

**Milton Keynes Local Development
Framework**

**Annual
Monitoring
Report 2005/06**

December 2006

Contents

Contents	<i>i</i>
List of Figures	<i>ii</i>
Executive Summary	<i>iii</i>
Chapter 1 - Background	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Contextual Indicators	3
Chapter 2 - Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation	14
2.1 Overview	14
2.2 Progress of Milton Keynes LDF 2004/05.	17
2.3 Progress of MK2031	26
2.4 Proposed Amendments to MK LDS 2006 – 2009.	26
Chapter 3 - Core Output Indicators	27
3.1 Business Development	27
3.2 Housing	31
Methodology	31
3.3 Transport	40
3.4 Local Services	43
3.5 Minerals	45
3.6 Waste	47
3.7 Flood Protection & Water Quality	48
3.8 Biodiversity	49
3.9 Renewable Energy	49
Chapter 4 - Local Output Indicators	51
4.1 Best Value Performance Indicators	51
4.2 Community Strategy Performance Indicators	53
Chapter 5 - Monitoring Policies in the Milton Keynes Local Plan	56
5.1 Local Plan Aims	56
5.2 Targets & Indicators	57
5.3 Analysis of data	59
Annex A	63
Annex B	66

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Milton Keynes Borough.....	4
Figure 2 - Population projections for Milton Keynes, 2005.....	5
Figure 3 – Future Population Growth in Milton Keynes.....	6
Figure 4 – Ethnic Composition of Milton Keynes, Mid Year Estimates 2004.....	6
Figure 5 – Employment Status by Level of Qualification, Jan 2004	8
Figure 6- Crime rates per 1000 population 2004 - 05	9
Figure 7 – Unemployment in Milton Keynes: Claimants Rate 2002 - 2006	10
Figure 8– IMD: Most deprived areas in Milton Keynes 2005/06.....	11
Figure 9 – Average (mean) Annual Earnings for period 2002 – 2006.....	12
Figure 10 – Average house prices for properties in Milton Keynes.....	13
Figure 11 - Status of MK Local Planning Documents.....	15
Figure 12– Assessment of LDF against LDS Targets	16
Figure 13 – LDF Progress.....	17
Figure 14 - Proposed new LDDs for inclusion in LDS 2006 – 2009	22
Figure 15 – Amount of floorspace developed for employment.....	27
Figure 16 – Amount of land developed for employment, Development Areas	27
Figure 17 – Percentage of land developed for employment on brownfield sites	28
Figure 18 - Sites defined & allocated in the MK Local Plan proposals map	29
Figure 19 - Sites for which planning permission has been granted.....	29
Figure 20 – Loss of employment land due to completion of development	30
Figure 21 - Amount of employment land lost to completed residential development	30
Figure 22 - Extant Permissions Trends.....	33
Figure 23a – Housing Trajectory.....	34
Figure 23b – Housing Trajectories	35
Figure 24 – Major Sites.....	36
Figure 25- Completions on Brownfield & Greenfield Sites in Milton Keynes	38
Figure 26 – Percentage of new dwellings completed by density.....	39
Figure 27 – Affordable Housing Completions	39
Figure 28 – Affordable Housing Completions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 29 - Assessment of bus service accessibility from new development areas.	42
Figure 30 – Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2005-06	43
Figure 31 - Amount of completed retail, office and leisure dvpt in town centres	44
Figure 32 - Permitted Reserves as at 1 January 2006.....	45
Figure 33 – Planning Applications granted permission	46
Figure 34 – Planning applications for inert landfill & landraise.....	47
Figure 35 – Planning applications for increasing recycling	47
Figure 36 - Management of MSW in Milton Keynes (April 2005 - March 2006)	48
Figure 37 – Recycling and composting targets	48
Figure 38 – Planning applications granted contrary to EA advice.....	49
Figure 39 – Planning applications with renewable energy capacity	50
Figure 40 – Milton Keynes Council Best Value Performance Indicators 2005/06	51
Figure 41 – Relevant Performance Indicators in Action Plan 1.....	54
Figure 42 – Relevant Performance Indicators in Action Plan 2.....	54
Figure 43 – Relevant Performance Indicators in Action Plan 3.....	54
Figure 44 – Sustainable Development Monitoring	55
Figure 45 - Targets and Indicators.....	58

Executive Summary

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Milton Keynes Council under the new Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the Policies set out in the Milton Keynes Local Plan are being achieved.

Key Aspects of the Local Development Scheme.

The key stages of the programme that have been delivered this year include:

- The adoption of Milton Keynes Local Plan in December 2005.
- The Minerals Local Plan proposed modifications were published in November 2005. The Notice of Intention to Adopt was published in March 2006. (The Minerals Local Plan was due to be adopted in April 2006)¹.
- Consultation on the Draft Statement of Community Involvement took place in December 2005.
- Consultation on the Issues and Options for the Waste Development Plan Document was undertaken in August 2005.
- Work on the preparation of the MK2031: Long Term Growth Plan commenced in April 2005. A launch conference was held in June 2005 and public exhibitions detailing the scope of the project ran from July – August 2005. A series of ‘Spatial Growth Options’ have been developed for public consultation from November 2005 to January 2006.
- Stantonbury Park Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in March 2006.

Key finding of the Policy Progress Section:

Key findings of the Annual Monitoring Report:

- The adopted Local Plan replaces the Borough of Milton Keynes Local Plan (January 1995) in its entirety.
- A total of 1795 new dwellings were built in Milton Keynes between April 2005 and March 2006. This figure is above the annual dwelling requirement for Milton Keynes.
- 14.44% of new dwellings were built on previously developed land, which was under the Best Value Performance Indicator target of 20% for 2005/06 and below the Local Plan target for 2011 of 20%.
- 751 affordable dwellings were provided during 2005/06 representing 42% of the total number of dwellings built. This exceeds the Local Plan target of 30%.

¹ Minerals Local Plan adopted 2006.

Chapter 1 - Background

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Requirements for an Annual Monitoring Report

Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12)

Review and monitoring are key aspects of the Government's 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system. Regulation 48 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004, requires local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

The Council is required to regularly monitor how effective its policies and proposals are in delivering the objectives of the Local Development Framework (LDF). This is the second Milton Keynes Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report and is based upon the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006.

The report details progress of Local Development Documents against the information detailed in the MK Local Development Scheme. The report provides:

1. An update on progress in terms of LDD preparation against the targets and milestones set out in the LDS for Milton Keynes.
2. The extent to which policies in LDDs of Milton Keynes are being implemented
3. Where policies are not being implemented, an explanation why and the steps which are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced
4. The significant effects of implementing policies in the LDDs and whether they are as intended
5. Whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

The report details the progress made in implementing the change from the old system of plan making to the new Local Development Framework. The existing 'saved' development plan policies have been monitored, and will continue to be, to ascertain whether they are still working and to highlight priorities for replacement in future reviews of the Local Development Scheme.

1.1.2 LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

The ODPM published 'LDF Monitoring: a Good Practice Guide' to assist local authorities in preparing Annual Monitoring Reports and monitoring the LDF.

The guidance states that local authorities should develop clear *targets* and *indicators* as a means of ensuring effective policy implementation, monitoring and review.

The guidance provides information for the development of 3 types of target:

- a. Process targets - as part of monitoring document preparation against the milestones in the LDS
- b. Policy targets - linked to output indicators, which will provide a benchmark for measuring policy implementation.
- c. Sustainability appraisal targets - linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and related indicators to provide a benchmark for measuring the significant effects of implementing policies.

Two types of indicators have been used in the preparation of this report:

1. Contextual Indicators – detailing the wider social, environmental & economic background against which the LDF operates. These indicators have been derived from related policy areas indicator sets including Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Community Strategy (CS) and Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs).
2. Output indicators – to assess the performance of policies by measuring quantifiable physical activities that directly relate to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies.

Data for the indicators needs to be collected on a consistent timeframe using a clearly identified set of definitions. The majority of indicators are detailed in the ODPM document “Local Development Framework monitoring: a good practice guide

1.1.3 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report

The Annual Monitoring Report is split into several sections following the recommendations made in the ODPM good practice guide.

Chapter 1 provides contextual information relating to the Social, Economic and Environmental demographic of Milton Keynes, highlighting any changes from the previous reporting period.

Chapter 2 provides detailed information relating to the progress of the Milton Keynes Local Development Framework against the information detailed in the Local Development Scheme (2005 – 08).

Chapter 3 provides detailed data relating to the identified Core Output Indicators including Housing Trajectories.

Chapter 4 provides data relating to Milton Keynes Corporate Plan Performance Indicators (previously known as Best Value Performance Plan) and Community Strategy Performance Indicators.

Chapter 5 provides data and information relating to the performance of policies in the adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan, which has been saved for a period of three years.

1.2 Contextual Indicators

1.2.1 Geographical

Milton Keynes Context

The Borough of Milton Keynes is located in the northern sector of the South East Region. Milton Keynes Borough covers both the new city of Milton Keynes and a substantial rural hinterland, including the towns of Newport Pagnell, Olney and Woburn Sands, plus several villages as shown in Figure 1.

Milton Keynes has been one of the fastest growing urban areas in the UK. The current population is estimated at 218,656, as of June 2005. This compares to a population of 60,000 in 1967. The city benefits from its excellent location midway between London and Birmingham, and its connections to the M1 Motorway and West Coast Mainline trains service. Its position at the centre of the Oxford to Cambridge Arc offers great opportunities for the future growth of the MK economy.

Milton Keynes was designated as a new town in 1967. A master plan was drawn up in 1970 by consultants, led by Llewelyn Davies and the plan was implemented by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation until 1992.

Eight million people live within an hour's drive of the city and the area has evolved into a major shopping and recreational leisure destination.

The government has identified Milton Keynes and the surrounding South Midlands area as the location for major new housing development as part of its Sustainable Communities Plan. The City will continue to expand with in the region of 70,000 more homes added by the year 2031 creating a vibrant city-region with a population of over 300,000.

The Council publishes an annual Milton Keynes population atlas available at www.mkiobservatory.org.uk . This provides further contextual information for MK.

The role of Milton Keynes Partnership

The Milton Keynes Partnership Committee (MKPC) was established in 2004 to bring forward growth and development in the new city and to determine major planning applications in the designated Urban Development Areas (UDA).

For further information relating to the role of MKPC please go to: <http://www.mkweb.co.uk/mkpartnership/home.asp>

Milton Keynes Partnership is responsible for leading work on the MK2031 – Long-term growth plan that will provide much of the evidence base for the preparation of the Milton Keynes Local Development Framework. The preparation of the MK2031: Long Term Growth Plan commenced in April 2005. A launch conference was held in June 2005 and public exhibitions detailing the scope of the project ran from July – August 2005. A series of ‘Spatial Growth Options’ have been consulted on from November 2005 to January 2006. The growth strategy work will underpin much of the preparation of the LDF documents.

Figure 1 – Milton Keynes Borough
 (Source: Milton Keynes Council Corporate Plan 2005-08)



1.2.2 Demographic structure

Population

Population of Milton Keynes at Designation 1967: **60,000**

Population of Milton Keynes June 2005: **218,656**

Population Projected in 2011: **247, 480**

These figures represent:

- a) An increase of the population of 1806 persons between June 2004 and June 2005.
- b) A reduction of 8280 compared to the predicted population figure shown in the previous reporting period.

Figure 2 - Population projections for Milton Keynes, 2005

(Source: MKi Observatory - Social Atlas)

Age Range	Males	Females	Total
0-4	7,640	7,226	14,866
5-15	17,047	15,735	32,782
16-17	3,130	2,828	5,958
18-19	3,069	2,812	5,881
20-24	7,032	6,213	13,245
25-44	35,499	34,326	69,825
45-59	22,180	21,827	44,007
60-64	4,620	4,454	9,074
65-74	5,871	6,419	12,290
75 & over	3,983	6,747	10,730
Total	108,587	110,071	218,658

Figure 2 shows that:

- The largest proportion of the population comprises those in the 25-44 and 45-59 age groups, which represent 52% of the total population of Milton Keynes.
- A large proportion of the population comprises of the 5-15 years age group, which represent 15% of the total population.

In comparison to the previous monitoring year the figures indicate:

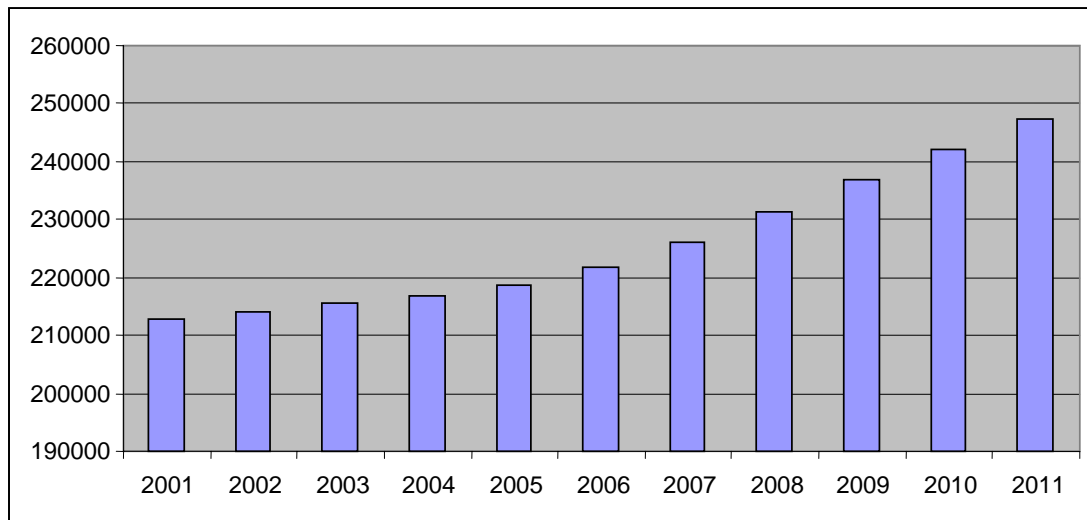
- An increase in the male population by 5,858.
- An increase in the female population by 5,743.
- This represents a total population increase of 11,601.

Future population growth

- The previous AMR demonstrated that a high rate of population growth had been experienced up to now in Milton Keynes. This trend is expected to continue. However, this rate of growth is likely to be less than that predicted in the previous AMR.
- By 2011, it is estimated that the population of the Borough will increase by a further 28,824.
- Figure 3 below shows how the population is expected to grow between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 3 – Future Population Growth in Milton Keynes

(Source: Mki Observatory)



Household Types

The previous AMR provided information relating to household composition, based upon the 2001 Census. There is no new data regarding this contextual indicator. It is anticipated that this data is unlikely to be available until the next Census in 2011.

