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1 . Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 During the examination process for the Core Strategy, the need to boost rural land supply and consider allocating additional small, deliverable housing sites across the urban area was raised by the Inspector as a mechanism to provide contingency and flexibility to existing housing supply. To achieve this aim, the Council is to prepare a Site Allocations Plan (SAP) which will allocate sufficient deliverable housing sites to ensure a deliverable five-year land supply is maintained across the Borough.

1.2 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) must be carried out for all local plans⁽¹⁾, like the Site Allocations Plan. The purpose of a SA is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are taken into account in the production of the Plan and to demonstrate the consideration given to the Plan's environmental, social and economic effects.

1.3 This Scoping Report is a consultation document. Its purpose is to seek comments on the scope and level of detail of the SA of the Site Allocations Plan. Through this document, the Council is seeking to establish if it has all the information and data it needs to ensure sustainability principles are central to the production of the Site Allocations Plan and that the SA framework is robust enough to support the Plan through future public consultation and examination.

1.4 The Sustainability Appraisal will also incorporate the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and reference throughout this document to Sustainability Appraisal should be taken to include SEA.

Consultation arrangements

1.5 As part of the preparation of this report, comments have been sought internally from staff with economic, environmental and social expertise to ensure local issues have been correctly identified and addressed.

1.6 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations⁽²⁾ specify that the three designated authorities with 'environmental responsibility' be given five weeks to formally comment on the content of this report. These authorities are:

- The Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England.

1.7 The Council has also considered which other relevant bodies with environmental, social and economic responsibilities may also wish to comment on the report. As a result, this SA Scoping Report will also be sent to the following bodies:

- Neighbouring Authorities and those within the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP): Aylesbury Vale District Council, Buckinghamshire County Council, Cherwell District Council, South Northamptonshire District Council, Northampton Borough Council, Borough Council of Wellingborough, Kettering Borough Council, Corby Borough Council, Daventry District Council, Northamptonshire County Council, Central Bedfordshire Council, Bedford Borough Council, Luton Borough Council.
- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre
- Homes and Communities Agency.

1.8 This report is also published on the Council's planning policy web-page (<http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-policy>) and our 'Objective' consultation portal (<http://miltonkeynes-consult.objective.co.uk>) for the public to view and comment on if they wish.

1 Under the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012, any document that allocates sites for a particular use is classified as a 'Local Plan'. The Site Allocations Plan will be a 'Local Plan' in this respect, but should not be confused with Plan:MK, which is being prepared to replace the Milton Keynes Local Plan 2005.

2 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made>

1.9 Throughout this document specific questions have been set to prompt responses on the key issues that the Council is seeking clarification on. A full list of these questions and contact details for sending comments to us can be seen in Section 6 'Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA'.

Background to Sustainability

1.10 There are many definitions of sustainable development. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, March 2012) includes the definition from the United Nations General Assembly: "*meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*".

1.11 The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development: 'Securing the Future' (2005) includes five guiding principles which will need to be respected if a policy is going to be sustainable:

- *Living within environmental limits*: ensure that natural resources needed for life are left unimpaired for future generations.
- *Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society*: meeting the needs of all sections of the community, with equal opportunities and social cohesion.
- *Achieving a sustainable economy*: build an economy that provides prosperity for all and in which environmental costs are paid for by those who impose them.
- *Promoting good governance*: promote participation and engage with all levels of society.
- *Using sound science responsibly*: take into account sound evidence and public attitudes/values in policy development.

1.12 In developing any plans, policies and programmes, authorities need to ensure that these principles are being addressed.

The requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

1.13 The appraisal combines two processes.

1.14 Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA is the process for assessing the environmental impact of plans, programmes and policies to satisfy EU directive 2001/42/EC. The SEA regulations detail specific procedural and content requirements, including setting out statutory consultees. Article 1 of the EU directive highlights the objective of the process as being:

'...to provide for a high level of protection for the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adaptation of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.'

1.15 Sustainability Appraisal - SA is a process required under the Planning Regulations to ensure plans and policies promote social, environmental and economic objectives. It provides an opportunity to adapt plans to incorporate a more sustainable approach.

1 . Introduction

1.16 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act states that:

'the person (or body) preparing the plan must exercise the function with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development' (Section 39(2)).

'The Local Planning Authority must also:

- *Carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document*
- *Prepare a short report on the findings of the appraisal' (Section 19(5))*

1.17 The requirements of both processes can be run concurrently under advice laid out by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM - now replaced by the Department for Communities and Local Government, DCLG) in its guidance paper of November 2005, 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks'. From this point, where reference is made to the Sustainability Appraisal or SA in this document, this includes the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations.

The SA process

1.18 This list below sets out the five stages of the SA as outlined in the ODPM guidance. This Scoping Report essentially reports on how the steps in Stage A of the process have been carried out. It is a mechanism by which comments can be sought, highlighting any areas of concern or additional matters that need to be addressed.

1.19 Stages B, C and D will be undertaken alongside the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan, and are used to improve the sustainability of options and policies as part of an iterative process.

Stage A - Setting the context and (sustainability) objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

Stage B - Developing and refining the options and assessing effects

Stage C - Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage D - Consulting on the Preferred Options of the Plan and the SA Report

Stage E - Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan

The purpose and stages of the Scoping Report

1.20 This Scoping Report covers the requirements of Stage A of the SA process. The ODPM guidance suggests that there are five sub-stages within this:

A1 - Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

A2 - Collect baseline information

A3 - Identify sustainability issues and problems

A4 - Develop the SA framework

A5 - Consulting on the scope of the SA

1.21 This Scoping Report is the first stage in undertaking a SA of the Site Allocations Plan. It enables the context within which the assessment of potential housing development sites will be set, by documenting the requirements of other plans, policies and programmes that will influence the production of the Plan.

1.22 It also begins the process of setting the baseline position from which the effects of implementing the strategy can be monitored. The collection of social, environmental and economic data also enables sustainability issues that are facing the Borough to be identified so they can be picked up in the plan-making process to ensure the most sustainable plan possible.

1.23 The Scoping Report also establishes the framework against which the sustainability effects of the Site Allocations Plan can be described, analysed and compared, which is key to the SA process. The Scoping Report looks to establish whether the proposed framework is robust enough to ensure that sustainability principles are integral to the Plan from the outset.

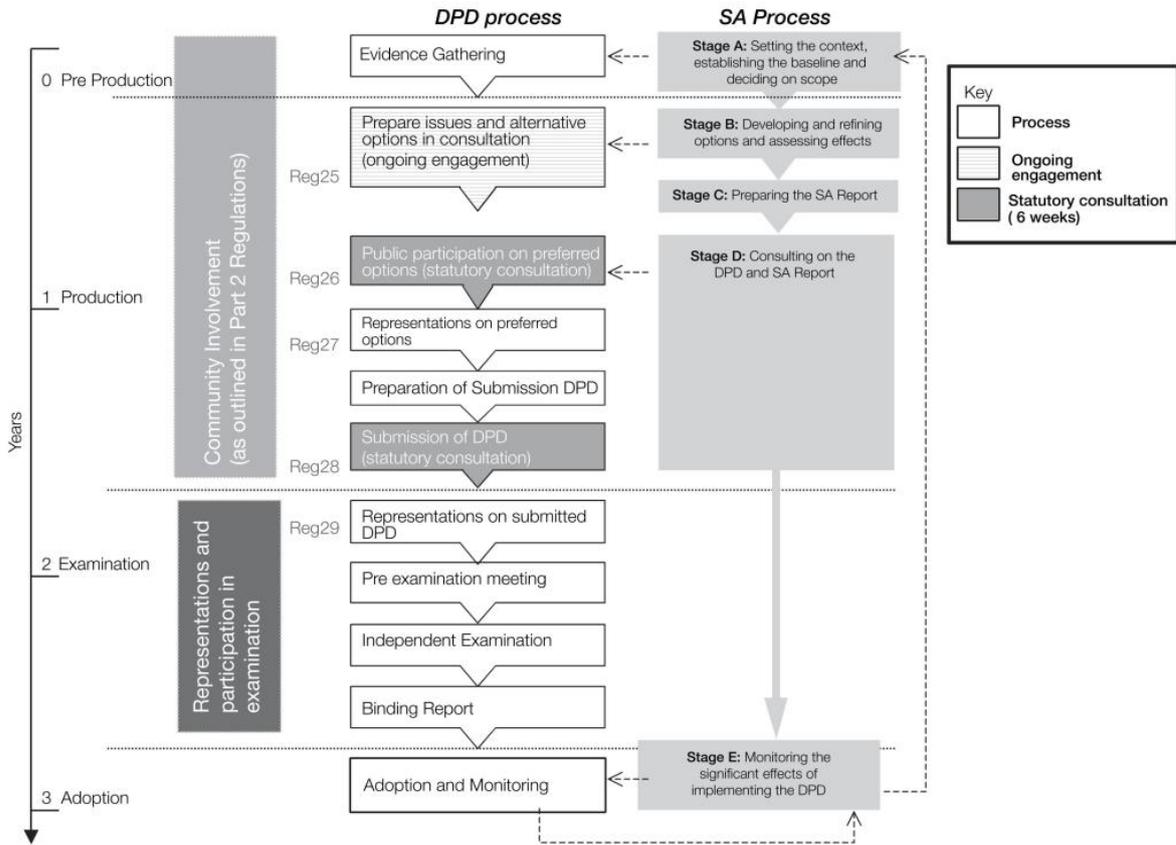
Interaction between the Sustainability Appraisal and the Site Allocations Plan

