interim monitoring is to provide an on-going understanding of changes that might be taking in place in policy in the UK using selected indicator sectors. The full monitoring process occurs every 5 years; most government and policy change cycles occur within this timeframe and so it is necessary to have some kind of understanding of the direction of changes occurring as well as monitoring real 'sea changes' that might occur in between the full monitoring process period.

The interim monitoring would therefore occur at three years; so assuming 2008 is the first baseline survey (i.e. year 0) the interim monitoring and report would occur in 2011 (i.e. at year 3) and the full monitoring (survey) would occur in 2013, with a report in 2014.

The selection of key indicator sectors should have been identified as part of the reflection and review stage (Stage 9) of the full monitoring process. The policies relating to the indicator sectors will generally follow the

same methodology as for the full monitoring process and will cover Parts 2 (Sectoral Policy and Tools Overview) and 3 (Policy Content Review) of the Baseline.

The activities can be summarised as:

- Review of activities relating to CoE and other countries relevant to monitoring process in UK and devolved administrations
- Overview monitoring of indicator sectors (Part 2 & 3 of Baseline)
- Comparison against relevant Baseline information
- Information fed into Stage 1 of full monitoring process

It is expected therefore that the interim monitoring would carry out Stages 2-9 but in relation to the selected sectors only.

It is recommended that 3-5 sectors are chosen for this process. Two particular criteria for selection of sectors are:

- Evidence of particularly interesting or important changes occurring in relation to the policy in the sector as established in the full monitoring process;
- Performance in the full monitoring assessment reveals that there is particular scope for change in relation to implementation of the ELC;

Considering the above, it is therefore recommended that in 2011 the following sectors be examined:

1. Agriculture
2. Housing/Urban/Design
3. Energy

However indicator sectors would be chosen through discussion within the UK Monitoring Group following recommendations at Stage 9 of the full monitoring process.

This interim process would also allow for feedback from the Council of Europe and other initiatives to be identified and monitored and would inform the biennial reporting process sent by Defra to the Council of Europe. It would also aid the policy development process in all the devolved administrations in relation to ELC implementation.

Table 4.2: Monitoring the ELC within Policy: Monitoring process 2008/9

| Focus: What is being monitored  | What change are we looking for? (General Targets)  | Where particular attention is needed  | Type of focus                                   | How to monitor?  | Is there an existing baseline?        |
|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Framing of landscape – general understandings and as reflected within policy</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on all landscape types</li> <li>Understandings of 'change'</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More inclusive ( not just rural and not just protectionist)</li> <li>.</li> </ul>  | Overall policy focus                            | Expert overview analysis                                   | Yes                                   |
|   |  |   | Concepts and understandings of landscape change |  |                                       |
| <b>Policy change</b>  | <i>Conformity with ELC generally including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape protection, management and planning</li> <li>Integrated approaches</li> <li>Conformity of action</li> <li>Participatory decision-making</li> <li>Policy integration (vertical and horizontal) &amp; cross-sectoral working</li> <li>Co-ordinated approaches</li> <li>Language use that reflects intent of ELC</li> <li>Policy innovation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More inclusive ( not just rural and not just protectionist)</li> <li>More positive reference to ELC.</li> <li>Use of landscape language which indicates sympathy with the ELC</li> <li>Using the ELC to provide positive change outcomes.</li> </ul> | UK National level                               | Comparative survey & analysis through Monitoring Framework | Yes                                   |
|   |  |   | Devolved Administrations (countries)            |  |                                       |
|   |  |   | Regional  | Undefined  | Requires confirmation                 |
|   |  |   | Local   | Undefined  | Requires confirmation                 |
| <b>Tool Development</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate use of tools</li> <li>Sharing of expertise</li> </ul>   |   | Existing tools                                  | Concise overview analysis                                  | Yes                                   |
|   |  |   | New tools                                       |  |                                       |
|   |  |   | Implementation/use of tools                     |  |                                       |
| <b>Organisational capacity and response</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Action Plan in response to ELC</li> <li>Implementation of Action Plan</li> <li>Dedicated staff (as appropriate) for implementing ELC</li> </ul>  |   | Resources                                       | Survey   | Partial in relation to capacity       |
|   |  |   | Activities                                      | Possible self assessment or survey                         |                                       |
| <b>Change on the Ground</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response to ELC principles and Articles</li> <li>Physical change</li> <li>Perceptual/attitude change</li> <li>Activities/participation</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection, planning &amp; management of landscape</li> <li>More inclusive</li> <li>Participatory</li> </ul>   | Existing tools e.g. CQC/CQuel; EIA; LCA         | Indicator use<br>Comparative analysis                      | Partial/requires further confirmation |
|   |  |   | New tools                                       |  |                                       |