Ethnic composition

Figure 4 – Ethnic Composition of Milton Keynes, Mid Year Estimates 2004

(Source: MKi Observatory)

British	184,300	86.6%
Irish	3,000	1.4%
Other White	5,400	2.5%
White and Black Caribbean	1,400	0.7%
Other Mixed	900	0.4%
White and Asian	1,100	0.5%
White and Black African	500	0.2%
Indian	4,100	1.9%
Other Asian	900	0.4%
Bangladeshi	1,100	0.5%
Pakistani	1,800	0.8%
Black Caribbean	2,000	0.9%
Other Black	400	0.2%
Black African	2,800	1.3%
Chinese	1,900	0.9%
Other	1,200	0.6%
Total	212,800	100.0%

Figure 4 shows the ethnic composition of Milton Keynes based on midyear estimates. It indicates that:

- The largest ethnic minority groups are other white, which accounts for 2.5% of the population and Indian, which accounts for 1.9% of the total population. However, other white may include those of British origin.
- White and black African and Other black are the smallest ethnic minority groups, both accounting for 0.2% of the total population
- These figures are the same as those in the previous AMR. The Local Housing Needs Assessment provides an analysis of ethnic backgrounds that might be useful for next year's AMR.

Employment

In the previous AMR the occupational groups of the economically active population of Milton Keynes, as at the 2001 Census were shown. There is no new data regarding this contextual indicator. It is anticipated that this data is unlikely to be available until the next Census in 2011. Therefore, the figures below show details of an alternative indicator that is considered to be relevant to Milton Keynes in its role as a growth area.

Employment Status by Level of Qualifications

Figure 5 below illustrates that in 2004:

- More than 31,000 people in employment had achieved an NVQ 4 or higher qualification, representing 27.2% of the total;
- 82% of those people who had achieved an NVQ 4 or higher qualification were in full time employment;
- More than 11,000 people in employment had no qualification, representing 9.6% of the total.
- 61% of those people with no qualification were in full time employment.

Figure 5 – Employment Status by Level of Qualification, Jan 2004

(Source: www.statistics.gov.uk - Annual Population Survey)

Qualification level	Milton Keynes	South East	England
NVQ 4+	31,700	1,282,400	6,885,400
NVQ 3	18,200	629,000	3,474,000
Trade	8,300	250,600	1,529,300
Apprenticeships			
NVQ 2	19,900	599,200	3,502,300
NVQ 1	18,000	594,000	3,394,500
Other Qualifications	9,300	315,100	1,997,300
No Qualifications	11,200	374,100	2,648,100
Total	116,600	4,044,400	23,430,900
Full Time			
NVQ 4+	26,100	998,500	5,518,800
NVQ 3	14,100	471,300	2,640,400
Trade	7,500	207,100	1,315,300
Apprenticeships			
NVQ 2	13,300	383,800	2,342,800
NVQ 1	11,000	402,500	2,313,700
Other Qualifications	8,200	242,300	1,530,200
No Qualifications	6,800	234,500	1,727,000
Part Time			
NVQ 4+	5,300	282,800	1,361,300
NVQ 3	4,100	157,400	832,000
Trade	800	43,400	213,500
Apprenticeships			
NVQ 2	6,600	215,100	1,157,200
NVQ 1	7,000	191,300	1,077,600
Other Qualifications	1,100	72,400	463,500
No Qualifications	4,400	139,300	919,200

1.2.3 Socio-cultural issues

Crime rates

Figure 6- Crime rates per 1000 population 2004 - 05

(Source: <http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk>)

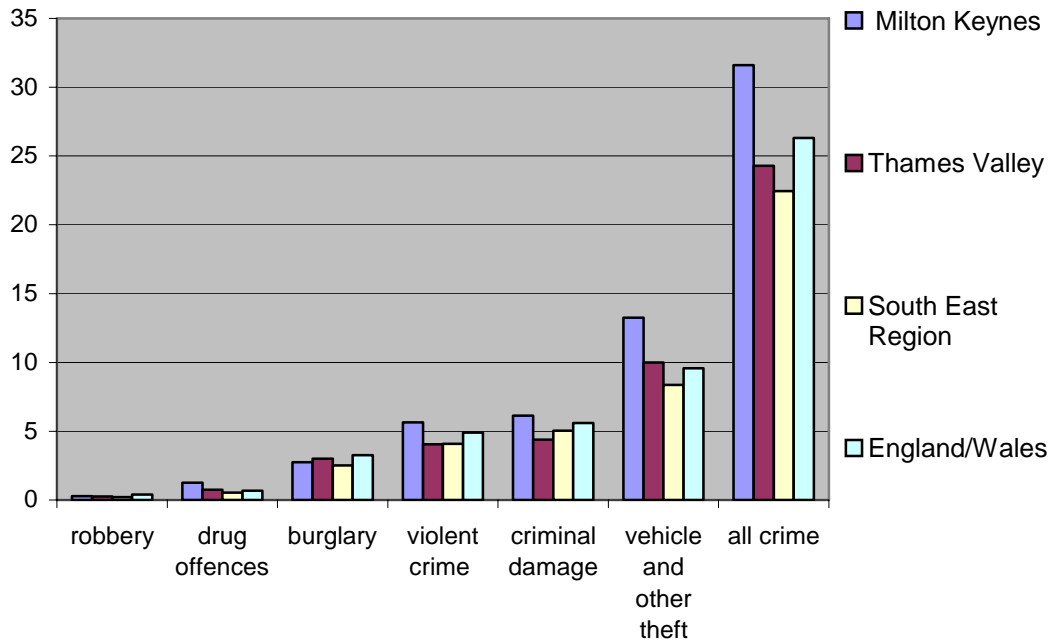


Figure 6 shows that in 2004/05, per 1000 population:

- The total crime rate in Milton Keynes was 31.6 (per 1000 population), which was higher than the crime rate shown at all other levels (sub-regional, regional and national). For example, the crime rate was 9.16 per 1000 population higher than that for the South East Region.
- The vehicle crime rate at 13.3 (per 1000 population) was higher in comparison to the national and regional level, for example by 4.9 compared to the South East Region.
- The drug related offences were higher in Milton Keynes than the South East average as a whole.

In comparison to the previous AMR:

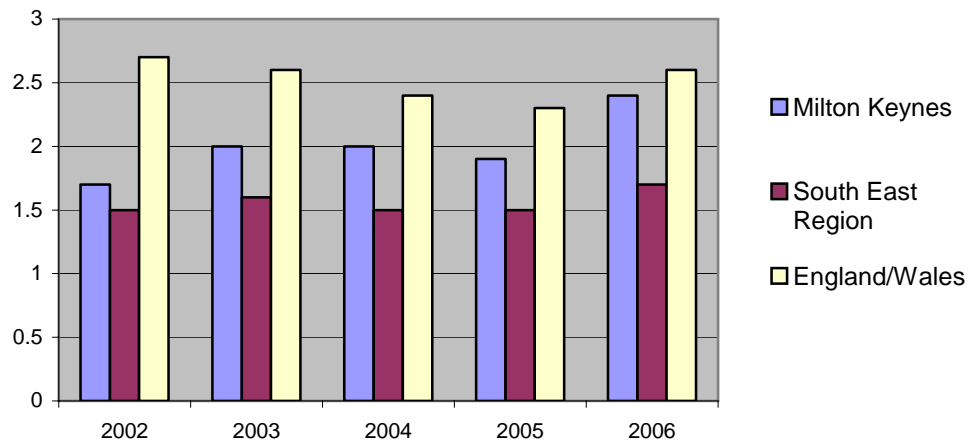
- Overall crime rate in Milton Keynes has increased from 29.1, representing an increase of almost 9%. This is in contrast to the South East for which the rate decreased from 22.8 to 22.5 per thousand population (representing a 2% decrease); and England/Wales for which the rate decreased from 28.2 to 26.3 per thousand population (representing a 7% decrease).

- The most significant increase in Milton Keynes has been violent crime, which increased from 4.1 to 5.7, representing an increase of almost 38%.

Unemployment level

Figure 7 – Unemployment in Milton Keynes: Claimants Rate 2002 - 2006

(Source: [NOMIS](#) August 2006)



Analysis of data from figure 7 shows that:

- Claimants rate in Milton Keynes rose from 1.9 in 2005 to 2.4 in 2006. In 2005/06 claimants rate also went up in the South East and England but the increase was not as high as in Milton Keynes
- Average unemployment rate for period 2002 –2006 in Milton Keynes was almost 25 per cent lower than the national average but above the average for the South East region

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The lower the rank the more deprived an area is. The minor changes have been noticed when comparing IMD figures from 2004 with those released in the Social Atlas for Milton Keynes 2005/2006.

Figure 8 below shows the most deprived areas in Milton Keynes, based upon the IMD. Those highlighted in bold are revised figures to that shown in the previous AMR.

Figure 8– IMD: Most deprived areas in Milton Keynes 2005/06

(Source: Social Atlas 2005/06)

Area	IMD Rank
Beanhill	1.0
Netherfield	2.0
Coffee Hall	3.0
Leadenhall	4.0
Tinkers Bridge	5.0
Fishermead	6.0
Hodge Lea	8.0
Fullers Slade	9.0
Central Milton Keynes	11.0
Conniburrow	12.0
Grange Farm	13.0
Medbourne	13.0
Granby	15.0
New Bradwell	17.0
Eaglestone	18.0
Greenleys	20.0
Central Bletchley	23.0
Peartree Bridge	21.0
Bradville	24.0

In comparison to the previous AMR, Figure 8 indicates that:

- The deprivation has increased in all of those areas highlighted in bold. For example, the rank for Eaglestone is currently 17 as opposed to 18 in the previous year.

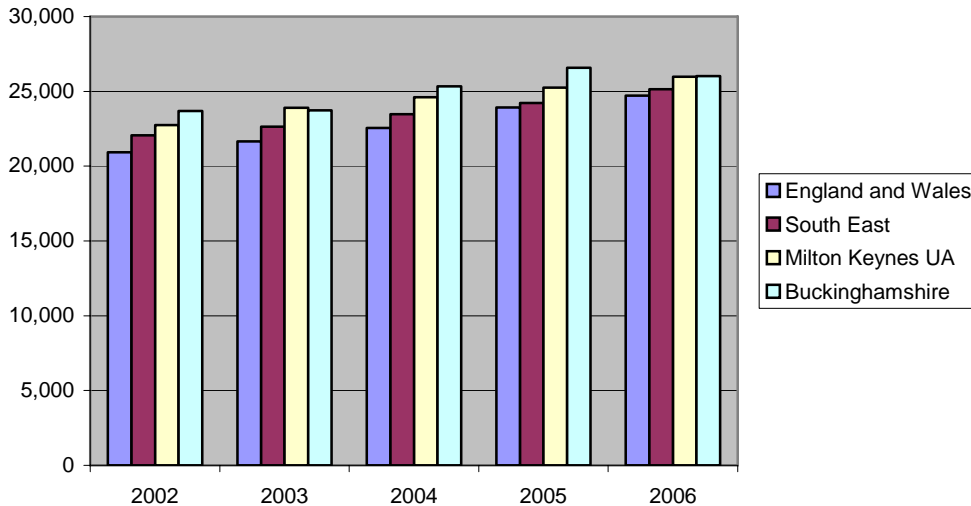
However, it should be noted that the IMD figures for 2005 have not been published to date by DCLG.

1.2.4 Economy

Household income

Figure 9 – Average (mean) Annual Earnings for period 2002 – 2006

(Source: www.statistics.gov.uk - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)



Analysis of the data in Figure 9 shows that for 2006:

- The average gross annual earnings in Milton Keynes were 5% higher than the average for England and Wales and 3% higher than the average for the South East.
- In 2006 the earnings in Milton Keynes were very similar to Buckinghamshire as a whole.
- Compared to 2005 the average earnings in Milton Keynes rose by 2.2%. This increase was lower than the one in England and Wales and in the South East where earnings rose by 4% and 4.5%. Taking into account the annual inflation rate the earnings in Milton Keynes were at the same level as in the previous monitoring year (2004/05).

House price level

Figure 10 below shows the following trends between April 05 and April 06:

- A **decrease** in the price of new housing for properties of type:
 - i) 3 bed semi/terraced/townhouse;
 - ii) 4+ bed luxury
 - iii) 1-2 bed executive apartment
- An increase in the price of new housing for all other property types.
- A **decrease** in the price of second hand housing for properties of type:
 - i) 1 bed flats;
 - ii) 1–2 bed executive apartments
- An increase in the price of second hand housing for all other property types.
- An **increase** in the market rent for all property types.

Figure 10 – Average house prices for properties in Milton Keynes

(Source: <http://www.mkweb.co.uk/statistics/home.asp>; AMR 2004-05)

Type of Property	New Houses		Second-hand houses		Market Rent per month unfurnished	
	Apr 05	Apr 06	Apr 05	Apr 06	Apr 05	Apr 06
1 bed flat	132,995	135,000	108,115	106,770	450	475
2 bed house/2-3 bed flat with parking	147,000	199,995	119,890	135,350	595	600
3 bed semi/terraced/town house	237,695	211,850	180,625	187,170	715	720
3 bed detached house	N/A	278,000	196,650	227,705	745	785
4 bed detached (single garage)	263,000	288,970	217,500	263,640	765	1,090
4+ bed luxury (double garage)	429,535	420,300	404,735	426,830	1330	1,610
1-2 bed executive apartment	152,455	136,125	191,405	170,985	680	835
4+ bed town house (garage)	N/A	275,980	213,490	240,140	1095	1,200
National Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In comparison to the previous AMR this represents the following changes:

- For new housing, the figures seem to indicate a shift in buying patterns to smaller properties (that is of 2 bedrooms or less), reflected by the price increase for these property types.
- For second-hand housing, the figures indicate that there has been a shift in buying patterns to larger properties (that is of 3 bedrooms or more), reflected by the price increase for these property types
- For market rent, the figures indicate a shift away from 1-bed flats and 3 bed properties to other property types, creating a more even pattern of market rent, which is reflected by the price increase for all property types.

Chapter 2 - Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

This section reviews progress in implementing the Council's first Local Development Scheme 2004 - 2005. In reviewing progress, it also proposes minor amendments to some of the LDS milestones or key stages in the preparation of new planning documents. These are mainly the result of a better understanding of the resource implications of the new processes emerging as work commences.

2.1 Overview

Regional / Sub-regional progress.

Regional Spatial Strategy 9 - the South East Plan was published for consultation by SEERA in January 2005. The South East Plan covers Milton Keynes and the whole of the South East. It is anticipated that the South East Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2006.

The Milton Keynes and South Midlands sub-regional strategy (SRS) was adopted in March 2005 and provides the basis for the preparation of the South East Plan and the new Local Development Framework. The RSS and SRS detail how many homes are needed to meet the future needs of people in the region, policies for the location of employment, and safeguarding the environment.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The findings of the first AMR and further monitoring resulted in a review of the Milton Keynes LDS. The Milton Keynes LDS was agreed with the Government Office in October 2006.