1.24 The purpose of the Site Allocations Plan is to allocate sufficient deliverable sites to ensure a five year land supply is maintained across the Borough. The preparation of the Plan will involve several stages of public and stakeholder engagement, a comprehensive call-for-sites, assessment and analysis of potential housing sites, development of a preferred option of selected sites, report preparation, submission of the final document, independent examination, adoption and ongoing monitoring. The Sustainability Appraisal process is designed to run alongside and inform the production of the Plan rather than be a standalone process. The findings from this Scoping Report will help inform the assessment of sites and the overall approach of the Site Allocations Plan, and subsequent stages of the SA will help to ensure that all sites and proposals in the DPD have shown consideration of sustainability issues.

1.25 Figure 1 'Interaction between the Site Allocations DPD and the SA process', taken from the ODPM guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents', shows how the Plan-making and SA process interact. Note: the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012 has changed the Regulation numbers for the DPD process, but the general principles and stages remain valid.

1 . Introduction

Figure 1 Interaction between the Site Allocations DPD and the SA process



1.26 The SA process will be integral to comparing the relative sustainability of sites and informing the policies of the plan to make sure they are as sustainable as possible. The process will also be key to informing the most sustainable strategy for the dispersal of sites across the Borough, which will be a key consideration alongside the assessment of individual sites.

2 Task A1: Identifying relevant PPPs and Sustainability Objectives

Introduction

2.1 The first stage of the scoping process is to review existing plans, policies, programmes (PPPs) and other sustainability objectives to establish what the key objectives, indicators and targets are which may influence the production of the Site Allocations Plan and inform the development of the SA framework.

Methodology

2.2 The documents reviewed were based on the PPP reviews undertaken for the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal process, but updated to include any new documents published since that earlier SA work was undertaken, and tailored to remove any documents that were not considered to be specifically relevant to the Site Allocations process. Because of the site specific and local nature of the Site Allocations Plan, the PPP review has a local focus and concentrates for the most part on Milton Keynes specific policies and strategies.

2.3 The analysis of these documents helps to establish social, environmental and economic objectives that will need to be reflected in the SA Framework and also highlight any particular issues that the Site Allocations Plan will need to address.

2.4 A detailed review of the PPPs can be found in Appendix A 'Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan'. For each, there is a short summary of the key objectives and any specific indicators or targets that the PPP sets out. There is also a review of what the implications of the PPP are for the Site Allocations Plan and the SA process going forward.

2.5 The table is not exhaustive. Every effort has been made to include and assess all relevant PPPs but the table can be easily updated to add any that have been inadvertently missed out or misinterpreted. Further, as the SA process progresses, any new documents will be added and assessed.

2.6 From the PPP review, key messages have been identified which need to be considered by the SA and taken into account whilst producing the Site Allocations Plan. These have been summarised under the broad SEA topic headings, and incorporated with a discussion of contextual information for Milton Keynes, and the key sustainability issues facing the Borough in relation to the allocation of housing sites and the SEA topics (as shown in Table 4.1 'Key messages from PPP review and sustainability issues for Milton Keynes').

Question 1 - Have all the policies, plans, programmes and sustainable development objectives that are relevant to the production of the Site Allocations Plan been considered? Or are there other documents that should be added to those outlined in Appendix A 'Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan'?

3 . Task A2: Collecting baseline information

3 Task A2: Collecting baseline information

Introduction

3.1 The basic aim of Task A2 is to collate data on the present state of Milton Keynes to enable any trends to be established, any particular sustainability issues pinpointed and methods of monitoring the effects of the Plan established. It fulfils the requirement of the SEA Directive for:

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan' Annex I(b).

3.2 The requirements for baseline data are that it should be relevant to social, economic or environmental issues, be sensitive to potential change and ideally be detailed enough to enable trends to be identified and the effects of the plan to be monitored in the future. The collection of baseline data outside of the Borough on a national and regional scale also helps by providing a comparison as to how local issues fit within the wider context.

Methodology

3.3 Data for the baseline has been sought for indicators used previously in the Core Strategy, which was based primarily on the list provided in the ODPM guidance. The sources of data include our own annual monitoring, the Milton Keynes Intelligence Observatory (MKi), Census data, and national Government and agency websites. The source of each piece of data is recorded in the baseline table (see Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan'). Within Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan', the relevant SEA topic is also shown, to highlight how the baseline data covers the requirements of the SEA Directive.

3.4 In selecting data for the baseline, consideration has been given to a number of criteria that determine how 'useful' it is for the SA process and the Site Allocations Plan. These criteria included making sure data was current; covered the correct geographical area; was reviewed or updated on a regular basis; and would be understandable to a wide audience. Data has not been included for topics that have no relation to the Site Allocations Plan, or which the Plan would have no impact on. For example, the ethnicity of the population, or the number of conservation areas. It was not always possible to find data that fulfilled each of these criteria. Further, it is recognised that consultation on this Scoping Report may enable additional information to be suggested.

3.5 Some contextual information is also summarised as part of Table 4.1 'Key messages from PPP review and sustainability issues for Milton Keynes', with the full baseline document in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan'. The background information in Section 1 'Introduction' and the summary in the key messages table helps to set the scene for the Site Allocations Plan, outlining the key social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area in relation to the SEA, and other relevant, topics.

Question 2 - Is the data collected in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan', to the best of your knowledge, factually correct?

Question 3 - Do you agree that the data collected in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan' is relevant and suitable for the Site Allocations Plan?

Question 4 - Do you know of, or have, any additional data that you think should be added to the list already collected?

4 Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

Introduction

4.1 The need to identify key sustainability issues in the Borough emerges from a requirement of the SEA Directive, which states:

*'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan...Including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79*409*EEC and 92/43/EEC' (annex I(d))*

4.2 Identifying these issues means that the Site Allocations Plan, within reason given its scope and objectives, can address these issues and make a positive contribution to improving and enhancing the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the Borough.

Methodology

4.3 A number of sources have been used to identify the sustainability issues in Milton Keynes. These are:

- Analysis of the collected baseline data
- Issues identified in the earlier review of plans, programmes, policies and sustainability objectives
- Existing knowledge of Council Officers.

4.4 The review includes relevant positive and negative issues relating to social, economic and environmental characteristics from across the Borough. The process is iterative and will continue to evolve as and when more baseline information is sourced and/or stakeholders influence the process. Where appropriate, suggestions have been made to general ways that the issues could be addressed or considered through the Plan-making process.

Review of Milton Keynes' sustainability issues

4.5 The sustainability issues have been incorporated into Table 4.1 'Key messages from PPP review and sustainability issues for Milton Keynes', with the key messages from the PPP review, the baseline context for MK and a brief indication of the implications for the Site Allocations Plan.