Reserve Documents

There are areas of work that were programmed in the previous LDS and may not be completed to allow for priority documents to be progressed. They were listed as reserve documents in the revised LDS and shall be finalised when the Council achieve its milestones. These are:

- Transport Infrastructure SPD
- CMK Planning Obligations SPD

Replacement Milton Keynes Local Plan progress

The Milton Keynes Local Plan was formally adopted in December 2005 and has replaced the Adopted Borough of Milton Keynes Local Plan (1995) in its entirety. Under the interim arrangements of the new Planning System all policies in the new Local Plan are saved in their entirety. In the meantime, each emerging Development Plan Document will indicate which policies in the

adopted Local Plan they will supersede or replace. Future LDS will be updated to reflect this change.

Minerals Local Plan progress

The Milton Keynes Minerals Local Plan was due to be adopted in April 2006²; it will replace the Minerals Local Plan for Buckinghamshire (January 1995) in its entirety. A future revision to the LDS will include a possible requirement for updating policies of the Minerals Local Plan.

New Local Development Documents

The last year's AMR identified the requirement for introducing a series of new documents for inclusion within the review of the MK Local Development Scheme to progress work on the replacement Local Development Framework and provide supplementary guidance for Policies listed in the Local Plan. The following new documents were identified:

- Allocations (Housing & Employment) DPD,
- Sustainable Construction SPD,
- MK Tariff & Framework Section 106 Agreements SPD and
- Affordable Housing SPD.

Figure 11 - Status of MK Local Planning Documents

Document	Status	Date of Adoption	Amend LDF?
Milton Keynes Local Plan	Adopted	December 2005	Amend status in LDF
MK Minerals Local Plan	Adopted	April 2006	Amend status in LDF
Waste Local Plan for Buckinghamshire	Adopted	March 1997	No change

Figure 11 shows the status of MK Local Planning Documents as at April 2006.

² Minerals Local Plan adopted April 2006

Figure 12– Assessment of LDF against LDS Targets

(Based on Planning Delivery Grant 2007/08: Proposed Allocations Criteria, Consultation Paper, DCLG, 2006)

DPD	Last milestone in 05-06 according to first LDS	Time according to first LDS	Time achieved	Mitigating factors	Score
Milton Keynes Local Plan	Adoption	Late 2005	December 2005		3
Core Strategy	-	December 2006	No milestone in the monitoring year	-	3
Wolverton AAP	-	April/May 2006	No milestone in the monitoring year	-	3
Waste DPD	-	April 2006	No milestone in the monitoring year	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	12
Mean					3

Figure 12 above compares the timing of milestones for DPDs, which should have been achieved in the period April 05 – March 06, in accordance with the first LDS, with actual milestone achievements during that period.

The score for all the DPDs in the authority is added up and divided by the number of DPDs to produce a mean score. Where a DPD did not have a planned milestone in the year, it is regarded as scoring 3.

2.2 Progress of Milton Keynes LDF 2005/06.

Figure 13 – LDF Progress

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT					
<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council.				
<i>Timetable</i>	STAGE		LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST MILESTONES	LDS 2006-09
	Reg. 25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders	February - May 2005	Meetings with MKP Officers, Community Involvement Officer, and relevant MKC officers January – April.	February - May 2005
	Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	June / July 2005	Consultation Questionnaire to all Local Plan contacts June. Audit of consultation activities and consultancy advice June – October	December 2005 January 2006
	Reg. 28	Submission to SoS	April 2006	No change.	April 2006
		Pre-examination meeting	September 2006	No pre-examination meeting required	None
		Examination <u>(no Examination hearing required)</u>	October 2006	No examination hearing required	April – September 2006
		Adoption	April 2007	Adoption may occur in December 2006 due to no requirement for examination hearing	April 2007 (December 2006)
Progress towards milestones	Progress towards milestones achieved. It is envisaged that the SCI will be adopted in December 2006 four months ahead the schedule.				
Amend LDS? – Reason	No amendments are anticipated.				
3 No Formal Examination Hearing required. Therefore Adoption may occur in late 2006 (based on Information supplied by the Planning Inspectorate)					

CORE STRATEGY AND KEY DIAGRAM							
<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council.						
Timetable	STAGE			LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	LDS 2006-09	
	Pre production		Evidence Gathering ³		See note below		
	Production	Reg. 25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders		December 2006	See note below	
			Consultation on Issues and Options document			See note below	<u>Dec 06 to Mar 07</u>
		Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals		December 2007	See note below	<u>Sept – Oct 2007</u>
			Preparation of Submission Document		May 2008	See note below	
		Reg. 28	Submission to SoS			See note below	<u>Feb 2008</u>
	Examination		Pre-examination meeting		January 2009	See note below	<u>July 2008</u>
			Examination				<u>Sept 2008</u>
	Adoption		Estimated adoption				<u>March 2009</u>
Progress towards milestones	Achieving milestones set out in the first LDS was delayed. The LDS 2006-09 introduces new revised timetable. It is anticipated that a consultation on the issues and options document will start in December 2006 and the Core Strategy will be adopted in March 2009 that is two months later than it was previously agreed.						
Amend LDS? - Reason	No amendments are anticipated in the LDS 2007-2010						

⁴ This period includes the work undertaken as part of the preparation and consultation on the MK2031 Growth Strategy and other relevant studies.

WASTE DPD						
<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Minerals and Waste planning team in conjunction with the Council's Waste Strategy Department – Milton Keynes Council.					
Timetable	STAGE			LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	LDS 2006-09
	Pre - Production		Evidence Gathering	April 2005	Achieved (continuous from Dec 2004).	
	Production	Reg. 25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders	October 2005	15 Aug – 30 Sept 2005.	August – Sept 2005
			Consultation on Issues and Options document			
		Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	April 2006	See note below.	August – Sept 2006
			Preparation of Submission Document	January 2007	No change	January 2007
		Reg. 28	Submission to SoS	July 2007	No change	July 2007
	Examination		Pre-examination meeting	September 2007	No change	September 2007
			Examination			
	Adoption		Estimated adoption	February 2008	No change	April 2008 ⁵
Progress towards milestones	Background studies undertaken and early stakeholder engagement carried out with the Waste Forum, Council Members and a Citizens Advice Group on Waste. Issues and Options Paper presented for consultation with the Municipal Waste Strategy in August 2005. Evaluation of the results was reported at Cabinet on 20 December 2005.					
Amend LDS? – Reason	LDS timetable were amended as detailed. Early consultation has identified that additional work was required before Preferred Option Stage. Timetable has been amended accordingly. No amendments are anticipated in the LDS 2007-2010.					

⁵ Based on information received from the Planning Inspectorate

WOLVERTON AREA ACTION PLAN DPD

<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work on the Development Plan Document with additional support from the Urban Design & Landscape Architecture team, Wolverton Unlimited and a number of other stakeholder agencies.					
Timetable	STAGE			LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	LDS 2006-09
	Pre -Production		Evidence Gathering			
	Production	Reg. 25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders			
			Consultation on Issues and Options document	May / June 2005		<u>April 2006</u>
		Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	May / October 2005	Not met (see below)	<u>October 2006</u>
			Preparation of Submission Document	April / May 2006	Not met (see below)	
		Reg. 28	Submission to SoS	March 2007	Not met (see below)	<u>April 2007</u>
	Examination		Pre-examination meeting	July 2007		<u>July 2007</u>
			Examination	September 2007		<u>September 2007</u>
	Adoption		Estimated adoption	March 2008		<u>May 2008⁶</u>
Progress towards milestones	Production of the Issues and Options paper delayed due to staff involvement in the Local Plan process and unresolved site-specific issues within the Wolverton AAP area. The primary delay hindered the production of the preferred options and proposals document. It is envisaged that it will go to the public consultation in October 2006 and that the document will be submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2007.					
Amend LDS? - Reason	No amendments are anticipated in the LDS 2007-2010					

⁶ Based on information supplied by the Planning Inspectorate

CENTRAL CMK SPD (formerly known as HEART OF THE CITY MASTERPLAN SPD)

<i>Arrangements for production</i>	The CMK Team at Milton Keynes Partnership manage the production of this document in consultation with a joint MKP/MKC officer team.			
Timetable	STAGE	LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	LDS 2006-09
	Preparation	March – June 2005	Preparation commenced in early 2005 but delay in production of draft SPD (see note below).	March 2005
	Public participation on draft SPD	August – September 2005	Early stakeholder participation achieved, but formal public participation to be undertaken in early 2006.	March 2006
	Estimated adoption	December 2005	Revised date (See below).	October 2006 (*ADOPTED Sep 06)
Progress towards milestones	Early stakeholder involvement achieved, but progress towards publication of draft SPD delayed as further work required to address issues identified through the early stakeholder involvement.			
Amend LDS? Reason	- No amendments are anticipated.			

Figure 14 - Proposed new LDDs for inclusion in LDS 2006 – 2009

ALLOCATIONS (HOUSING & EMPLOYMENT) DPD						
<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work in consultation with MKP.					
Timetable	STAGE	LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST	LDS	ADOPTED LDS 2006-09	
	Consultation on Issues and Options document	n/a			June – Aug 2008	
	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	n/a			Sept - Oct 2009	
	Preparation of Submission Core Strategy	n/a				
	Submission to SoS	n/a			May - June '10	
	Pre-examination meeting	n/a			June 2010	
	Examination	n/a			Nov - Dec 2010	
	Estimated adoption	n/a			September 2011	
Progress towards milestones	Document to be proposed for inclusion within MK Local Development Scheme 2006 – 2009.					
Amend LDS? – Justification.	The LDS will be updated when required					

MK URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA TARIFF SPD

<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work in consultation with MKP.			
Timetable	STAGE	DATES AS SET OUT IN LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	ADOPTED LDS 2006-09
	Preparation	n/a		March- August 2006
	Public participation on draft SPD	n/a		See below
	Estimated adoption	n/a		Tbc
Progress towards milestones	The MK Urban Development Area Tariff SPD has been drafted for consultation but will not be published until the first Framework Legal Agreement under the Tariff system has been signed. The Agreement is being negotiated between the main landowners of the Expansion Areas. This position is based on advice from the Council's Legal Section. Once a clear timetable has been agreed the LDS will be updated to reflect an agreed and deliverable timetable			
Amend LDS? – Justification.	The LDS will be updated to include an agreed adoption date.			

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SPD

<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council.			
Timetable	STAGE	LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	ADOPTED LDS 2006-09
	Preparation	n/a		Aug 2006
	Public participation on draft SPD	n/a		October – November 2006
	Estimated adoption	n/a		March 2007
Progress towards milestones	Document to be proposed for inclusion within MK Local Development Scheme 2006 – 2009.			
Amend LDS? – Justification.	It is estimated to adopt the SPD in March 2007 therefore no amendments are anticipated in the future LDS. There has been a delay in the production of the Local Housing Assessment, which may delay the consultation on the document by a couple of months and possibly its adoption date.			

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION SPD

<i>Arrangements for production</i>	Development Plans team - Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work in consultation with MKP and other major stakeholders			
Timetable	STAGE	DATES AS SET OUT IN LDS 2005 – 2008	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE	ADOPTED LDS 2006-09
	Preparation	n/a		December 2005
	Public participation on draft SPD	n/a		December 2006
	Estimated adoption	n/a		March 2007
Progress towards milestones	Document to be proposed for inclusion within MK Local Development Scheme 2006 – 2009.			
Amend LDS? – Justification.	This document is listed in the Local Plan as a requirement for the successful implementation of D4. The preparatory work for the production of the draft is reasonably advanced and the Council is confident that the benefits of producing this document as SPD outweigh the disbenefits of non-production. The SPD will be adopted in March 2007 therefore no amendments are anticipated in the future LDS.			

Developing the Evidence Base

The review of the Local Development Scheme will set out a programme of study and research that the Council intends to undertake over the next few years to help develop its Evidence Base for the production of the MK LDF.

2.3 Progress of MK2031

2.3.1 A draft MK Growth Strategy was publicly consulted in Summer 2006. Public views will be used to form the Council's response for the South East Plan. The MK2031 work will also provide the context for the growth of Milton Keynes to 2031 and the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

2.3.2 The MK2031 study will also be used to support the preparation of the Core Strategy and Key Diagram DPD.

2.4 Proposed Amendments to MK LDS 2006 – 2009.

2.4.1 It is not proposed to significantly amend the documents listed in the last LDS. The Scheme may be updated to reflect minor amendments to the timetables for the production of SPD.

2.4.2 The last year's AMR identified the requirement for introducing a series of new documents for inclusion within the review of the MK Local Development Scheme to progress work on the replacement Local Development Framework and provide supplementary guidance for Policies listed in the Local Plan. The following new documents were identified:

- Allocations (Housing & Employment) DPD,
- Sustainable Construction SPD,
- MK Urban Development Area Tariff SPD; and
- Affordable Housing SPD.

2.4.3 If resources allow production of more Supplementary Planning Documents, then a list of reserve documents may be revised to recognise changed circumstances.

Chapter 3 - Core Output Indicators

This section details information collected on the core output indicators as identified in the ODPM guidance: Local Development Monitoring (2005). Core output indicators are used to monitor economical, environmental and physical change against the implementation of planning policies and LDF targets. The majority of core output indicators detail information collected during the period 1st April 2005 – 31st March 2006.

In cases where a gap in data collected by the Council has been identified; these are detailed and should be addressed in the next Annual Monitoring Report.

3.1 Business Development

3.1.1 Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

Figure 15 – Amount of floorspace developed for employment

Period April 2005 - March 2006
(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Floor Space Loss (m2)	Floor Space Gain (m2)
B1 (a)	4,024	23,349
B1 (b)	0	1,118
B1(c)	0	715
B2	14,683	2,337
B8	35,534	38,148
Total	54,241	65,667

Figure 15 indicates Use Classes B8 and B1 (a) constituted the highest floorspace developed for employment. There was a decrease of about 25 thousand square meters in total amount of floorspace developed for employment compared to the 2004/05 results.

3.1.2 Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework.

Figure 16 – Amount of land developed for employment, Development Areas

Period April 2005 – March 2006
(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Floor Space Loss (m2)	Floor Space Gain (m2)
B1 (a)	0	16,289
B1 (b)	0	1,118
B1(c)	0	715
B2	14,683	2,337
B8	1,349	36,253
Total	16,032	56,712

Figure 16 shows that:

- The majority of development took place within areas allocated for employment in Milton Keynes Proposals Map.
- Almost 63 per cent of all development has been recorded as warehouse development (B8). Office development (B1a) accounted for 28 per cent of all completed floorspace. A significant drop (from 29 per cent in 2004/05 to 4 per cent in this monitoring year) has been noticed in the development of additional general industry (B2) floorspace.

3.1.3 Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land.

Figure 17 – Percentage of land developed for employment on brownfield sites
(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Total Floor Space Brownfield Sites (m2)	% of Brown field Development as a total of all sites
B1 (a)	10,129	45%
B1 (b)	1,118	100%
B1 (c)	715	100%
B2	426	18%
B8	15,921	42%
Total	28,309	43%

Figure 17 shows the percentage of employment floorspace developed on brownfield sites. This represents a decrease in comparison to the previous year (2004/05).

The employment floorspace developed on brownfield sites made up 43 per cent of the total. This represents a reduction of more than 20 per cent than in 2004/05.