Question 5 - Do you agree that the issues identified in Table 4.1 'Key messages from PPP review and sustainability issues for Milton Keynes' are the main sustainability issues in Milton Keynes relevant to the Site Allocations Plan?

Question 6 - Are there any other sustainability issues that you believe should be added?

4. Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

Table 4.1 Key messages from PPP review and sustainability issues for Milton Keynes

SEA Topic	Key messages from PPP review	Sustainability issues for MK, and relevant contextual information	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan
Air quality and noise	Air quality targets at European and national level need to be met. The impact of noise on and from new development should be considered.	<p>Milton Keynes has set objectives for air quality, and in 2011/12 all of these objectives were met in monitoring locations across the Borough with the exception of the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Olney.</p> <p>The growth of the city could potentially see an increase in 'noise hotspots' as DEFRA guidance suggests that these are often associated with main road networks and isolated noise generators, such as railways lines, both of which could increase as a result of growth.</p>	<p>The consideration of any potential sites in the Olney area should take into account the Olney AQMA Action Plan.</p> <p>The impact on tranquillity and noise hotspots should be considered when assessing potential development sites.</p>
Climatic factors	Climate change is an internationally recognised issue. Measures should be taken to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from new development and associated infrastructure.	Local Plan Policy D4 sets out the sustainable construction standards that new development should meet. This includes seeking to minimise the carbon dioxide emissions from new development. Local Plan Policy D4 applies to all residential developments over five dwellings, and so it is expected that all sites allocated through the Plan will be expected to meet these standards, in order to address climate change.	The Site Allocations Plan should have regard to climate change when considering potential sites. The Sustainability Appraisal should contain objectives for reducing emissions and coping with the effects of climate change. Assessments of potential sites should also take account of accessibility by sustainable forms of transport.
Population and human health	The quality of life of both existing communities and the future residents of new development areas should be maintained, and where possible enhanced. The Council has a duty to maintain a supply of deliverable housing development sites and should meet housing need through the identification of sites to deliver both market and affordable housing. The impact on the population in general and human health should be considered when assessing the potential of residential development sites.	<p>The 2011 Census data puts the population of Milton Keynes Borough at 248,800, with projections for 2021 of 284,800.</p> <p>The population of MK is getting older, but remains young relative to the South East and England. The proportion of people from black and minority ethnic groups has increased from 13.2% in 2001 to 26% in 2011. Life expectancy in MK is lower than in the South East and England. There are seven lower super output areas in MK that are in the 10% most deprived in England. Significant health inequalities persist between the more affluent and more deprived areas.</p> <p>In relation to housing growth, net completions for 2012/13 were slightly below the previous year at 1,302 units. Affordable housing completions made up 23% of total completions, which was below the level of 2011/12 (30%).</p>	To address housing need and population growth, the Site Allocations Plan has a role in ensuring an adequate supply of housing sites to maintain a deliverable five year land supply situation. A 5.88 year supply of deliverable and developable land exists (2011-12 Annual Monitoring Report), however this should be strengthened and secured through the Site Allocations Plan.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora, and soil	Development that would impact on sites of international or national importance should be avoided. Similarly,	The lack of nationally or internationally designated sites in Milton Keynes means that our local designations are often considered to be more important and should be given	Policies in the Site Allocations Plan will need to consider how to avoid damage to important local nature conservation sites and protected

4 . Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

SEA Topic	Key messages from PPP review	Sustainability issues for MK, and relevant contextual information	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan
	development on sites identified of county or local importance, Biodiversity Action Plan or ecologically important habitats or sites with populations of protected or notable species should also be avoided. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity through habitat creation should be maximised, if this could be delivered alongside residential development proposals.	significant consideration in the assessment of sites. Care should be taken to avoid potential negative effects from residential development in relation to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss and fragmentation Changes in patterns of human activity and associated disturbance to habitats Creation of barriers or other obstacles affecting the movement of animal Changes in air or water quality, light emissions, noise, vibration or dust deposition that could affect habitats Changes in habitat management or soil conditions Changes in numbers of predators or prey. 	species, and seek mitigation where damage is unavoidable. Mitigation should be pro-active through site selection, timing and consideration of alternatives, and should therefore be integral to the assessment of potential development sites. Similarly, policies should aim to conserve important biodiversity resources and the best agricultural land. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity and to create new habitats alongside residential development schemes should be encouraged.
Cultural heritage	Designated, and where possible, non-designated heritage assets (sites, monuments, buildings and landscapes of historic, cultural or archaeological importance) should be protected. Opportunities for enhancement should be maximised.	Residential development, through ground preparation works for example, can lead to the discovery and destruction of artefacts and sites of cultural and archaeological heritage. Once built, new development could impact on heritage assets in relation to their long-term setting and character. Milton Keynes has 27 conservation areas, more than 1,100 listed buildings, 49 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and more than 600 Heritage Interest Areas. The impact on the Area of Attractive Landscape should also be considered.	The impact on heritage assets should be considered when assessing potential development sites. The Site Allocations Plan should follow national policy objectives for the effective protection of the historic environment and archaeological assets through the site selection process.
Landscape and townscape	Measures should be taken to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.	Impacts on the landscape arise where a development causes a change in the physical character of a local area or change how it is experienced. For Milton Keynes, the majority of the rural area is covered by the Open Countryside designation, and a significant part also falls within the Area of Attractive Landscape and as such, particular attention must be paid to the effect that any development in this area might have. The character of existing urban areas must also be considered.	Site selection will need to carefully consider the impact of new development on the AAL and Open Countryside, and other important landscape features as identified in the Landscape Character Assessment, ensuring impact on landscape character is a consideration in the site assessment criteria.
Water and flooding	The risk of flooding should be managed and reduced through new development. Any adverse effects on water resources and quality should be minimised as part of new development, through effective site design, taking into account, for example, run-off and the need	Current classification of water bodies in Milton Keynes shows that of those assessed, 21% have a good overall status, 7% have a poor overall status and 72% have moderate overall status. However, as all of these water bodies are either 'artificial' or 'heavily modified', it is recognised that it may not be possible to get near a natural condition. Nonetheless, all those assessed as either	The impact of potential development sites on water quality and flood risk should be a consideration when assessing the potential of new residential development sites.

4 . Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

SEA Topic	Key messages from PPP review	Sustainability issues for MK, and relevant contextual information	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan
	to minimise water consumption. The quality of surface, groundwater and drinking water must be protected and improved where possible.	moderate or poor status did meet the Environment Agency's 'good ecological potential' status.	
Energy and resource efficiency, and Material Assets	Making the best use of resources is a key part of national and international policy. The use of finite resources should be minimised where possible and the use of alternative sources encouraged. Energy efficiency within developments should be encouraged as part of this resource efficiency.	MK Local Plan Policy D4 requires that CO ₂ emissions from developments over five dwellings should be reduced by 10% through the use of low or zero carbon technologies, and that new developments meet high standards in relation to energy efficiency, water, materials and waste. It also requires the use of reused or recycled building materials, and inclusion of waste reduction and recycling measures.	It is likely that all of the sites identified through the Site Allocations Plan will fall within the threshold to comply with Policy D4, and therefore the need to address energy and resource efficiency will be integral to any proposals coming forward on these allocated sites.
Transport	Plans should provide opportunities to use sustainable transport modes for the movement of people, and policies should aim for a balance of land uses within an area so people can minimise journey lengths.	In Milton Keynes, there is a higher than average car-ownership with only 19% of households not having access to car, compared with 27% nationally. However, in some parts of the Borough, such as Netherfield, Beanhill and Coffee Hall, levels of car ownership are much lower and the quality of the bus service is critical to economic and social inclusion as well as quality of life. Access to quality public transport services is also an issue for households with only one car. Older people are more likely to live in rural areas and since car ownership is often lower among older people, the need to ensure new rural developments are well-served by public transport may be more of an issue.	The location and accessibility of proposed development sites must be a key consideration in the site assessment process, to encourage sustainable travel patterns. As part of this, new residential development should be close to public transport routes, and allow people easy access to day-to-day facilities.
Social	Development should contribute towards creating a healthy, safe and secure environment.	The concerns and interests of communities should be considered as part of the decision-making process for allocating sites, and the impact on existing communities must be minimised. The 2011/12 Citizens Survey showed that 85.9% of people are satisfied with their local area as a place to live, which was an improvement on the previous year (80.9%). The total number of crimes fell from 24,878 in 2010/11 to 21,553 in 2011/12.	Through the process of allocating sites in the Plan, the impact on all communities should be considered. Community involvement in decision making should be undertaken.
Economy and employment	Securing economic growth is a key Government aim to be delivered through the planning process. Residential	In December 2012, the unemployment rate was 3.1% in Milton Keynes, higher than the South East average of 2.4%.	The allocation of sites in the Plan should consider issues around employment, most importantly access to employment

4 . Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

SEA Topic	Key messages from PPP review	Sustainability issues for MK, and relevant contextual information	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan
	<p>development has a role in delivering economic growth. Planning should address potential barriers to investment. This could include ensuring there are homes available of the type that would attract executives and business owners to locate in the area.</p>	<p>Residential growth provides positive economic benefits, including the creation of jobs in construction or the service sector.</p>	<p>opportunities. It may also be that some sites that are currently identified for employment use are re-designated through the Site Allocations Plan to be used for residential development, if they are considered to no longer be suitable or necessary for employment use. The Plan should also ensure that sites suitable for the development of executive-type homes are delivered.</p>

5 . Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

5 Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

Introduction

5.1 The purpose of the SA Framework is to provide a structure by which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. Preparation of the framework involves the production of a series of sustainability objectives (Table 5.1 'Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic'), against which the relative sustainability of alternative options for strategies and sites can be considered, and a series of identified indicators (Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan'), which can be used to monitor the success of the Site Allocations Plan.

5.2 Task A4 also involves analysing the potential internal compatibility of the draft sustainability objectives, identifying any potential areas of conflict or consensus (Table 5.2 'Sustainability objectives - internal compatibility matrix'). Finding any potential conflicts at this stage is particularly important to enable the potentially damaging effects of pursuing a sustainability objective to be assessed and also to consider possible ways to mitigate against or overcome these problems.

Methodology

5.3 As the Site Allocations Plan is being prepared to support and deliver the Core Strategy, it was decided to use the sustainability objectives originally developed to appraise the Core Strategy as a starting point for developing the SA Framework for this Plan. Some Core Strategy SA Objectives have been removed as they are not relevant to the Site Allocations Plan, and others added or amended to ensure the SA Framework provides a useful tool for appraising sites and policy approaches as the Plan is developed. The draft sustainability objectives fit with the broad SEA topics and include social, environmental and economic considerations.

5.4 When developing policy options and considering possible development sites, these sustainability objectives will be an integral tool to enable comparisons to be made and to ensure the sustainability of options is maximised. The SA Framework provides, in effect, the appraisal mechanism for assessing the strategic, high-level sustainability of development sites and their distribution, whereas the more detailed site assessments that will be carried out as part of the Plan preparation process will consider the finer detail of the suitability of those sites. These two tiers of appraisal will work together to assess the sustainability of sites, and both will be taken into consideration through the Plan preparation process.

5.5 In line with the ODPM guidance, 13 draft sustainability objectives have been included to keep to a manageable number. They have been developed to be appropriate to the nature of the Site Allocations Plan that they will be used to appraise.

Outcomes

5.6 Table 5.1 'Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic' sets out the 13 draft Sustainability Objectives that have been developed. The table also includes a series of illustrative sub-objectives, phrased as questions, that will be considered in order to assess the plan and elements within it against the SA Framework. These sub-objectives may be supplemented or amended in the future to ensure the the Sustainability Framework can be used most effectively.

5 . Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

Table 5.1 Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic

Ref	Draft SA Objective	Illustrative Sub-Objectives Will the Site Allocations Plan...	(SEA) Topic
Social			
SA1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in an affordable, sustainably constructed, decent home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate housing completions to meet community needs? • Help provide a supply of affordable homes to meet identified needs? • Provide sustainably constructed homes? • Promote improvements in the availability and quality of the local housing stock? • Promote an appropriate mix and balance of housing types and tenures across the city and at neighbourhood level? 	Population Material Assets Social
SA2	Reduce crime, poverty, social exclusion and inequalities in health, closing the gap between Milton Keynes' most deprived areas and the average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address issues of deprivation and benefit the most deprived communities in Milton Keynes? • Help to overcome social exclusion and promote integrated communities? • Support the development of cohesive new communities? • Help to reduce crime levels and reduce the fear of crime? • Improve the health of the Borough's population by increasing the opportunity for healthy pursuits and promote healthy lifestyles? • Ensure access to adequate, accessible healthcare and education facilities? 	Population Human Health Material Assets Social Economy and Employment
SA3	Improve availability and accessibility of key services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the viability of existing services and facilities? • Provide opportunities to deliver new services and facilities? • Avoid adding further pressure to services that are already operating at capacity? • <i>Services and facilities to include education, employment, recreation and play, health, community services, cultural or leisure facilities and open space</i> 	Human Health Population
Environmental			
SA4	Make efficient use of land, increasing the use of brownfield sites and encouraging urban renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use previously developed land? • Minimise the development of open countryside? • Support the regeneration of older towns or more deprived areas? • Bring redundant sites into active use? • Re-use empty properties or underused sites? • Protect productive Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land? 	Landscape Biodiversity Flora and Fauna Soil Energy and resource efficiency Material Assets

5 . Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

Ref	Draft SA Objective	Illustrative Sub-Objectives Will the Site Allocations Plan...	(SEA) Topic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop land with the least environmental/amenity value? Support the efficient use of space? 	
SA5	Continue to maintain and improve local air quality and limit noise, soil and light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that communities are not exposed to greater levels of noise? Minimise light pollution? Reduce exposure to harmful emissions in the air? Reduce pollution from traffic? Support specific actions in the designated AQMA? 	Air Soil Human Health
SA6	Encourage the use of more sustainable modes of travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the role of public transport? Locate development so as to reduce the need to own/travel by car? Provide opportunities and infrastructure that make the use of walking, cycling and public transport more attractive? Minimise the need to travel? Reduce the reliance on, and the consumption of, finite fossil fuels and emissions from transport? 	Human Health Climatic Factors Transport Social
SA7	Conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity and landscape character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the species and habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan? Prevent habitat fragmentation and increase connectivity through habitat corridors? Promote biodiversity and create new habitats? Maintain a high quality visual environment, and promote reinforcement of landscape character? Avoid adverse impacts upon the landscape resulting from new development? 	Landscape and Townscape Quality Biodiversity Flora and Fauna
SA8	Conserve and enhance the Borough's heritage and cultural assets, and the character of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve, enhance and revitalise the character of towns and villages? Conserve and enhance the Borough's conservation areas, listed buildings and other designated and non-designated heritage assets, and their settings? 	Material Assets Cultural Heritage Landscape and Townscape Quality
SA9	Maintain and improve the Borough's water quality and reduce the risk of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to prevent pollution of local water courses? Ensure there is sufficient water supply and sewage facilities in the Borough? Limit the prospect of residents or key infrastructure being exposed to flooding? Avoid development in areas at risk from flooding? Maintain water quality? Ensure water consumption and water sources can accommodate future development? 	Water and Flooding Material Assets Energy and resource efficiency

5 . Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

Ref	Draft SA Objective	Illustrative Sub-Objectives Will the Site Allocations Plan...	(SEA) Topic
SA10	Encourage the efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources, throughout the life of the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver the sustainable management of waste? • Support the generation of energy from renewable sources? • Encourage decentralised energy generation or use of Combined Heat and Power? • Ensure resilience to climate change through good design and layout of new development? • Reduce water and energy use through efficiency measures? 	Material Assets Climatic Factors Energy and resource efficiency
Economic			
SA11	Ensure good access to employment opportunities to allow all residents to benefit from economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow people to be able to easily access employment opportunities? • Secure local employment opportunities and reduce out-commuting? • Encourage diversity and equality of employment opportunities? • Encourage provision of jobs accessible to residents? 	Population Social Economy and Employment
SA12	Sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic diversification? • Avoid damaging the viability of future employment development? • Deliver a range of residential development which is attractive to employers looking to relocate or start businesses locally? • Retain employment land allocations that are still needed to ensure the future economic growth of the Borough? • Maintain and enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors? • Support the delivery of the economic vision for Milton Keynes and the wider area? • Enhance Milton Keynes' attractiveness as a business location? • Promote the Borough as 'open for business'? 	Population Social Economy and Employment
SA13	Create vibrant communities, and improve the vitality and viability of town, local and district centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote viable retail and services? • Support the revitalisation of existing town, local and district centres? • Provide new facilities to meet the requirements of the population? • Support the development of cohesive communities? • Help integrate new communities and encourage active involvement and participation in community activities? 	Population Cultural heritage Social

5 . Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

5.7 An internal compatibility matrix has been prepared to highlight where objectives are compatible, and where potential areas of conflict may occur. Identifying these conflicts now enables decisions to be made on the Site Allocations Plan to be fully informed of the sustainability implications that could occur. It also provides an early opportunity for mitigation or alternatives to be considered.