3.1.4 Employment Land Supply by type

Figure 18 - Sites defined & allocated in the MK Local Plan proposals map (December)

(Source: Local Plan Monitoring)⁷

Use Class	Total employment land supply (hectares)	% of employment land supply
*B1 ⁴	64	5
*B1/B8	15	1
*B2/B8	253	21
*B1/B2/B8	601	50
B1, B2, B8, B1/B8, B2/B8, B1/B2/B8	279	23%
Total	1,212 (2006)	100%

Figure 18 shows the total amount of land that was allocated for employment use in Milton Keynes Local Plan Proposals Map, adopted December 2005.

Figure 19 - Sites for which planning permission has been granted (April 2005 –March 2006)

(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Floorspace Gain (m ²)	Sites Area (Ha)
B1 (a)	21,382	49
B1 (b)	-	-
B1(c)	700	-
B2	2079	0.1
B8	1138	-
B1/B2	-	-
B1/B8	-	-
B1/B2/B8	-	-
Total	25,299	49.1

Note: These figures do not include all extant permissions.

Figure 19 indicates that compared to the previous year:

- There has been a decrease in the amount of land for employment uses for which planning permission has been granted. The total figure dropped off almost 50 per cent.

⁷ Milton Keynes Local Plan does not specify B1a, B1b and B1c classes and most of sites are not allocated only for one class use.

* Sites which were identified in 2004/05

3.1.5 Losses of employment land

**Figure 20 – Loss of employment land due to completion of development
(April 2005 –March 2006)**

(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring, Milton Keynes Local Plan, 2005)

Use Class	Loss within Borough (m2)	Loss within employment area defined and allocated in the local plan (m2)
	due to completion of development	
B1a	4,024	3,596
B1b		-
B1c		-
B2		-
B8	34,185	34,185
Total	38,209	37,781

Figure 20 indicates that there was almost 50 per cent increase in the floor space lost for employment in the Borough in 2005/06.

More than 93 per cent of the total lost employment floorspace was converted into retail.

3.1.6 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

**Figure 21 - Amount of employment land lost to completed residential development
Period 2005/2006**

(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Loss of employment land to residential development (m2)	
	due to completion of development	Sites for which planning permission has been granted
B1a	191	160
B1b	0	0
B1c	0	0
B2	0	472
B8	0	0

Figure 21 indicates that for the period Apr 2005 – March 2006 the amount of floorspace loss from employment to residential development due to completion was 191 sq m. This loss was all from Use Class B1a.

The table also shows that the amount of floorspace lost from employment to residential development where planning permission has been granted but not yet developed is 632 sq m. This loss will be from Use Class B1 (a) and B2.

3.2 Housing

3.2.1 Housing Trajectory

During the last monitoring year (April 2005 – March 2006) a total of **1795** new dwellings were built. This exceeded last year's projection of 1550 houses. There were 8 losses to the overall dwelling stock as a result of demolition and re-builds.

Figure 23a shows the Council's proposed housing trajectory and the associated table details the approach to the development of a deliverable housing trajectory. The accompanying methodology shows how these figures have been derived. Figure 23b also provides an analysis of the trajectory. It must be highlighted that there are some changes in comparison to last year's housing trajectory. The strategic allocation figures have been amended to reflect housing requirements identified in the MKSM Sub-regional Strategy. The allocation of 2410 dwellings between 2001 and 2011 has been changed to 1580 up to 2006 and 3000 dwellings for the period of 2006-2011, in line with this Strategy.

The red "**monitor**" line shows how many dwellings above or below the planned rate is being delivered in MK at any point in time. The areas where the trend line moves below 0 the strategy is under delivering relative to its requirement.

The Orange "**manage**" line represents the annual number of completions needed to meet the strategic plan total, taking into account any shortfalls or surpluses from both previous and future years.

Figure 24 identifies major sites of 200 or more dwellings with current planning permissions / allocations on a site-by-site basis and an anticipated yield. A total for all other sites below 200 dwellings is included in the table for completeness.

Methodology

Building on last year's AMR and its analysis of past trends, the Council still considers it over optimistic and unrealistic to be able to achieve the maximum potential level of housing delivery in the short term. It has therefore developed what it considers to be a more realistic estimation of delivery over the next 15 years.

The amended delivery target is extremely challenging and will require a significant increase in current building rates.

The maximum potential completions line in the following table details the total number of sites with planning permission and allocations identified for delivery in Milton Keynes. The maximum potential completions figure was derived from the forecast set for each active scheme by MKC, MKP and private developers each year. The Projected Completion rate adjusts the maximum potential delivery by deflating individual site forecasts by 25%.

Whilst forecasts for years 2011-2016 cannot as yet be set, the current Local Plan allocation at 2011, assuming targets are achieved, will see 12,798 dwellings remaining to be built. To conclude the actual completions forecast 2001 - 2016 is

34,102 against an actual target of 33,900. There is therefore a surplus against target of 202 using the above methodology.

Housing delivery

Co-operation between Milton Keynes Council (MKC), Milton Keynes Partnership Committee (MKPC), the Housing Corporation and the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) has assisted increased housing delivery in the Borough from 2004 onwards. This has been through the Joint Housing Delivery Team (JHDT). It aims to increase the housing completions in Milton Keynes. JHDT meets on a monthly basis. Actions include monthly progress reviews on new housing projects or developing detailed programmes for the joint delivery of key projects. JHDT has identified strategic risks that have the potential to adversely affect housing delivery. The main risks that pose the most significant threat to delivery are:

- Under resourcing of staff or funds that can lead to delays in delivery forecast,
- Political changes (changes of Central/Local Government control),
- Problems with delivering key infrastructure

Each month JHDT monitors individual housing allocation sites and assesses them according to the risk which may affect delivery. The sites are ranked as red amber and green according to the perceived risk. A significant amount of housing has been identified as being within the amber category, that is, there may be impediments to delivery, but that in the main these are problems that can be overcome. A major cause of projects being amber is the delay in signing the MK Urban Development Area Tariff. It is likely the tariff will be signed in January 2007.

It is expected that this work will help to increase the number of houses under construction.

Milton Keynes Partnership (MKP) anticipates that between 2006/07 and 2010/11 the number of “physical starts” should reach the range of 3,000 and 3,600 per annum. However, the approach taken by MKC is more cautious and is presented in figure 22a.

Physical completions are projected to rise to around the 3,000 level per annum in 2007-2010. This is largely because of the major schemes that have been in the pipeline and which it is anticipated will be completed during the local plan lifetime. It is important that further supply will need to be identified from 2011/12 onwards in order to maintain similar level of housing completions. The future growth areas will be identified in the Core Strategy and subsequently the Allocations Development Plan Document. It is crucial to monitor the production process of this document and identify any risks that may delay its adoption.

The adoption of the Milton Keynes Local Plan in December 2005 should be seen as a positive factor in improving housing delivery since it provides the clarity and certainty for the development industry to invest.

Figure 22 below details recent extant permissions trends for the period April 01 – April 06.

Figure 22 - Extant Permissions Trends

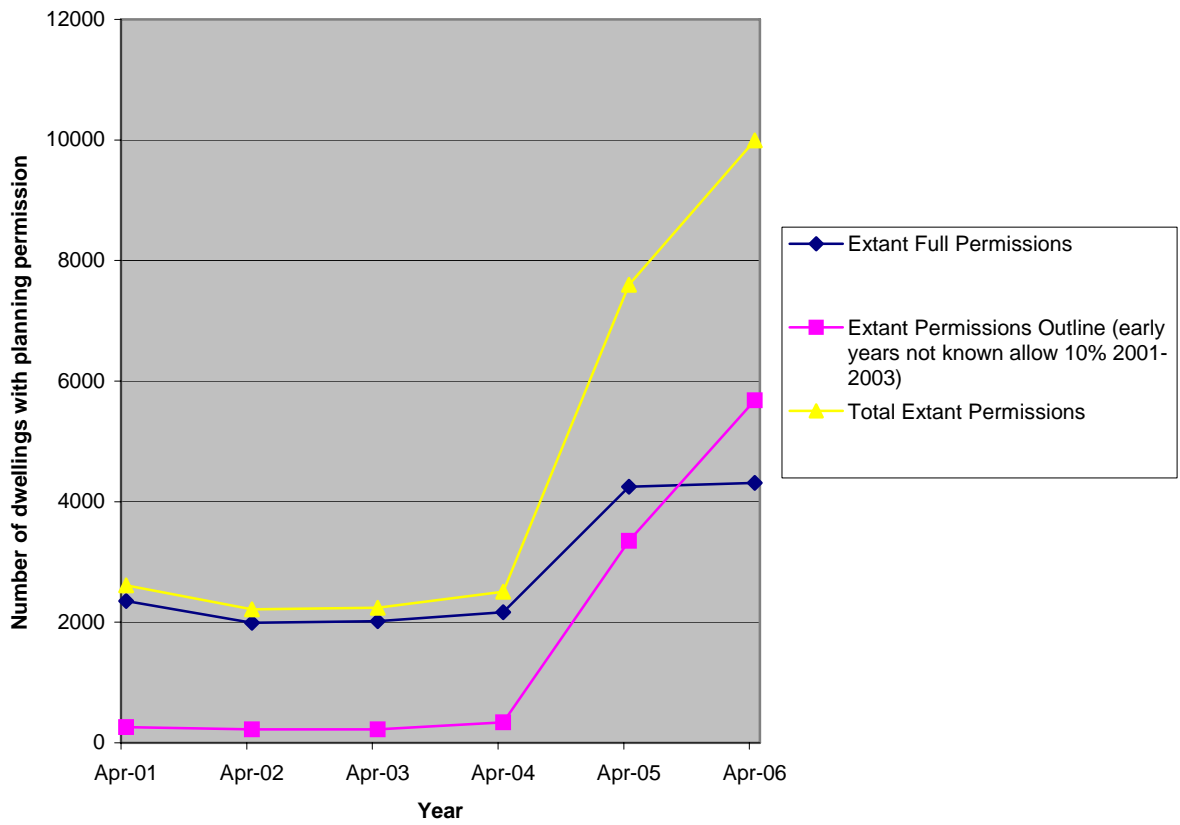


Figure 23a – Housing Trajectory

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Past Completions	1231	1183	1133	1360	1795										
Projected Completions * 6						2100	3400	3200	3100	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600
Cumulative Completions	1231	2414	3547	4907	6702	8802	12202	15402	18502	21102	23702	26302	28902	31502	34102
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised) *7	1580	1580	1580	1580	1580	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-349	-746	-1193	-1413	-1198	-2098	-1698	-1498	-1398	-1798	-1398	-998	-598	-198	202
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	2260	2334	2422	2529	2636	2720	2789	2712	2643	2566	2560	2550	2533	2499	2398
Maximum Potential Completions *4					0	2740	4482	4271	4163	3520	2817	2150	2038	1490	1367
How Projected Completions are derived *5															
Projection Using 75% of potential completions					0	2055	3362	3203	3122	2640	2113	1613	1529	1118	1025
Projection Using 75% of potential completions - Rounded					0	2100	3400	3200	3100	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600

Figure 23b – Housing Trajectories

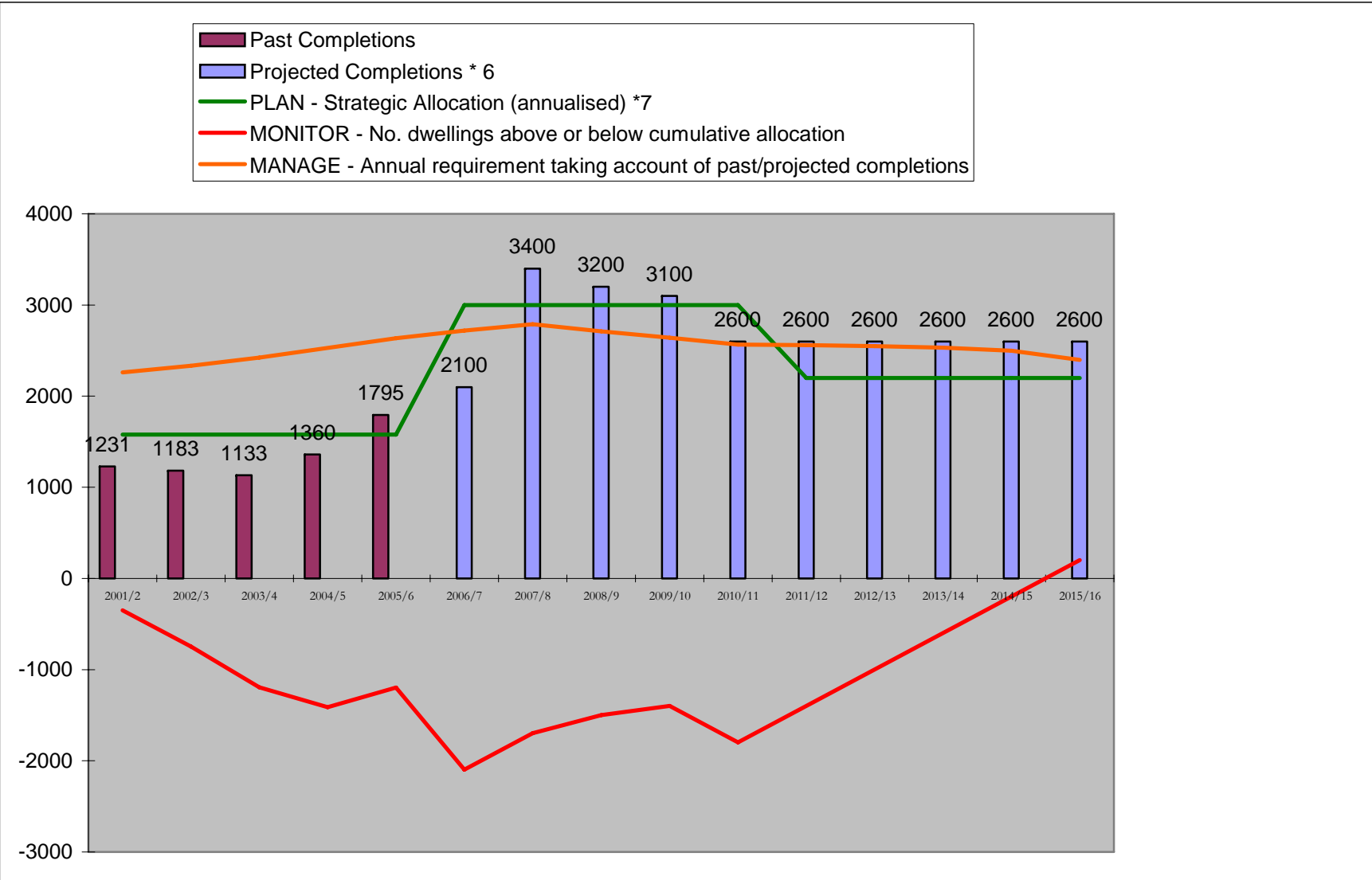


Figure 24 – Major Sites

	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
PART 1 SUMMARY BY TYPE *2 pre deflation											
Small scale unidentified windfalls *9	88	118	107	50	15	4	0	0	0	0	0
Large scale unidentified windfalls * 9	188	577	630	230	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total from windfall sites	276	695	737	280	20	4	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic site/local plan sites *3	1779	2045	3745	3991	4143	3516	2817	2150	2038	1490	1367
Part 2 detailed projected site completions *2											
Ashland	20	81	79	73	75	68	0	0	0	0	0
Bletchley Newton Leys	0	0	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	50
Bletchley Leisure Centre	0	0	80	100	100	20					
Bletchley Reckitt And Coleman	0	0	10	100	100	76	0				
Bletchley Park/Mk College	0	50	100	100	73	0					
Broughton	243	456	280	84	0	0					
Remainder Of Campbell Park	0	0	280	374	443	213	21	88	70	90	0
Central Milton Keynes	0	450	630	285	415	415	530	530	411	300	416
Eastern Expansion Area - Broughton Gate/ Brooklands	0	0	400	500	700	500	400	400	400	300	301
Grange Farm	117	57	24	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingsmead	22	3	0	76	144	133	55	32	8	0	0
Monkston Park	298	126	64	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Expansion Area	0	0	247	158	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakgrove	0	0	200	320	280	320	300	300	280	0	0
Oakhill	91	84	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxley park	55	156	260	346	284	174	31	0	0	0	0
Stantonbury Park Farm	0	0	0	100	100	150	150	0	0	0	0
Tattenhoe Park	0	0	0	118	246	447	430	0	69	0	0
Westcroft	283	132	60	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Expansion Area - northern scenario	0	0	100	350	550	600	600	600	600	600	600
Willen Park - Gyosei School	0	62	335	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nampak and adjoining land	0	0	80	100	100	0					
Wolverton	10	0	100	450	150	150	100				
Total all Sites Under 200	677	1083	943	386	152	54	0	0	0	0	0
		2740	4482	4271	4163	3520	2817	2150	2038	1490	1367
Estimate of potential completion from sites post 2011 including active sites *10							3500	3500	3500	3500	3500

Notes

*1 This table includes all sites that have a valid planning permission or have been allocated within the Local Plan, these include windfall sites, and it does not proffer a windfall estimate.

*2 The sites shown at the top of the table, PART 1, show windfall allocations from committed windfall sites, for information. PART 1 is for information only and is not used in the calculations associated with this table. On no account should these be calculated in the overall totals as this would lead to double counting. The total of these sites adds to the maximum. Potential Completions and does not include 25% deflator

*3 Strategic Sites - Local Plan Sites - this line summarises potential development rates on all Local Plan sites based on Maximum Potential Completions.

*4 The Maximum Potential Completions are derived from the forecast set for each active scheme by MKC, MKP and private developers each year and monitored by the JHDT.

*5 The projected completions are derived by taking 75% of the maximum potential completions estimated across all sites. This is based upon what has been estimated and achieved in the past using actual against first year estimates, see sheet "% Actual set against Target".

Note completions beyond 2011/12 assume new sites coming forward as part of the MKSM allocations.

*6 New allocations will supplement the current Local Plan allocation under the MKSMSRS growth strategy delivering on average 2400 dwellings to 2031. It is assumed that new sites will start delivering after 2011 to make up the shortfall as sites currently planned begin to run out.

*7 Allocation - MKSMSRS 2001-2011 = 22,900, MKSMSRS requirement 2011-2021 = 22,000. Total requirement 2001-2016 = 33,900.

*8 Actual Completions forecast 2001 - 2016 = 34002. Actual target 2001-2016 = 33,900 - therefore there is an over provision of 102 dwellings. Given this and the target set in the South East Regional Plan of 71,000 there is a requirement over the 15 years 2016-2031 to build 37,100 houses at a rate of 2460 per year.

*9 unidentified sites - sites that were not allocated specifically in a Local Plan. Small sites <5, Large Sites => 5

*10 In order to attain 2600 completions per year it is necessary to have a minimum of 3500 dwellings with planning permission. This line indicates the maximum potential dwelling completions. The completions estimates on active site under the current plan at this time are included in this figure.

3.2.2 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

Figure 25- Completions on Brownfield & Greenfield Sites in Milton Keynes (2002 – 2006)

(Source: MKC Quarterly Development Monitoring Report)

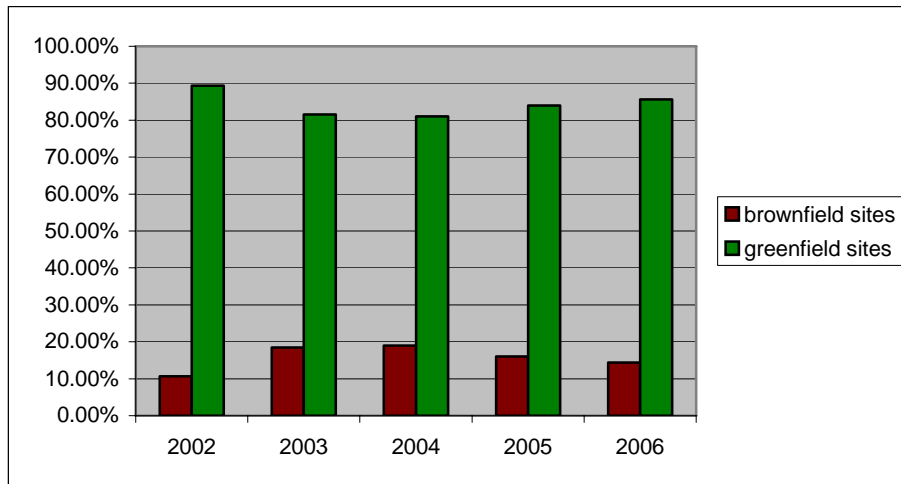


Figure 25 above shows the annual percentages of houses built on brownfield land in comparison to Greenfield land between 2002 and 2006. It indicates that:

- From 2002 to 2004, the percentage of houses being built on brownfield sites was steadily increasing, from 10.7% in 2002 to 19% in 2004.
- Between 2005 and 2006, the percentage of houses being built on brownfield sites decreased to 14.4%. However, this was still almost 4% above that achieved in 2002.

In considering these trends, it should be noted that Milton Keynes is a New Town and therefore most of its developments will take place on greenfield sites. It must also be stressed that Milton Keynes is a growth area. Although the percentage of dwellings completed on brownfield sites has decreased since 2005, the total number of houses built on these sites shows a steady growth from 132 (2002) to 261 dwellings in 2006.

The percentage of houses built on previously developed sites did not meet Milton Keynes Council Best Value Performance Indicator of 20% for 2005/06. Taking into account local circumstances, especially present and projected increases in housing delivery, achieving the target of 22% in 2006/07 will be a very demanding task. To meet its goal the Council would have to increase the provision of developable brownfield sites or raise housing densities on previously developed sites. (Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 106, shown in Figure 37).

3.2.3 Percentage of new dwellings completed

Figure 26 – Percentage of new dwellings completed by density
Period April 05 – March 06
 (Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Density	Percentage completed
< 30 dws/ha	11%
30 - 50 dws/ha	48%
> 50 dws/ha	41%

Figure 26 shows the percentage of new dwellings completed in the period April 2005 – March 2006, by density (dwellings per hectare).

In comparison to the previous period (2004/05), the figures reveal:

- A 22% increase in housing completions at medium density (30-50 dws/ha);
- A 23% increase in housing completions at high densities (>50 dws/ha)
- A 10% increase in the average density of new dwellings built in Milton Keynes, to 40 dwellings per hectare.

3.2.4 Affordable housing completions.

Figure 27 shows the affordable housing completions for the period 2001 – 2006.

Figure 27 – Affordable Housing Completions

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
MKC statistics – affordable dwellings	182	128	338	446	751
Total completed dwellings	1231	1188	1133	1360	1795
Affordable as % of total	15%	11%	30%	33%	42%

It can be seen that there has been an increase in affordable housing completions between the previous reporting period (2004/05) and this reporting period, from 446 to 751. This represents a 9% increase.

The total number of affordable dwellings completed in MK in 2005/06 constitutes 42% of total housing completions for the period.

3.3 Transport

3.3.1 Amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards

No monitoring is currently carried out regarding the amount of non-residential development within Use Class Orders A, B and D complying with car parking standards as set out in the Local Development Framework. However, discussions are ongoing with Development Control as to a suitable way forward. It has been suggested that this could be achieved through Uniform, which is MKC's database of planning applications. The Development Plans Manager attended the Development Control Section Meeting held on xxx and raised this as an important issue for immediate resolution.

It is anticipated that information shall be made available for the 2006/07 Annual Monitoring Report.

3.3.2 Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of local services.

Figure 29 provides an assessment of bus service accessibility from new development areas during the period 2005 – 06.

The following methodology has been applied:

- The benchmark, as published in the 2004/05 AMR, is not specific as to what is meant by 'local services'. For this assessment, accessibility has been measured to a major centre (CMK, Bletchley, Wolverton, Stony Stratford or Newport Pagnell) and the hospital.
- Only developments with 10 or more dwellings were included in the assessment – this removed 150 dwellings from the assessment out of a total of 1,351 completions during 2005/06. Therefore a total of 1,201 dwellings were assessed across 34 development sites.
- A development was considered as having accessibility to a major centre or the hospital by bus if it was located within 400 metres of a service with a daytime (Monday – Friday) frequency of at least two buses per hour that resulted in a total journey time of 30 minutes or less. A 10-minute time penalty was added to any service that required a change of bus.

Figure 29 - Assessment of bus service accessibility from new development areas

Area	Development (10+ dwellings)	Number of dwellings	Major		
			Bus services	Centre	Hospital
MEDBOURNE	MEDBOURNE SITE 3 AMEND	10	22	10	0
OLD FARM PARK	CORNER OF MORLEY CRESECENT RES 2 (HPS)	11	8	11	0
CROWNHILL	CROWNHILL RESERVE SITE 4 (HPS)	15	3, 22	15	0
GREAT HOLM	GREAT HOLM RESERVE SITE 3 (HPS)	15	4	15	15
WESTCROFT	WESTCROFT SITE 8 SO	15	8	15	0
LEADENHALL	LEADENHALL SITE 5 MOORGATE	17	23	17	0
SHENLEY CHURCH END	SHENLEY CHURCH END RESERVE SITE 6 (HPS)	18	3	18	0
MEDBOURNE	MEDBOURNE SITE 5 SR	20	22	20	0
MONKSTON PARK	MONKSTON PARK SITE 15	20	22	20	20
NEW BRADWELL	126 - 128 NEWPORT ROAD	20	5, 23, 3	20	20
MONKSTON PARK	MONKSTON PARK SITE 5	22	22	22	22
WESTCROFT	WESTCROFT SITE 15 SO	23	8	23	0
BLETCHLEY	SALVATION ARMY SITE	24	4, 6, 23	24	24
GRANGE FARM	GRANGE FARM SITE 9 (PLATINUM)	24	22	24	0
LEADENHALL	LEADENHALL SITE 7 PHOENIX DRIVE	25	23	25	0
WESTCROFT	WESTCROFT SITE 7 SO	25	8	25	0
SHENLEY CHURCH END	SHENLEY CHURCH END RESERVE SITE 2	26	3	26	0
NEWPORT PAGNELL	FORMER ALLOTMENT SITE, LONDON RD	27	1	27	0
BROUGHTON	BROUGHTON SITES B1 B2 B3 AND B4 IR	30	8	30	0
BROUGHTON	BROUGHTON SITES B1 B2 B3 AND B4 SO	30	8	30	0
BROUGHTON	BROUGHTON SITES B1 B2 B3 AND B4 SR	30	8	30	0
BLETCHLEY	BAISLEY HOUSE. NAPIER STREET	31	5	31	31
SHENLEY LODGE	SHENLEY LODGE DD	32	8	32	0
WESTCROFT	WESTCROFT SITE 11 SALE	37	8	37	0
GRANGE FARM	GRANGE FARM SITE 12	39	22	39	0
LEADENHALL	LEADENHALL SITE 7 PHOENIX DRIVE SO	40	23	40	0
KINGSMEAD	SHENLEY COMMON FARM PHASE4 WHADDON RD	51	Only 1 bus p. h.	0	0
LEADENHALL	LEADENHALL SITE 7 PHOENIX DRIVE RC	56	23	56	0
MEDBOURNE	MEDBOURNE SITE 5 SO	65	22	65	0
GRANGE FARM	GRANGE FARM SITE 5	68	22	68	0
MONKSTON PARK	MONKSTON PARK SITE 18	75	22	75	75
OAKHILL	OAKHILL SITES 6 & 7	78	22	78	0
MONKSTON PARK	MONKSTON PARK SITE 4	81	22	81	81
BRADVILLE	RESERVE SITE H2. SAXON STREET	101	3, 23	101	0
TOTAL		1,201		1,150	288
				96%	24%

To summarise:

Accessibility is as follows:

- To a major centre **96%**

This is not 100 per cent because Kingsmead only has 1 bus per hour.

- To the hospital **24%**

Accessibility is low because most of the new development areas are served by bus services that do not operate directly to the hospital and passengers need to change at Central Milton Keynes. However, once at CMK there are a large number of buses that serve the hospital. This means that passengers should be able to complete their onward journey easily. The journey times from the development areas are not excessive and even with having to change; most people should be able to reach the hospital within about 45 minutes.

3.4 Local Services

3.4.1 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (2005/06)

Figure 30 – Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2005-06

(Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Gross Internal Floor space Loss	Gross Internal Floor Space Gain	Total Gross Internal Floor space (m²)
A1	2,209	41,257	39,048
A2	424	268	-156
B1 (a)	4,024	22,184	18,160
D2	2,301	3,761	1,460

Figure 30 shows that for the period April 05 – March 06:

- Use Class A1 (Retail) accounted for the highest amount of completed development
- Use Class A2 (Office – financial / professional services) accounted for the lowest amount of completed development, with an actual net loss of gross internal floor space.

N.B. The amount of floor space shown for Use Class A1 is the amount of trading floor space.

This is in contrast to the previous AMR report in which use Class B1 (a) accounted for the highest amount of completed development and A1 the lowest amount of completed development and would suggest a change in the Use Class of new developments within Milton Keynes.

3.4.2 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres

The town centres in Milton Keynes are defined in the Local Plan as:

- i) Regional Shopping Centre: Central Milton Keynes
- ii) District Centres: Bletchley, Wolverton, Westcroft and Kingston

Figure 31 - Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in Milton Keynes town centres
Period April 05– March 06
 (Source: MKC Annual Monitoring)

Use Class	Regional Shopping Centre		District Centres		Total Loss	Total Gain	Total Gross Internal Floor space
	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain			
A1	1,187	1,648	523	15,139	1,710	16,787	15,077
A2	0	0	424	203	424	203	-221
B1 (a)	1,932	2,316	113	3,382	2,045	5,698	3,653
D2	0	390	0	0	0	390	390

Figure 31 shows that for the period April 04 – March 05:

- Use Class A1 (Retail) accounted for the highest amount of completed development within town centres (as defined);
- Use Class A2 (Office – financial / professional services) accounted for the lowest amount of completed development within town centres (as defined), with an actual net loss of gross internal floor space.