Table 5.2 Sustainability objectives - internal compatibility matrix

	SA13	SA12	SA11	SA10	SA9	SA8	SA7	SA6	SA5	SA4	SA3	SA2	SA1
SA1	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	
SA2	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+		
SA3	+	+	+					+		+			
SA4	+	?		+	?	?	?	+	?				
SA5	?						+	+					
SA6	+	+	+										
SA7				+	+	+							
SA8	+	+		-									
SA9				+									
SA10													
SA11	+	+											
SA12	+												
SA13													

+	Areas of compatibility
?	Areas of uncertainty
-	Areas of potential conflict
	No direct interaction

Discussion of areas of conflict between sustainability objectives

5.8 Table 5.2 'Sustainability objectives - internal compatibility matrix' demonstrates that the sustainability objectives are generally compatible. A significant number have a positive relationship, with potential for one objective to assist with the delivery of another. For example, Objective SA6 (Encourage the use of more sustainable modes of travel) has a positive compatibility with Objective SA11 (Ensure good access to employment opportunities to allow all residents to benefit from economic growth).

5.9 Some objectives do not have any direct interaction, and can be delivered independently of one another.

5.10 There are several cases where the link between objectives is more uncertain. In these cases, interaction could have both positive or negative consequences. Examples of this include the interaction between Objective SA1 (Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in an affordable, sustainably constructed, decent home) and Objectives SA7, SA8 and SA9 (which relate to conservation of biodiversity, heritage and cultural assets, and water quality and flooding), where the relationship would be dependent on the location and detail of any development site or proposal.

5.11 Similarly, the link between Objective SA4 (Make efficient use of land, increasing the use of brownfield sites and encouraging urban renaissance) and Objective SA12 (Sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the Borough) is also uncertain. For example, there may be circumstances where the Site Allocations Plan allocates sites currently in employment use for housing development, which could impact on the economic growth and competitiveness of Milton Keynes. This demonstrates that there is a need to ensure that the impact of re-allocating such sites is given proper consideration through the site assessment and selection process.

5.12 Only one area of potential conflict was identified, between Objective SA8 (Conserve and enhance the Borough's heritage and cultural assets, and the character of the built environment) and Objective SA10 (Encourage the efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources, throughout the life of the development). It was felt that there was potential for these two objectives to be in conflict in circumstances where new development takes place within a conservation area or in the setting of a listed building where some sustainable materials or methods of construction may not be considered appropriate. Again, such circumstances will need to be fully considered through the site assessment to ensure that the impact on the historic environment is taken into account.

Question 7 - Do you agree that the SA objectives and sub-objectives outlined in Table 5.1 'Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic' are appropriate for the Site Allocations Plan?

Question 8 - Will the indicators and data identified in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan' provide an effective framework for monitoring the performance of the Plan against the SA Objectives in Table 5.1 'Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic'?

Question 9 - Do you have any other data, comments or suggestions that you think may be useful to inform the Sustainability Appraisal?

6 . Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

6 Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

6.1 Throughout this document, a series of questions have been included to guide respondents to the consultation on the SA Scoping Report. These questions are repeated below. Anyone wishing to comment on the Site Allocations Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report should respond to the Council before **Friday 20 September 2013** using the contact details set out below.

If possible, we would prefer you to respond to the consultation **online** through our Objective consultation portal, at <http://miltonkeynes-consult.objective.co.uk>.

Alternatively, you can **email** your response to us at development.plans@milton-keynes.gov.uk

Or send it by **post** to

Development Plans Team
Milton Keynes Council
1 Saxon Gate East
Milton Keynes
MK9 3EJ

List of Questions

1. Have all the policies, plans, programmes and sustainable development objectives that are relevant to the production of the Site Allocations Plan been considered? Or are there other documents that should be added to those outlined in Appendix A 'Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan'?
2. Is the data collected in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan', to the best of your knowledge, factually correct?
3. Do you agree that the data collected in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan' is relevant and suitable to the Site Allocations Plan?
4. Do you know of, or have, any additional data that you think should be added to the list already collected?
5. Do you agree that the issues identified in Table 4.1 'Key messages from PPP review and sustainability issues for Milton Keynes' are the main sustainability issues in Milton Keynes relevant to the Site Allocations Plan?
6. Are there any other sustainability issues that you believe should be added?
7. Do you agree that the SA objectives and sub-objectives outlined in Table 5.1 'Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic' are appropriate for the Site Allocations Plan?
8. Will the indicators and data identified in Appendix B 'Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan' provide an effective framework for monitoring the performance of the Plan against the SA Objectives in Table 5.1 'Draft Sustainability Objectives and SEA Topic'?
9. Do you have any other data, comments or suggestions that you think may be useful to inform the Sustainability Appraisal?

6.2 As outlined in Section 1 'Introduction', the ODPM guidance states that there are five stages of the sustainability appraisal that have to be covered. This Scoping Report covers Stage A, the stages of which are set out in Section 1 'Introduction'.

6 . Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

6.3 Table 6.1 'Remaining stages of the SA process' shows the remaining four stages of the SA process that will follow on from the consultation on this Scoping Report.

Table 6.1 Remaining stages of the SA process

Stage B - Developing and refining options and assessing effects
<p>B1 - Testing the Plan objectives against the SA framework</p> <p>B2 - Developing the Plan options</p> <p>B3 - Predicting the effects of the Plan</p> <p>B4 - Evaluating the effects of the Plan</p> <p>B5 - Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects</p> <p>B6 - Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan</p>
Stage C - Preparing the SA Report
<p>C1 - Preparing the SA report</p>
Stage D - Consultation on the preferred options of the Site Allocations Plan and the SA Report
<p>D1 - Public participation on the preferred options of the Plan and the SA report</p> <p>D2 - Appraising significant changes (plus changes resulting from representations) and possible need for further consultation</p> <p>D3 - Making decisions and providing information</p>
Stage E - Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan
<p>E1 - Finalising aims and methods for monitoring</p> <p>E2 - Responding to adverse effects</p>

6.4 The formal consultation on options for the Site Allocations Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report are due to be published for consultation in late 2013/early 2014. In line with the ODPM Guidance, it is anticipated that the Sustainability Appraisal Report will be structured as outlined in Table 6.2 'Proposed structure of the SA Report' below. The final report will set out how sustainability has been built into individual policies of the Plan and the consideration of potential development sites from the outset of the preparation process.

Table 6.2 Proposed structure of the SA Report

Structure of Report	Information to be included
Comments making up the environmental report	Table sign-posting the components of the SA report which make up the Environmental Report for the purpose of the SEA Directive
1 - Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-technical summary • Statement of the likely significant effects of the Plan • Statement of the difference the process has made • How to comment on the report
2 - Appraisal methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach adopted to the SA • When the SA was carried out • Who carried out the SA • Who was consulted, when and how

6 . Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

Structure of Report	Information to be included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment • How the SA process relates to the assessment of individual sites as part of the Site Allocations Plan process
3 - Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of the SA and SA Report • Plan objectives and outline of contents • Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4 - Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to other strategies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives • Description of the social, environment and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline • Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified • Limitations of the information, assumptions made, etc. • The SA framework including objectives, targets and indicators
5 - Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main strategic options considered and how they were identified • Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options • How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options/proposed site allocations • Other options considered and why these were rejected • Any proposed mitigation methods
6 - Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies/proposed site allocations • How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing policies and proposals, and selecting proposed sites • Proposed mitigation methods • Uncertainties and risks
7 - Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc), including further work needed (e.g. Design or Development Frameworks for individual sites) • Proposals for monitoring

Appendix A Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Table A.1 International

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations DPD	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Paris Agreement 2015	The Paris Agreement is a bridge between today's policies and climate-neutrality before the end of the century. The agreement recognises the role of cities and sub-national authorities in addressing climate change.	Site Allocations Plan should consider mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	The need to help deliver reduction in CO2 emissions should be reflected in the SA Framework, for the Site Allocations Plan
Mainstreaming sustainable development into EU policies: 2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development ⁽³⁾	<p>The EU strategy looks to concentrate on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing to a rapid shift to a low-carbon and low-input economy, based on energy and resource-efficient technologies and sustainable transport and shifts towards sustainable consumption behaviour; Intensifying environmental efforts for the protection of biodiversity, water and other natural resources. Promoting social inclusion. Strengthening the international dimension of sustainable development <p>EU Strategy for Sustainable Development has a central role in promoting the overall objective of sustainable development, but the monitoring and delivering is through individual policies from Member States</p>	Site Allocations Plan should help deliver the aims of sustainable development	The need to help deliver sustainable development should be reflected in the SA Framework, for the Site Allocations Plan to be appraised against
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) ⁽⁴⁾	<p>Three fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a polycentric and balanced urban system and the strengthening of the relationship between urban and rural areas The promotion of integrated transport and communications which support integration and the polycentric development of the European Union territory The development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage contributing both to the preservation and deepening of regional identities and the maintenance of natural and cultural diversity of the region 	Site Allocations Plan should seek sustainable development that balances urban and rural areas, to promote integrated transport and communications, and to protect and enhance natural and	Ensure that the requirements of the ESDP are reflected in the SA framework.

3 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0400:FIN:EN:PDE>

4 http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/pdf/sum_en.pdf

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations DPD	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
European Directives, including: Pollution and Prevention Control, Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Flora and Fauna, Noise, Conservation of Wild Birds, Water Framework, Groundwater Directive, Air Quality ⁽⁵⁾	The European Directives set out provisions that have to be implemented nationally by the EU Member States. Each of the Directives have individual provisions which are transposed into practice via national law and policy, which are covered in the remainder of this PPP review	<p>cultural heritage assets, as well as landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Direct: plan proposals in the Site Allocations Plan should not conflict with the Directives</p> <p>Indirect: The objectives of the EU Directives are transposed into practice via national law and policy, and the Site Allocations Plan should have regard to these to ensure the provisions of the Directive are met.</p>	Ensure the requirements of the Directives are reflected in the SA framework
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (2011) ⁽⁶⁾	<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy has headline target of 'Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.'</p> <p>This will be delivered through targets relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conserving and restoring nature ● Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services ● Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries ● Combating invasive alien species ● Addressing the global biodiversity crisis ● Contributions from other environmental policies and initiatives. 	<p>The Site Allocations Plan should endeavour to support the delivery of the 2020 target to halt the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services</p>	Ensure the requirements of the EU Biodiversity Strategy are reflected in the SA framework

5 <http://new.eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

6 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7I11.pdf

Table A.2 National

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) ⁽⁷⁾	<p>Simplified national planning policy framework (NPPF) to replace previous planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment. Core principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth ● Presumption in favour of sustainable development ● Secure high quality design standards ● Take account of the roles and character of different areas ● Support transition to a low carbon future ● Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution ● Prioritising the use of previously developed land ● Promote mixed use development ● Conserve heritage assets ● Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling ● Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs 	<p>The Site Allocations Plan will need to ensure it meets the requirements of the NPPF and helps provide sufficient sites to ensure we continue to meet our land supply requirements.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal needs to reflect the sustainable development aims of the NPPF, and ensure that sites and the Plan are properly appraised in the light of those aims.</p>
Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005) ⁽⁸⁾	<p>Government's policy on sustainable development sets out five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Living within environmental limits ● Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ● Achieving a sustainable economy ● Promoting good governance ● Using sound science responsibly <p>Chapter 7 of the document covers indicators to monitor the delivery of the strategy.</p>	<p>The Site Allocations Plan will need to ensure it meets the principles of sustainable development as set out in the UK strategy</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal needs to reflect the sustainable development aims of the UK strategy</p>

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011) ⁽⁹⁾	<p>Strategy aims to increase housebuilding and support communities, local authorities, landlords and developers to work together to meet housing needs. The strategy will put in place schemes to deliver four key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to deliver new homes and support aspiration ● Supporting choice and quality for tenants ● Tackling empty homes ● Better quality homes, places and housing support. 	Chapter 2 of the Strategy is most relevant for the Site Allocations Plan, including support for locally planned large scale development. The Plan should consider how it can help deliver the aims of the Strategy.	The Sustainability Appraisal needs to reflect the aims of the housing strategy

9 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7532/2033676.pdf

Table A.3 Regional/Sub-Regional

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership, Business Plan (2014/15) ⁽¹⁰⁾	The Plan focuses on eight specific objectives, linked to the SEMLEP's Strategic Economic Plan designed to improve business productivity, market productivity, market penetration, workforce skills development and infrastructure investment.	The Site Allocations Plan will need to ensure it effectively allocates housing sites to ensure a continued to deliverable five year supply of housing land, to support the housebuilding industry and its role in economic growth and development.	The Sustainability Appraisal should ensure that the economic issues and benefits of housing development to the economy are also considered alongside environmental issues.
South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership, Plan for Growth (April 2012-March 2013) ⁽¹¹⁾	<p>SEMLEP has four key aims, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attract new growth to the area ● Remove barriers to growth ● Deliver growth effectively and speedily ● Grow ourselves in a sustainable and cost effective way. <p>The Plan for Growth includes a set of outcomes that its success will be measured against. Several of these are relevant to the Site Allocations Plan as the plan will have a direct or indirect effect on their achievement, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of new homes completed in the South East Midlands ● Number of net new jobs delivered in the South East Midlands ● Growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) per head in SEMLEP relative to other LEPS. 	The Site Allocations Plan will need to ensure it effectively allocates housing sites to ensure a continued to deliverable five year supply of housing land, to support the housebuilding industry and its role in economic growth and development.	The Sustainability Appraisal should ensure that the economic issues and benefits of housing development to the economy are also considered alongside environmental issues.

10 <http://www.semlep.com/resource-hub/>11 <http://www.semlep.com/business-plan/>

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Table A.4 Local

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Milton Keynes Core Strategy (July 2013) ⁽¹²⁾	<p>The key relevant objectives from the Core Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deliver land for at least 28,000 new homes ● To promote the development of Central Milton Keynes, including up to 5,000 homes by 2026 ● Seek the protection of existing key services and facilities in sustainable rural settlements ● Reduce health inequalities, deprivation and improve housing quality and access to services in regeneration areas ● Facilitate the delivery of housing that meets the needs of all sections of the community through providing sufficient developable land for new housing ● Manage increased travel demands through promoting improvements to public transport, encouraging people to walk and cycle, extending the grid road pattern into major new development areas and utilising demand management measures ● Mitigate the Borough's impact on climate change through locating development away from areas of flood risk ● Embody Place Making and require that the layout and design of new development creates safe, healthy, sustainable built environments with easy access to open space, public transport and everyday facilities ● Protect, maintain and enhance the important environmental features, character and assets of the New Town and towns and villages. 	<p>The Core Strategy sets the strategic framework for the future development of the Borough, and the Site Allocations Plan is intended to ensure the sufficient supply of sites to meet that strategy. As the overarching strategy in the Development Plan, the Site Allocations Plan must be in general conformity with the Core Strategy</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will be based on the SA work done for the Core Strategy as the Site Allocations Plan is integral to the delivery of the overarching strategy. The SA Framework will use the relevant parts of the Core Strategy SA framework.</p>
Milton Keynes Local Plan (2005) ⁽¹³⁾	<p>The Core Strategy replaces the strategic elements of the Local Plan, however some saved policies remain extant and are relevant to the Site Allocations Plan, including those dealing with issues such as impact of development proposals on a locality; conservation and heritage; biodiversity and nature conservation; transport and accessibility; and affordable housing, density and mix. The Site Allocations Plan will also consider whether existing housing allocations from the Local Plan should be rolled forward, or if they are no longer suitable.</p>	<p>The Site Allocations Plan will need to take account of the relevant remaining Local Plan policies when considering the suitability of sites, including when assessing the continuing suitability</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal should take account of the overarching objectives of the Local Plan, although these have, for the most part, now been replaced by the Milton Keynes Core Strategy.</p>