The figures shown above are partly in accordance with the previous AMR since this also indicated that Use Class A1 accounted for the highest amount of completed development within town centres. It should be noted however that in the previous report the total gross internal floor space for Use Class A1 was only 602. Therefore, there has been a significant increase (14,475 m²) in retail floor space within town centres (as defined) between the two reporting periods.

In contrast to the previous AMR, Figure 30 indicates that some development within town centres had been completed for Use Class B1 (a) or D2 in the period Apr 2005 – March 2006. This indicates that developments for other Use Classes are also being permitted within town centres. For example, offices for light industry and leisure facilities.

3.4.3 Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

Milton Keynes Council and Milton Keynes Parks Trust are responsible for the management of public open spaces within the borough.

The largest of the spaces eligible for a Green Flag Award which are managed by Milton Keynes Council are:

- i) Emberton Country Park;
- ii) Blue Lagoon Nature Reserve;
- iii) Tongwell Lake;
- iv) Mount Farm

For the period April 2005– March 2006, there were **no** Green Flag Awards for any of the eligible open spaces managed by Milton Keynes Council.

The largest of the spaces eligible for a Green Flag Award which are managed by The Parks Trust, Milton Keynes are:

- i) Campbell Park
- ii) Ouse Valley Park

For the period April 2005 – March 2006, there were **no** Green Flag Awards for the eligible open spaces managed by The Park Trust, Milton Keynes. However, in the previous period there were two Green Flag Awards. These awards are given on an annual basis and therefore require resubmission, which was not carried out in this reporting period. Furthermore, the application deadline does not necessary conform to the timeframe for the AMR.

3.5 Minerals

3.5.1 Production of primary land won aggregates

The total amount of primary land won aggregates was 0 tonnes. Throughout the period of 2005/06 there was only one operational site. However, the site is nearly worked out and no sand and gravel was extracted between April 2005 and March 2006.

Figure 32 - Permitted Reserves as at 1 January 2006

Sites	Reserves (tonnes)
Broughton Barn Quarry	25,000
Caldecote Farm Quarry	270,000
Calverton	475,000
Manor Farm	700,000
Total	1,470,000
Annual Apportionment	120,000
Landbank	12.25 years

3.5.2 Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

There is one operational site with planning permission. As there is only one site, the total figures are confidential. There is likely to be other secondary/recycled aggregates on construction sites, however the Council does not have any figures. This will be progressed under MKC's Interim Guidance on Sustainable Development.

The South East Plan (Submission Draft, March 2006), Policy M2 sets a target to be met, and where possible exceeded to enable provision to be made. The apportionment of recycled and secondary aggregate provision by 2016 for Milton Keynes is 200,000 tonnes per annum, which is significantly higher than we are currently providing (68% higher), and nearly 50% higher than existing and planned construction and demolition capacity (sites with planning permission). MKC's adopted Minerals Local Plan supports the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and provides a criteria-based policy (MLP5) to identify suitable sites for processing and recycling.

The apportionment methodology puts a high weighting on population growth. However, as a new town, the majority of development in MK will be on greenfield sites that will not generate recycled material to be used as aggregate.

MKC's Interim Guidance on Sustainable Construction (Housing) requires information to be submitted with planning applications detailing how much construction waste will be reduced or recycled and asks for a waste management plan. It is intended that this will become a Supplementary Planning Document, with public participation in December 2006. Similar guides will be provided for other development types.

Other important planning permissions

Figure 33 below shows that there was one planning permission granted for the period April 05 – March 06.

Figure 33 – Planning Applications granted permission

App Ref:	03/00885/MIN
Applicant:	Lafarge
Application:	Construction and use of rail-served aggregates depot and ready-mix concrete plant
Location:	Land West of Railway, Old Wolverton Road, Old Wolverton
Quantity:	180,000 tonnes per annum dry stone by rail 34,000 tonnes per annum sand and cement by road

3.6 Waste

3.6.1 Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

There have been two planning permissions been granted for inert landfill and land raise, as shown in Figure 34.

Figure 34 – Planning applications for inert landfill & land raise

App Ref:	04/02194/MIN
Applicant:	RMC Eastern
Application:	Extraction Of Sand And Gravel As Extension To Passenham Sand And Gravel Pit, With Restoration To Agriculture (Using Imported Inert Material)
Location:	Land At Calverton, East of Passenham Sand and Gravel Pit
Quantity:	338,000 cubic metres
App Ref:	05/01341/MIN
Applicant:	Woburn Sands Town Council
Application:	Conversion Of Wasteland To Conservation Meadows
Location:	Edgewick Farm, Woodland Way, Woburn Sands
Quantity:	1,400 cubic metres

Two planning permissions have been granted to re-arrange existing community recycling facilities to increase recycling, as shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35 – Planning applications for increasing recycling

App Ref:	05/01387/MIN
Applicant:	Waste Recycling Group Ltd
Application:	Extension and re-arrangement of site
Location:	Civic Amenities Site, Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall
App Ref:	05/01398/MIN
Applicant:	Waste Recycling Group Ltd
Application:	Extension and re-arrangement of civic amenity site
Location:	Site Off North Crawley Road, Newport Pagnell

3.6.2 Municipal waste arising and managed by type

Figure 36 below shows that the total amount of municipal solid waste arisings in Milton Keynes in the period April 2005 – March 2006.

In comparison to the previous AMR:

- The total amount of municipal solid waste arisings at 125,566 is 0.1% higher (almost 1,000 tonnes higher). However, it should be noted that in 2005/06 population figure for Milton Keynes rose by 0.8%
- The amount of landfilled waste decreased by 4%. This means that we put 5,000 tonnes of waste less into the ground in this monitoring period. Consequently we recycled and composted more.

Figure 36 - Management of MSW in Milton Keynes (April 2005 - March 2006)

Management Type	Quantity (tonnes)	% Waste Managed
Recycled via MRF /other recycling outlet	22810	18.2
Windrow composted	13458	10.7
IVC Composted	51	0.04
Incinerated with energy recovery	0	0
Landfill	84884	67.6
Sent for hardcore	3206	2.5
Sent for re-use	1157	0.9
Total	125566	100

Met LATS⁸

Recycling and composting in Milton Keynes

The Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy (adopted December 2005) sets out the following recycling and composting targets, as shown in Figure 37 below

Figure 37 – Recycling and composting targets

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/8	2010	2015	2020	2025
Recycling and composting rate % for MSW	30	32	34	40	50	55	60

2005/06 statutory target

2006/07 Council target

2007/08 Council target

2010 – 2025 RSS targets

The recycling and composting figure was 31.5% in 2005/06, which met its target.

3.7 Flood Protection & Water Quality

3.7.1 The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA)

A total of **2** planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency during the period Apr 05 – Mar 06, as detailed in Figure 38 below:

⁸ LATS = Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme

Figure 38 – Planning applications granted contrary to EA advice

Planning Application Ref	Proposal	Status	Comments
MK/01139/05	Erection of 280 dwellings, access and recreation space	Granted with conditions	Objection on the grounds of lack of information in respect of flood risk and landfill gas issues. Subsequently withdrawn and recommend condition in respect of submission and approval of a surface water drainage scheme.
MK/00370/05	Single storey extensions to agricultural storage barn and agricultural utility building, erection of four poly tunnels and alterations to existing access.	Granted	

The Environment Agency objected to a further 7 planning applications, of which 3 were subsequently withdrawn by the applicant and 4 were refused planning permission.

3.8 Biodiversity

3.8.1 Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance

No significant change from the previous AMR, which is shown in the updated Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes Report (Annex B).

3.9 Renewable Energy

3.9.1 Renewable energy capacity installed by type

This indicator is not currently monitored under this heading but instead through the monitoring of Policy D4, which commenced December 2006. Figure 39 below provides details of the planning applications for the period December 2005 – March 2006 for which renewable energy capacity is included (MKC applications only).

Figure 39 – Planning applications with renewable energy capacity

Ref	Location	Proposal	Renewable Energy Source & %
05/1139/FUL	Nampak site, Woburn Sands	280 dwellings	Solar panels, 6%
05/1942/FUL	Walton High	School extension	GSH, 59%
05/2009/FUL	Linford Wood	Offices & light industry	Biomass heating, 11%
06/0037/FUL	Makita, Tongwell	Warehouse extension	Biomass heating 10%

Chapter 4 - Local Output Indicators

4.1 Best Value Performance Indicators

The following Best Value Performance Indicators are collected in Milton Keynes and have particular relevance to the Local Plan process.

Figure 40 – Milton Keynes Council Best Value Performance Indicators 2005/06

(Source: www.mkweb.co.uk/best-value/home.asp)

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 2005/06	Target 2005/06
82a (05/06)	i) Total of household waste arising – percentage recycled ii) Total tonnage of household waste recycled	19.85%	19%
		22,879 tonnes	21,454 tonnes
82b (05/06)	i) Total household waste arising – percentage composted (04/05 wording changed to include % composted or sent for anaerobic digestion treatment) ii) Total tonnage of household waste composted	11.72%	9%
		9,558 tonnes	
Comments: BVPI 82 (a & b) – The government has revised Milton Keynes' statutory Waste target for recycling and composting to 30% of household waste by 2005/06. Targets for BVPI 82 a&b should be added together to compare against the waste target. For 05/06 slight amendment to BVPI 82 a to d could mean not directly comparable with previous year's figures. BVPI 82a – 2005/06 recycling performance improved due to good performance at Civic Amenity sites, following a range of improvements made to them. BVPI 82b – 2005/06 composting performance improved due to increasing quantities being collected on the kerbside garden waste scheme, the introduction of a food waste trail and most significantly the use of incentives to increase levels at the Civic amenity sites.			
82c (05/06)	i) Total of household waste arising - percentage used to recover heat, power and other energy sources ii) Total tonnage of household waste recovered heat power and other energy sources	Nil	Nil
		Nil tonnes	Nil tonnes
Comments: BVPI 82c – Definition amended 05/06 and could mean not directly comparable with previous year's performance. For a short period in 04/05 our contractors sent some materials to a Fibre Fuel plant in Slough instead of landfilling. This is not likely to occur again in the future and targets have been set accordingly, which have been approved through the council's municipal waste strategy. No waste in Milton Keynes is currently used for energy recovery.			
82d (05/06)	i) Total tonnage of household waste arising - percentage landfilled ii) Total tonnage of household waste arising - landfilled	68.42%	70%
		78,844 tonnes	86,847 tonnes
84a (05/06)	Number of kg of household waste collected per head of population	531.68kg	545kg

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 2005/06	Target 2005/06
84b (05/06)	Percentage change from previous financial year in the number of kg of household waste collected per head of population	0.47%	Not set – new indicator
106	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	14.44%	20%
Comments: BVPI 106 – Milton Keynes is a new town that has been developed on a predominantly green field site over the last 30 years and has made a major contribution to meeting the housing needs of the South East as a whole. The government has now identified Milton Keynes as playing a major role in the future growth targets for the South East and is looking to accommodate 71,000 homes by 2031. Since 2003 English Partnership and the Council established a Joint Housing Delivery team, which has resulted in the increase of development of brownfield sites, with for example, resulting in the current increase of the significant number of new schools being built. However, Milton Keynes will not achieve good performance for some time to come against this indicator due to the nature of our location on Greenfield sites. In 2005/06 target not achieved mainly due to approx 65 dwellings behind schedule for construction and the increase in completion of Greenfield development sites. It is anticipated these will catch up during 2006/07.			
200a (03/04)	Do you have a development plan that has been adopted in the last five years and the end date of which has not expired	Yes	See below
200b (03/04)	If “No” are there proposals on deposit for an alteration or replacement, with a published timetable for adopting those alterations or the replacement plan within three years from the beginning of 1 st April 2004?	Yes (See note below)	Yes
200a (05/06)	Plan making: Development Plan Did the local planning authority submit the Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28 March 2005 and thereafter maintain a rolling three year programme	Changed indicator for 05/06 Yes	Not set – new indicator
200b (05/06)	Plan making: Milestones Has the local planning authority met the milestones which the current Local Development scheme (LDS) sets out?	Changed indicator for 05/06 No (86%)	Not set – new indicator
Comments: BVPI 200b – For 2005/06 6 out of the 7 (86%) milestones set in Local Development scheme were met. The seventh milestone was completed by the end of April 2006.			
200c (05/06)	Plan making: Monitoring Did the local planning authority publish an annual monitoring report by December of the last year?	Changed indicator for 05/06 Yes	Not set – new indicator

4.2 Community Strategy Performance Indicators

4.2.1 Overview

The new system places considerable emphasis on community involvement in the plan making process and formalises the link between the Council's planning function and the priorities of the Local Strategic Partnership identified in the Community Strategy. The development of Local Development Documents therefore is required to reflect the spatial objectives of the MK Community Strategy.

4.2.2 Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004 – 2034

The Milton Keynes Community Strategy was published in April 2005. The Community Strategy provides the vision and context in which the first round of Local Development Documents and the MK2031 long-term sustainable growth plan is being prepared.

The continued sustainable growth of MK is a key principle of the Community Strategy and detailed Action Plans have been developed to show how the Local Strategic Partnership will deliver this. The Milton Keynes Local Development Framework will play a key role in delivering many of the targets of these action plans.

4.2.3 Monitoring of Community Strategy; Development of Annual Performance Plan

Within the Community Strategy a commitment has been made to monitor progress against achievements. In order to achieve this there will be an Annual Performance Plan published in October of each year. The report proposed a broad framework for the plan and a timetable for the development and publication.

As the Community Strategy was only published in April 2005 the LSP are not publishing a 2004/05 monitoring report. Instead they are focussing on collecting the baseline data. The LDF Annual Monitoring Report will assist in the collection of this data.

4.2.4 Community Strategy Action Plans

The Community Strategy identifies four main areas for action planning:

- i) Reinventing our City, Places and Spaces
- ii) Delivering the Best Services
- iii) Facilitating Participative Communities
- iv) Managing Changing Together.

Each of the specific actions is the subject of a detailed action plan.

Figures 41 - 43 below identify the relevant performance indicators of these Action Plans in relation to the requirements of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Figure 41 – Relevant Performance Indicators in Action Plan 1

(Source: Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004-2034)

Measurement	Indicator	2004 – 05
CS PI 6 Household Recycling	% of the tonnage of household waste arising which have been recycled	26.5%
CS PI 7 Waste	Total household waste generated per head of population	529.2kg per head of population
CS PI 14 Property Affordability	a) Average property prices b) Average property price / average earnings	a) Detached: 275,058 Semi: 159,224 Flat: 98,434 b) 6.56
CS PI 17 Clean Open Spaces	% area of parks and open spaces which are accredited with a Green Flag Award	0 parks accredited with a Green Flag Award (not known as a %)*

* MK Parks Trust decided not to reapply for parks with Green Flags. MKC submitted one park.