12 http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-policy/documents/FINAL_Core_Strategy_Adopted_July_2013_low_res.pdf

13 <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-policy/displayarticle.asp?ID=61013>

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Milton Keynes Local Transport Plan 3 (2011) ⁽¹⁴⁾	<p>LTP3 consists of seven strategy strands to identify key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport - rail, bus, interchange, community transport, taxi and private hire, future modes of transport (and public transport safety and security) Cycling and walking - infrastructure and promotion (including safety and security) Smarter choices - behavioural change techniques Highway and traffic management - the fast and efficient movement of people and goods, congestion, freight, parking, air quality and road safety Technology - information provision, web-based technology, future modes of transport and alternative fuels Infrastructure management - highway, redway and other asset management Development planning - integrated planning and framework 	<p>of existing allocated housing sites.</p> <p>The Site Allocations Plan should consider how new residential development sites can contribute to achieving the aims of LTP3</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal should take account of the aims of LTP3 and the need for sustainable travel to be considered in the appraisal of sites and the overall Plan.</p>
Milton Keynes Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016 ⁽¹⁵⁾	<p>The Strategy has six main priorities for achieving its vision, under the headings of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse and competitive knowledge based economy Economic regeneration Skills and learning Business support Articulating a compelling 'MK Offer' Enabling infrastructure <p>Housebuilding is recognised in the Strategy as a key economic driver, producing and requiring jobs</p>	<p>The Site Allocations Plan has a role in ensuring the ongoing supply of housing sites and residential development, with the rate of housing completions seen as a measure of the buoyancy of the local housing market.</p> <p>The Site Allocations Plan will also have a role in delivering homes of the type that will support economic growth, for example</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal should reflect the aims of economic development, alongside social and environmental concerns.</p>

14 <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/transport/displayarticle.asp?ID=83994>

15 <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/council-business/displayarticle.asp?ID=72893>

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Milton Keynes Housing Strategy (2012) ⁽¹⁶⁾	<p>The Housing Strategy has three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To increase the supply of housing ● To tackle housing conditions ● To improve access to and affordability of housing. 	<p>executive homes to attract senior managers/directors to the area.</p> <p>The Site Allocations Plan has an important role to play in enabling the delivery of the Housing Strategy, by ensuring there is a supply of deliverable residential sites to help increase supply of housing. In particular, the size of housing sites allocated in the Plan will have an impact on the delivery of affordable housing, due to the 15 unit threshold.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal should consider how effectively sites and the overall plan can help deliver the aims of the housing strategy, while ensuring sustainability concerns are addressed</p>
Milton Keynes Neighbourhood Regeneration Strategy ⁽¹⁷⁾	<p>The overall aim of the Neighbourhood Regeneration Strategy is to 'close the gap between the most and least affluent neighbourhoods by improving the conditions and life chances of the most deprived'. The strategy is also based on five key principles of strategic fit, subsidiarity, sustainability, co-operation and empowerment.</p>	<p>The Site Allocations Plan has a particular role in the delivery of the strategic fit and sustainability principles. The Plan should consider how sites can contribute to the aims of regeneration.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal should consider how the Plan contributes to meeting the sustainable development aims of the Regeneration Strategy</p>

16 <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/housing-strategy/displayarticle.asp?ID=87616>

17 http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/housing-mkc/documents/regeneration_final_9_April.pdf

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Rural Strategy 2008-2012 ⁽¹⁸⁾	<p>The Rural Strategy has six priority themes, focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to services and facilities ● Transport ● Rural housing ● Countryside and environment ● Economy and enterprise ● Community self-confidence <p>Further, there are cross-cutting key considerations which are of relevance to the Site Allocations Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental sustainability ● Young and elderly people ● Milton Keynes and South Midlands growth ● Technology ● Health and wellbeing 	<p>The Site Allocations Plan will need to look at residential development sites within the rural area, and will should consider how such sites can help deliver the aims of the Rural Strategy</p>	<p>The Rural Strategy includes a cross-cutting consideration around environmental sustainability and the Sustainability Appraisal should take this into account</p>
Milton Keynes Heritage Strategy 2008-2013, First Review Refresh 2010 ⁽¹⁹⁾	<p>The Heritage Strategy contributes to meeting the Council's strategic aims through objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enjoy and Achieve ● Building strong cohesive communities ● Making positive contributions ● Increased choice and control for individuals and communities ● Achieve economic wellbeing and business growth <p>These aim to deliver the vision of "Value the past, take pride in the present, contribute to the future".</p>	<p>The Site Allocations Plan will need to take account of the potential impact of new residential developments on heritage assets, and where possible, consider how it can help deliver the vision of the Heritage Strategy.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal needs to reflect the importance of heritage assets within the framework and when assessing potential development sites</p>

18 http://www.bucksc.gov.uk/media/134512/Rural_Strategy.pdf

19 http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/arts/documents/MKHS_2008-13_First_Annual_Review_and_Refresh_Dec_2010.pdf

Appendix A . Schedule of Plans, Policies & Programmes relevant to the Plan

Plan/Programme Title	Key Objectives and Targets relevant to the Site Allocations Plan	Implications for the Site Allocations Plan	Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal
Conservation Area Reviews ⁽²⁰⁾	Conservation Area Reviews have been produced for several conservation areas within Milton Keynes. These documents appraise what is special about each area, and produce character appraisals and management plans.	Any site allocations within conservation areas that have had reviews prepared for them should use those documents as part of the assessment of their development potential	The Sustainability Appraisal should reflect the need to consider the setting of a conservation area when allocating sites for residential development.

20 <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/archaeology/displayarticle.asp?ID=55646>

Appendix B Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

Note: This table reflects the data available at the time of preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. As the SA and plan-making process continues, this data will be updated and added to as appropriate, and any missing data will be included.

Table B.1 Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Site Allocations Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA1 Population Material Assets	Affordable housing delivery - overall supply and annual completions <i>MKI Observatory</i>	Overall supply 23,748 [24.2%](2011) 21,333 [25.6%](2001) Annual completions 29.5% of all completions (2011/12) 19.6% of all completions (2013/14)	Overall supply England [18.5%] (2011) England & Wales [19.83%] (2001) South East [14.8%] (2011) South East [14.74%] (2001)	30%
SA1 Material Assets	Ratio of median house price to median earnings <i>MKI Observatory</i>	6.4 (2013) 6.3 (2011) 4.5 (2001)	England 6.7 (2013) 6.7 (2011); 4.5 (2001) South East 8 (2011); 5.8 (2001) Northampton 5.5 (2011); 4.2 (2001) Aylesbury Vale 8.4 (2011); 6.1 (2001) Bedford 6.9 (2011); 4.8 (2001)	
SA1 Population Material Assets	Overall housing delivery - supply, completions, tenure mix <i>MKI Observatory</i>	Supply: owner occupied 74,836 [75.8%] (2011); social housing 23,748 [24.2%](2011) Completions: 1,580 dwellings (2011/12)	Supply: Northampton - owner occupied 72,484 [81.6%] (2011); social housing 16,247 [18.4%] (2011) Aylesbury Vale - owner occupied 59,824 [86.2%]; social housing 9,582 [13.9%] Bedford - owner occupied 52,895 [82.9%]; social housing 10,917 [17.1%] Completions (no of dwellings): Northampton 423 (2011/12) Aylesbury Vale 1,103 (2011/12) Bedford 919 (2011/12)	
SA1 Climatic Factors	Sustainable construction - % of housing sites of more than 5 dws with planning permission that comply with policy D4 <i>Development Management Team</i>	96.6% (2011/12)	No directly comparable data. However, in 2011/12 135,179 residential units were granted planning permission. Also in the same period 53,324 residential units received a Code for Sustainable Home certificate (design stage) of level 3 or above.	100%