Figure 42 – Relevant Performance Indicators in Action Plan 2

(Source: Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004-2034)

Measurement	Indicator	2005
CS PI 33 Accessibility of Local Services	a) % of residents surveyed finding it easy to assess key local services b) % of residents within a distance of 500m (15 minutes walk) of key local services	a) 89% b) 92%

Figure 43 – Relevant Performance Indicators in Action Plan 3

(Source: Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004-2034)

Measurement	Indicator	April 2005
CS PI 37 Employment	% of people of working age in employment	No new data
CS PI 3 Employment	To generate an average of 3,500 net additional jobs per annum	No new data
CS PI 3 Unemployment	Unemployment to be below that prevailing in adjacent areas	MK 1.9% Mid-Bedfordshire 1.0% Aylesbury Vale 1.0% South Northants 0.7% Northampton 2.1% Bedford 2.3%
CS PI 4 Unemployment	% of young people employed as a proportion of total unemployed	26.6%
CS PI 41 Earnings	Average annual earnings for a) full timers; b) full time males; c) full time females	a) 23,325 b) 27,007 c) 18,735

Figure 44 – Sustainable Development Monitoring

Measure	Do you collect the core output indicator* for this	Have you a target for this? If so, state target**	Have you a target for this? If so, state target**	Relate the performance to the target	Overall Score for this attribute
% Residential Development on Previously Used Land	Yes	20%	14.4%	72% of target	8
Affordable Housing	Yes	30%	42%	40% above the target	10
Renewable Energy	Yes	10%	-	-	6
Compliant Parking	No	No	-		0
Quality of Nationally Important Wildlife Sites	No	No	-		0
Open Space	Yes	No	0 Awards		6

Chapter 5 - Monitoring Policies in the Milton Keynes Local Plan

The second AMR for Milton Keynes is focussed on the implementation of the Policies in the Milton Keynes Local Plan. The Local Plan was adopted in December 2005 and has been saved for a period of 3 years.

5.1 Local Plan Aims

There are 12 aims of the Milton Keynes Local Plan, divided into three groups, set out below. These aims are then used to develop targets and indicators to measure the performance of the Plan:

5.1.1 Global

Transport

- Reduce the number, length and need to make trips
- Promote an integrated transport system that gives priority to walking, cycling, bus, rail and canals
- Site development at locations that are easily accessible by these priority transport nodes

Energy

- Develop further Milton Keynes' leading role in reducing energy use in buildings
- Increase renewable energy production

Wildlife

- Protect and enhance important wildlife habitats
- Create new habitats to improve biodiversity and increase tree cover for carbon fixing

5.1.2 Resources

Air

- Reduce air pollution from non-transport sources (pollution from transport sources is covered by 1 above)

Water

- Reduce water pollution
- Conserve water supplies and natural water levels

Land

- Reduce land contamination
- Protect the best and most versatile farmland and minimise the amount of greenfield development

Minerals and Waste

- Reduce use of non-renewable mineral resources and protect local mineral deposits
- Develop further Milton Keynes' leading role in waste recycling

5.1.3 Quality of Life

Health and Safety

- Improve human well-being, community safety and recreation
- Reduce noise and light pollution

Culture

- Improve the vitality of town and local centres
- Protect and enhance important archaeological and geological sites, listed buildings and conservation areas
- Protect and enhance the local distinctiveness of places and communities and seek the provision of public and cultural facilities
- Encourage good design in new development by promoting consideration of character; continuity and enclosure; quality of the public realm; ease of movement; legibility; adaptability and diversity.

Equality

- Reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups, and access to community facilities, services and information

Housing

- Meet identified housing needs for quantity, quality, range, affordability and location

Employment

- Meet identified employment needs for quantity, variety, location and education / training

5.2 Targets & Indicators

The MK Local Plan has a set of Performance Indicators to monitor how well the aims of the policies are being achieved. The indicators are directly related to Plan policies where possible. The target is normally for the end year of the Plan period and will be measured on an annual basis.

The targets and indicators are shown in Figure 45.

Figure 45 - Targets and Indicators
(Source Milton Keynes Local Plan 2DD - 2002)

Local Plan Aim	Performance Indicator	Base Year (1999)	Target (By 2011)	Actual 2005/06
Transport	% of total journeys to work (either entirely or mainly) by car	77%	55%	Refer to Annex A
	% by cycle or on foot	10%	19%	
Energy	Average energy rating of new houses (NHER scale)	N/A	10	9.7*
	% of energy from renewable	0.1%	10%	
Wildlife	% of area covered by nature conservation designations	17.5%	18%	18%
Air	% of area exceeding the national air quality limits for nitrogen dioxide	6.8%	0% (by 2005)	0.5%
Water	% of new houses with water conservation measures	N/A	90%	
Land	% of new houses on brownfield sites	N/A	20%	14.4%
	Net density of new housing – dws/ha	26 (2000-01)	35	40
Minerals & Waste	% of new development using recycled materials	N/A	90%	
Health & Safety	Amount of new development permitted within floodplain (hectares)	1.1ha	Nil	1.6ha
	Provision of recreation space – hectares / 1000 people	10ha	9.5ha	9.3ha
Culture	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	20	Nil	0
	Conservation Character Statements produced	6	24	0
Equality	% of properties within 400 metres of a satisfactory bus service (at least 3 bus services per hour)	73%	90%	Refer to Section 3.3
	% of retail floorspace in main shopping centres	72%	80%	
Housing	Annual new dwellings completed	1483	1900	1795
	% of new dwellings that are affordable	22% (1998-99)	30%	42%
Employment	% surplus of jobs over workforce (Borough)	1%	3%	0.7% (2005)
	% surplus of jobs over workforce (City)	8%	12%	12.6% (2005)

*The average National Home Energy Rating (NHER) from 620 certificates submitted to the National Energy Centre between April 2005 and March 2006

5.3 Analysis of data

A simple analysis of the performance indicators of Milton Keynes Local Plan is provided below. In cases where data was unavailable for the period covered by this report, there is an indication of how these performance indicators are likely to be measured for future reports.

5.3.1 Transport

Annex A provides details of the indicators in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Transport Plan, which replace those in the Local Plan. These will be used as a baseline for this years AMR report and for comparison to in future AMR's.

5.3.2 Energy

- Sustainable Construction policy (Policy D4) to which this indicator relates has been implemented in December 2005. Since then the Council granted 4 planning applications that included sources of renewable energy. These sources should be able to produce 21.5% of energy required for these developments.
- As detailed in Section 2, the Council is proposing to introduce a Supplementary Planning Document on the implementation of Policy D4. It is therefore likely that complete data will be available for inclusion within the monitoring report for 2006/07.
- The average National Home Energy Rating (NHER) from 620 certificates submitted to the National Energy Centre between April 2005 and March 2006 was 9.7. In addition the average SAP rating for these properties was 112.

5.3.3 Wildlife

- The Borough of Milton Keynes currently has the following Nature Conservation Designations, as defined by the Milton Keynes Local Plan:
 - a) Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
 - b) Local Nature Reserves, MK Wildlife Sites, Regionally Important Geological Sites and Wildlife Corridors;
 - c) Local Wildlife Sites

There is considered to be no significant change, mostly as a consequence of the adoption of the Local Plan in December 2005.

5.3.4 Air

In 2005/06 the percentage of areas exceeding the national air quality limits for nitrogen dioxide were close to the 0% target. The area adjacent to the M1 motorway exceeded these limits, which is reflected in this figure. This area

covers only 0.5% of the whole Borough. It does not include any residential properties or other relevant developments and an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was not required.

5.3.5 Water

No data is available at present for the percentage of new houses with water conservation measures. Although monitoring of Policy D4 commenced in December 2005, it does not include this indicator. However, it should be noted that new Building Regulations require all new developments to include water conservation measures.

5.3.6 Land

Percentage of new houses on brownfield sites

- The percentage of new houses on brownfield sites was 14.4% for the period 2005/06. This figure is lower than the result achieved in 2004/05. A 6% increase is required between 2005 and 2011 to meet the performance indicator target of 20% by 2011.

Net density of new housing (dws/ha)

- The data shown in Figure 36 represents the net density of new housing, which was 40 dws/ha. It represents a significant increase compared with the previous monitoring period.

5.3.7 Minerals and Waste

- Data is not currently collected for the percentage of recycled materials used in new developments since the policy to which it relates (Policy D4) has not been fully implemented. However future monitoring report should be able to provide more information.
- See bullet 5.3.2

5.3.8 Health & Safety

Amount of new development permitted within floodplain

- The amount of new residential developments permitted within the floodplain (1% risk of flooding) was 1.6ha. This represents an increase of 0.2ha in comparison to the previous monitoring period
- The target for 2011 is for no new development to be permitted on the floodplain.

Provision of recreation space / 1000 people

- The amount of recreation space per thousand people for the last 2 monitoring years was about 9ha.

5.3.9 Culture

Number of listed buildings at risk

No listed buildings were identified to be at risk for the period 2005/06.

Conservation Character Statements produced

No Conservation Character Statements were produced for the period 2005/06.

5.3.10 Equality

Percentage of properties within 400m of a satisfactory bus service

No data is available at present for the monitoring period.

The percentage of retail floorspace in main shopping centres

No significant change from the previous reporting period.

5.3.11 Housing

Annual new dwellings completed

- Between 2001 and 2006 the average annual new dwellings completion was 1340. In the last monitoring period the housing completion was more than 450 above the average.
- In future years the target for new dwellings to be completed annually will increase to 3000. This requires an increase of 1200 dwellings in comparison to 2005/06. This is considered to be very challenging. However, some increase in housing completions is expected as planning permissions have been granted for several large housing developments, which are due for completion over the next few years.

Percentage of new dwellings that are affordable

- Between 1998/99 and 2005/06 the percentage of new dwellings that were affordable increased by 20% from 22% to 42%.
- The target for 2011 is for 30% of new dwellings to be affordable. This target was exceeded by 12% in 2005/06.

5.3.12 Employment

Percentage surplus of jobs over workforce (Borough)

- Between 2003 and 2005 the percentage surplus of jobs over workforce has decreased slightly, from 1% to 0.7%.
- The target for 2011 is 3% surplus of jobs over workforce in the Borough.

Percentage surplus of jobs over workforce (City)

- Between 2001 and 2005 the percentage surplus of jobs over workforce in the City has decreased, from 14% to 12.6%.
- The target for 2011 is 12% surplus of jobs over workforce in the City. This target was exceeded in 2005 by 0.6%

Annex A

Transport Targets and the Local Plan

Following the adoption of the Milton Keynes Local Plan in December 2005 and the publication of the second Local Transport Plan 2006-07 to 2010-11 (LTP2) in March 2006, there are now differences between the two documents on how sustainable transport will be monitored. The tables below detail the new targets in LTP2, which it is suggested, should possibly be used in future Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports.

BVPI 102 Public Transport Patronage						
Indicator		Definition		Target		
BVPI 102		Bus Patronage		Increase bus patronage by 1.6 million annual passenger journeys		
Target	Baseline 03-04	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
8.5m	6.9m	6.9m	7.2m	7.7m	8.1m	8.5m
National objective						
National objective		Congestion and accessibility.				
Data and monitoring		This indicator uses a combination of operator ticket machine data and our own manual surveys to measure the number of local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area undertaken each year. We have used a base year of 2003-04 for this indicator, as recommended.				
Basis for targets & trajectories		Bus use has risen from 6.4 million journeys in 2000-01 to 7 million in 2004-05 (a 10% increase). Our investment in bus infrastructure has improved the operating environment for buses, as well as improving facilities for the passenger. We predict this success will accelerate once the CMK Public Transport Improvements Project has been completed. The CARSHAREMK scheme, set up to promote car sharing, also includes the offer of discounted bus travel.				
Challenging/ realistic/stretching		National figures suggest that bus patronage (outside London) is falling, and we have set a target for rising patronage. To achieve the target we will be relying on increasing the use of non-car modes. In LTP1 progress was consistent for buses but inconsistent for other modes.				
Lead organisation		Bus operators and Milton Keynes Council.				
Risks		<p>The principal risks in the delivery of this target include operators making service cuts or withdrawing services, and delays in the provision of new public transport-related infrastructure. In February 2006, Arriva acquired MK Metro, the largest local bus operator. We will continue to work closely with operators to ensure their continued co-operation in all areas.</p> <p>For the last two years Milton Keynes has not found funding for on-bus surveyors. This funding is currently considered to be an 'aspiration' rather than a necessity. As a result, the value of the public transport use database is being weakened as time goes by. When collecting survey and ticket machine data there is always a risk of operators not co-operating. There may be resistance to supplying local bus ridership figures, as operators may consider the information to be commercially sensitive. It is likely that consent for surveys will be given if surveying is discreet and non-invasive.</p>				

Annex A

LTP3 Cycling Trips						
Indicator		Definition		Target		
LTP 3 Cycling trips		Number of Cycling Trips		To increase the number of cycle trips		
Target	Baseline 2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
600	269	300	350	420	510	600
National objective		Congestion and accessibility.				
Data and monitoring		In Central Milton Keynes all the cycles parked in public cycles stands (plus a small number of conspicuous private cycle stands) are counted twice a year (in June and December) at 08.30 (in the business district), 10.00, 13.00, 16.00 and 19.00 on a Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday. The target is for 10.00 Tuesday as a proxy for the peak period 07.00-10.00. We also have 12 automatic traffic counter (ATC) cycle count sites and two other ATC sites, which are run by Sustrans.				
Basis for targets and trajectories		Cycling increased by 22 percent between 2000 and 2005. During the last LTP period, new cycle routes were built from Olney, Woburn Sands and between the Lakes Estate and Bletchley. New cycle facilities were developed outside Milton Keynes Central rail station and at other locations, as well as a 'state of the art' cycle safe in CMK.				
Challenging/ realistic/stretching		We have adopted a 100 percent increase for LTP2. Our targets include an element of housing growth which relies on others hitting housing delivery targets.				
Lead organisation		Milton Keynes Council.				
Risks		Cycle use may vary considerably throughout the year, leading to significant variations in counts. Many of the 12 ATC cycle count sites have suffered from vandalism. By counting in June and December, throughout the week, and at different time periods, we aim to capture any variations in cycle use throughout the year, week and day. The combination of cycle rack surveys, cordon surveys and ATCs should ensure more accurate results. We will introduce quarterly parking surveys in 2006-07.				

Annex A

LTP6 Changes in Peak Period Traffic Flows to Urban Centres						
Indicator		Definition		Target		
LTP6		Peak period traffic flows to urban centres		To reduce the rate of traffic growth to a 14% increase by 2010-11		
Target	Baseline 2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
26,900	23,500	24,500	25,300	26,000	26,500	26,900
National objective		Congestion.				
Data and monitoring		This is measured as the number of vehicles entering Central Milton Keynes during the morning peak (07.00-10.00). The indicator is expressed as the annual average daily traffic. It is measured using a vehicle cordon at ten locations around the central area, for one continuous week, twice a year.				
Basis for targets and trajectories		During the LTP1 period the CARSHAREMK scheme was set up to promote car sharing. Its 2,000 plus members can use priority parking spaces in CMK and discounted bus travel. It reduces car journeys to work, making car commuting cheaper and less stressful. In a recent survey, over 80 percent of the priority parking spaces were used. The CMK parking scheme will be further developed.				
Challenging/ realistic/stretching		Our target is to reduce the rate of traffic growth to a 14 percent increase by 2010-11, compared with the population growth of 18 percent.				
Lead organisation		Milton Keynes Council.				
Risks		To achieve the target we will be relying on increasing the use of non-car modes. In LTP1 progress was consistent for buses but inconsistent for other modes. We will monitor the changes in the use all of all non-car modes.				

Annex B

Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes for the year 2005

Report to Milton Keynes Council

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November 2006



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Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes for the year 2005

Local authorities are now asked to include biodiversity indicators within their Annual Monitoring Report. This report by Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMERC) summarises available data for the core output indicators, plus three additional local contextual indicators.

The report provided by BMERC in 2005 included all data available up until November 2005, and the figures were provided as a baseline rather than for a specific time period. In fact it can take some time for data to be collated and passed on from the various sources to BMERC, so the current report focuses on the calendar year 2005 (using all data available to BMERC at 23 November 2006). Where there are significant changes in the figures compared to last year's report an explanation is provided.

In the tables below, all area figures are given in hectares; the land area of Milton Keynes is considered to be 30,869 hectares, taken from: <http://www.mkweb.co.uk/statistics/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=11407>

1. Change in priority habitats

There is currently no full habitat inventory for Milton Keynes. However, some data on UK BAP Priority habitats is available from national datasets compiled by Natural England (NE, formerly English Nature, see http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/gis/gis_register.asp). The following figures are based on the NE data as it applies to Milton Keynes. The second column of the table provides the data for this Core Indicator.

Habitat type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK habitat as % of total Bucks+MK habitat	Bucks+MK habitat as % of Bucks+MK land area	MK habitat as % of MK land area
Floodplain Grazing Marsh	308	780	39.5%	0.42%	1.00%
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	55	718	7.7%	0.38%	0.18%
Lowland Heathland	33	448	7.4%	0.24%	0.11%
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	46	6,071	0.8%	3.24%	0.15%
Other BAP grassland (exact type not determined)	10	568	1.8%	0.30%	0.03%
Other BAP woodland (exact type not determined)	0.5	111	0.5%	0.06%	0.00%
Wet Woodland	562	1,974	28.5%	1.05%	1.82%
Total *	1,014.5	11,271	9.0%	6.0%	3.29%

* : There are overlaps between some habitats as currently mapped, so the figures for total hectareage are over-estimates.

There has been no recorded change since last year, as the national habitat datasets have not been updated in this period.

Key facts:

- Milton Keynes contains especially important concentrations of Floodplain Grazing Marsh (over a third of the total resource in Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire)

- Milton Keynes contains especially important concentrations of Wet Woodland (over a quarter of the total resource in Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire).

This habitat data has been collated by NE from a variety of sources, some of which date back to the 1980s, and it is known to contain errors. There is no data currently available on change in the extent or condition of these habitats. Some BAP Priority habitats have yet to be mapped, e.g. Chalk Rivers and Lowland Wood Pasture.

2. Change in priority species

2.1 Summary data

We can find evidence that 47 UK BAP Priority species have been recorded in Milton Keynes (in the previous report this figure was 45; the change is due to additional historical data becoming available, and does not imply any significant change in 2005). Of the 47 BAP species, some have been extinct in the Council area for many years; others have only ever been recorded as vagrants and do not breed in the Council area.

Based on the available records and advice, we have made the following interpretation:

- Likely to have been resident in summer and/or winter in Milton Keynes in 2005: 18 species
- Formerly resident in Milton Keynes previously but believed extinct: 18 species
- Recorded in Milton Keynes, but only as a vagrant, migrant or introduction: 7 species
- Status in Milton Keynes unclear: 4 species

Full details of these species are given in Appendix 1.

2.2 Interpretation for indicator

In our previous report we suggested that the figure of 18 species should be used as a baseline for the number of Priority species present/resident in Milton Keynes in 2005, and there is no reason to alter this number. There is insufficient data to provide any figure for change since 2004, although it is clear that over the last 30-50 years there has been a loss of many species, in common with national trends.

2.3 Species data sources

Species data was collated from the following sources:

- BMERC species database (incorporates data from many sources, including volunteer records and recording groups)
- BBOWT (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust) species database
- Buckinghamshire Bird Club website and reports
- Buckinghamshire County Moth Recorders
- Buckinghamshire Fungus Group
- Harvey, M.C. 1998. Biodiversity Action Plan invertebrates in Buckinghamshire. Unpublished report to BBONT [Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust].
- Maycock, R., and Woods, A. 2005. A checklist of the plants of Buckinghamshire. Milton Keynes Natural History Society.
- National Biodiversity Network Gateway
- North Bucks Bat Group We are grateful to the following for providing records and advice: Martin Albertini and Peter Hall (county moth

recorders), Bill Parker (North Bucks Bat Group), Dr Derek Schafer (Bucks Fungus Group).

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3. Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value

There are few changes in the figures for local wildlife sites since the previous report as the County Wildlife Sites project was not active in 2005. Where there are changes these are explained below. The second column of each table provides the data for this Core Indicator.

3.1 Sites of international significance

Type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK sites as % of total Bucks+MK sites	Bucks+MK sites as % of Bucks+MK land area	MK sites as % of MK land area
Special Areas of Conservation	0	931	0%	0.5%	0%
Special Protection Areas	0	0	-	-	-
Ramsar Sites	0	0	-	-	-
Total	0	931	0%	0.5%	-

Key fact:

- There are no sites within Milton Keynes that have been given international designations.

3.2 Sites of national significance

Type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK sites as % of total Bucks+MK sites	Bucks+MK sites as % of Bucks+MK land area	MK sites as % of MK land area
National Nature Reserves	0	202	0%	0.1%	0%
Sites of Special Scientific Interest *	50	2,568	1.9%	1.4%	0.16%
Total	50	2,568	1.9%	1.4%	0.16%

* : There are two SSSIs (Howe Park Wood, Oxley Mead) that are wholly within the Milton Keynes boundary, amounting to 27.5 ha. A third SSSI (Yardley Chase) straddles the Milton Keynes/Northamptonshire boundary; only 6% of this SSSI is in Milton Keynes, but this adds another 22.5 ha to the total for SSSIs in Milton Keynes.

Key fact:

- Milton Keynes contains a much smaller proportion of land designated as SSSI than does the whole of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes.

3.3 Sites of local significance

Type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK sites as % of total Bucks+MK sites	Bucks+MK sites as % Bucks+MK land area	MK sites as % of MK land area
Milton Keynes Wildlife Sites	196	4,426	4.4%	2.4%	0.63%
Milton Keynes Railway Corridors	712	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.31%
Milton Keynes Road Corridors	988	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.20%
Milton Keynes Wetland Corridors	2,648	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.58%
Milton Keynes Woodland Corridors	362	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.17%
Local Wildlife Sites	1,768	13,134	13.5%	7.0%	5.73%
Local Nature Reserves	34	206	16.5%	0.1%	0.11%
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) *	106	584	18.2%	0.3%	0.34%
Total **	6,814	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.07%
Total excluding corridors **	2,104	18,350	11.5%	9.8%	6.82%

* : There has been some uncertainty over the status of some RIGS in Milton Keynes, and this figure is an approximate one; a review of the RIGS is currently under way.

** : There are overlaps between several of these local designations, e.g. RIGS and LNRs may also be County Wildlife Sites, so the figure for total hectareage is an over-estimate.

Key facts:

- Milton Keynes contains a significantly smaller proportion of land designated as MK Wildlife Sites than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole (the equivalent designation in Buckinghamshire is the County Wildlife Site).
- Wildlife Corridors are not designated in Buckinghamshire; if the corridors are left out, Milton Keynes contains a slightly smaller proportion of land with local designations than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole, but if the corridors are included in the total then Milton Keynes contains a significantly higher proportion of land with local designations than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole.

4 Local Contextual Indicators

4.1 Condition of SSSIs

Natural England (NE) publish “condition assessments” for all SSSIs. These are an assessment, to a standard methodology, of the quality of these sites, describing the condition of the features for which the sites were originally scheduled.

SSSIs are monitored over a 5-6 year period, and thus this data cannot be used to provide annual monitoring figures, but the trends over time do provide a useful indicator of the quality of these protected sites.

Summary data for Milton Keynes as at November 2006:

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of SSSIs</i>	<i>Area (ha) of SSSIs</i>
Favourable Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (Howe Park Wood and Oxley Mead) • plus a proportion of the part of Yardley Chase that is within the Milton Keynes area 	33.5
Unfavourable Recovering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a proportion of the part of Yardley Chase that is within the Milton Keynes area 	16.5
Unfavourable No Change	0	-
Unfavourable Declining	0	-

Assessment dates: 2001 (Yardley Chase), 2004 (Oxley Mead), 2006 (Howe Park Wood).

Key fact:

- Of the three SSSIs wholly or partly within Milton Keynes, all currently meet Natural England's aim of bringing all SSSIs into Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition; in England as a whole 71% of SSSIs met this target in 2006 (NE data via Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre).

4.2 Provision of Local Nature Reserves

In 1996, English Nature recommended that local authorities work towards providing LNRs at a minimum level of 1 ha per 1,000 population. The current (June 2006) estimate of population in Milton Keynes is 221,400 (<http://www.mkweb.co.uk/statistics/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=11407>), and the single LNR in Milton Keynes has an area of 34 ha. On this basis, Milton Keynes currently provides 0.15 ha of LNR per 1,000 population.

In Buckinghamshire (excluding Milton Keynes), based on a population of 479,000 (2001 Census), LNRs are provided at 0.37 ha of LNR per 1,000 population.

5 Options for reporting in future

5.1 Habitats

Milton Keynes Council would benefit from having a full habitat inventory available for the Council area. This would enable better reporting of the annual indicators, and also provide valuable information for strategic planning more generally. It would also allow better targeting and monitoring of biodiversity work in the Council area. BMERC is involved with a number of initiatives to facilitate habitat mapping across the UK and in the south-east region, and is working with the Countryside Team at Buckinghamshire County Council who are due to carry out a full habitat mapping exercise for Buckinghamshire during 2007-2008. If resources can be found to carry out a similar survey in Milton Keynes this would be of great benefit.

5.2 Species

The number of species recorded is not a very sensitive indicator – the species recorded in any given year will be to some degree dependent on the amount of voluntary recorder effort. Some species are difficult to find and identify, and it is not realistic to expect these species to be recorded every year. Many

species undergo large variations in abundance from year to year, e.g. in response to weather conditions.

For some species it may be possible to obtain more reliable population estimates, for others we may need to look at records over a longer time period. Collating such data is part of BMERC's normal work. In the meantime it should be possible to develop Local Contextual Indicators that provide a better measure than this Core Indicator, see 5.4 below.

5.3 Sites

Locally designated sites are being reviewed as part of the joint County Wildlife Sites project between Milton Keynes Council and Buckinghamshire County Council. This project had been in abeyance for some time, but was reinstated early in 2006. BMERC acts as the data manager for this project, and any changes to the local sites will be available for use in next year's reporting round.

5.4 Local Contextual Indicators

The Local Development Framework encourages local authorities to develop Local Contextual Indicators that measure significant effects of the spatial policies in the LDF. It may be possible to add to this with other contextual indicators in future, e.g. for other bird and selected butterfly species.

Appendix 1: species tables

The “Latest record” column shows the year of the latest formal record available to BMERC; in many cases more recent records are known to exist that have not yet been provided to BMERC, and our interpretation of whether the species would have been present in 2005 is given under “Likely status in 2005”.

UK BAP species likely to have been resident in summer and/or winter in Milton Keynes in 2005

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Amphibians	Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	68	2005	Resident
Birds	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>		2004	Wintering
Birds	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	106	2003	Common resident
Birds	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	19	2001	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	25	2000	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	119	2003	Common but decreasing
Birds	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	83	2003	Locally common
Birds	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	84	2003	Resident + migrant
Birds	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	168	2003	Resident + winter visitor
Birds	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	40	2000	Summer visitor
Birds	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	64	2000	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	39	1995	Uncommon breeding summer visitor
Invertebrates: Moths	Four-spotted	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i>	4	2004	
Mammals	Barbastelle Bat	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	10	2005	
Mammals	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	24	2003	
Mammals	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	2	2002	
Mammals	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	6	2000	
Mammals	Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Many	2005	

UK BAP species resident in Milton Keynes previously but unlikely to still be present

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Birds	Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		1963	Former resident
Birds	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	6	1983	Rare summer visitor, no longer breeds
Birds	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		1972	Former resident
Birds	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	1	2000?	Rare summer visitor
Invertebrates: Bees	A nomad bee	<i>Nomada xanthosticta</i>	1	1941	
Invertebrates: Beetles	Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	2	1998	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	1	1954	
Invertebrates: Crustaceans	White-clawed Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	?	1990	
Invertebrates: Molluscs	Compressed River Mussel	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	1	1970	
Invertebrates: Molluscs	Shining Ram's-horn Snail	<i>Segmentina nitida</i>	1	1977	
Invertebrates: Moths	Forester	<i>Adscita statices</i>	1	1939	
Invertebrates: Moths	Heart Moth	<i>Dicycla oo</i>	1	1984	
Invertebrates: Moths	Pale Shining Brown	<i>Polia bombycina</i>	7	1988	
Invertebrates: Moths	Small Eggar	<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>	3	1994	
Invertebrates: Moths	Square-spotted Clay	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	3	1991	
Invertebrates: Moths	White-spotted Pinion	<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	1	1970	
Lichens	Orange-Fruited Elm-Lichen	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	1	1988	
Mammals	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	24	1999	Apparently lost, no recent records

UK BAP species recorded in Milton Keynes, but only as a vagrant, migrant or introduction

<i>Group</i>	<i>English name</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>No. of records</i>	<i>Latest formal record</i>	<i>Likely status in 2005</i>
Birds	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	3	1990	Occasional old records as vagrant
Birds	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		2004	Migrant
Birds	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>		1961	Rare migrant
Birds	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	4	1995	Vagrant
Birds	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	3	1994	Vagrant
Birds	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		1997	Scarce migrant
Plants	Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	1	1982	Introduced

UK BAP species with Milton Keynes status unclear (but unlikely to be resident in 2005)

<i>Group</i>	<i>English name</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>No. of records</i>	<i>Latest formal record</i>	<i>Likely status in 2005</i>
Plants	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	1	1987	Not clear whether native or introduced
Plants	Grass-wrack Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	15	1980	Possibly still occurs, no recent records
Plants: mosses and liverworts	Spreading-leaved Beardless-moss	<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	1	1993	Not clear whether this still survives
Plants: mosses and liverworts	Sterile beardless-moss	<i>Weissia sterilis</i>	1	1993	Not clear whether this still survives