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA1 Human Health Population	Decent homes standards <i>Private Sector Housing Strategy 2008-13</i>	The private sector: 13,326 non-decent homes [19% of the total housing stock in the private sector] (2006)	England: 37% non-decent homes of the total housing stock in the private sector (2006)	The Government's Decent Home Target Implementation Plan: 75% of vulnerable households in the private sector living in decent homes by 2020 The social sector: all homes must meet the decent homes standard from December 2010
SA2 Population Human Health	All crimes per 1000 population <i>MKI Observatory</i>	Milton Keynes: 72.4 per 1000 population (2013/14) Milton Keynes: 87.7 per 1000 population (2011/12); 121.2 per 1000 population (2005/06)	Northampton: 102.1 per 1000 population (2011/12) Aylesbury Vale: 44.4 per 1000 population (2011/12) Bedford: 69 per 1000 population (2011/12)	Overall crime rates for Milton Keynes are currently at their lowest rate for 6 years.
SA2 Population Human Health	Index of Multiple Deprivation <i>MKI Observatory</i>	Milton Keynes was ranked 181 out of 326 in the 2015 figures, with 1 being the most deprived. This compares to the 2010 rank of 211 and 2007 rank of 212	Northampton: IMD rank 108 (2015) Aylesbury Vale: IMD rank 283 (2015) Bedford: IMD rank 154 (2015)	The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the government measure of deprivation. It combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. These small areas are called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and these can be combined to create larger, area wide figures. There are 139 LSOAs in Milton Keynes; each of these are ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. In 2015 there were 9 LSOAs which were within the 10% most deprived in England. This compares to 7 in 2010 and 6 in 2007.

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA2 Population	Qualifications <i>MKI Observatory</i>	Milton Keynes (2013): NVQ4+ 35.7; NVQ3+ 55; NVQ2+ 72.6; NVQ1+ 85.4; No qualifications 7.3 Milton Keynes (2012): NVQ4+ 33.3; NVQ3+ 54.8; NVQ2+ 71.7; NVQ1+ 86.2; No qualifications 7.1 Milton Keynes (2004): NVQ4+ 24; NVQ3+ 45.2; NVQ2+ 62.8; NVQ1+ 78.7; No qualifications 12.7	Northampton (2013): NVQ4+ 33; NVQ3+ 50.9; NVQ2+ 65.9; NVQ1+ 79.5; No qualifications 11.3. (2012): NVQ4+ 27.6; NVQ3+ 46.7; NVQ2+ 67.2; NVQ1+ 80.5; No qualifications 8.7 AylesburyVale (2013): NVQ4+ 41.4; NVQ3+ 61.6; NVQ2+ 77.8; NVQ1+ 89.6; No qualifications 5.6. (2012): NVQ4+ 35.9; NVQ3+ 58.7; NVQ2+ 77.9; NVQ1+ 91.7; No qualifications 4.5 No comparable data	
SA2 Population	Projections to start Reception against total Planned Admission Number for Reception year <i>Setting and School Organisation Framework 2012 / 2013</i>	Actual and Projected Deficit (balance of school places) 2012: -163 2013: -327 2014: -316 2015: -489 2016: -529 2017: -588 2018: -615		The information shows the projected number of children due to start school in the Reception Year in forthcoming years. This indicates that if no additional places were provided in Milton Keynes primary schools there would be a shortfall of over 16 forms of entry for children starting school for the first time by September 2015.
SA2 Population	Projected Year 7 demand, against places available <i>Setting and School Organisation Framework 2012 / 2013</i>	Actual and Projected Deficit (balance of school places) 2012: 3 2013: 77 2014: -86 2015: -202 2016: -295 2017: -376 2018: -513	No comparable data	The projections demonstrate that should no further secondary school places be commissioned there will be an increasing deficiency of places available from September 2014 onwards.

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA2 Population	Total number of pupils for primary and secondary mainstream schools (excluding post 16) <i>MKC Education Dept</i>	Milton Keynes (2003) 32,949 Milton Keynes (2012) 36,078	No comparable data	There was a 9.5% increase in the numbers of primary and secondary children in local mainstream schools (excluding post -16) between 2003 and 2012.
SA2 Population	Number of pupils per 1000 population <i>Number (headcount) of pupils by type of school, by local authority area and region (ONS, Jan 2012)</i>	2012 166.1	England (2012): 152 South East (2012): 152.3	The figures show that Milton Keynes has more pupils per 1000 population than England and the South East Region. It should be noted that Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Milton Keynes was higher than the national average (2.4 in 2012 while the TFR in England and Wales in 2012 was 1.94).
SA2 Population Human Health	Health of the population <i>Census 2011</i>	Milton Keynes (Census 2011) - percentage of population with: very good and good health: 85 Very bad and bad health: 4.1	Northampton (Census 2011) - percentage of population with: very good and good health: 82.9 Very bad and bad health: 4.6 Aylesbury Vale (Census 2011) - percentage of population with: very good and good health: 85.6 Very bad and bad health: 3.5 Bedford (Census 2011) - percentage of population with: very good and good health: 82.9 Very bad and bad health: 4.6	

Appendix B. Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA2 Population Human Health	Number of hospital beds per 1000 population	Milton Keynes 2011/12 No of beds 526 (2.11 per 1000 pop); 2004/5 No of beds 513 (2.32 per 1000 pop)	2004/5 Bedford - Beds 532 (3.52 per 1000 pop) Bedfordshire - Beds 439 (1.82 per 1000 pop) England 175,646 (3.48 per 1000 pop)	
SA3 Population Human Health	Community and Leisure Facilities in and around Milton Keynes (including sport centres and swimming pools)	2013: 127	No comparable data	
SA3 Population	Number of schools <i>MKC Education Dept</i>	Milton Keynes (2002) 104 Milton Keynes (2012) 110	No comparable data	
SA4 Landscape Material Assets	Proportion of dwellings on previously developed land <i>AMR; ONS Regional Profiles; DCLG</i>	MK (2001/02) 10.7% MK (2011/12) 36%	Northampton (2011/12) 77.6% Aylesbury Vale (2011/12) 51% Bedford (2011/12) 35.1% England (2010) - 76% South East (2010) - 71%	MK has seen an increase in the use of previously developed land for housing development since 2001/02. The figure exceeds the Local Plan target figure of 20%.
SA4 Soil	Agricultural Land Classification <i>GIS mapping</i>	There is no Grade 1 agricultural land in Milton Keynes Borough. The vast majority of non-urban land is Grade 3 (with some areas classified as Grade 3a) although there are areas of Grade 2 in the north of the Borough, mostly along the course of the River Great Ouse.	No comparable data	No identifiable trend. The objective is to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land (grade 1 to 3a)
SA4 Landscape Material Assets	Average density of completed development (residential dwellings per ha) <i>AMR</i>	2004/5 - 31 dws per ha 2007/8 - 40 dws per ha (excluding CMK)	England (2010) - 43 dws per ha	Since 2010 there is no longer a defined minimum density for developments

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA5 Air Human Health	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	2008 – 1 AQMA 2009 – 1 AQMA 2010 – 1 AQMA 2011 - 1 AQMA AQMA in Bridge Street and High Street South, Olney	No comparable data	An AQMA has been in force in this location since December 2008, after monitoring data showed that the annual mean nitrogen dioxide figures were exceeding the annual mean acceptable concentration level of 40 micrograms per m3. Further monitoring has shown no evidence of a downward trend in nitrogen oxide concentration over the last five years.
SA5 Human Health	Noise pollution	No data available for Milton Keynes.	No comparable data	The noise maps have been produced by Defra to meet the requirements of the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, and are intended to inform the production of noise action plans for large urban areas, major transport sources, and significant industrial sites in England. Currently the maps do not cover Milton Keynes.
SA5 Human Health	Noise complaints <i>MKC Neighbourhood Complaints</i>	2004/5 - 6 complaints per 1000 population; 2012/13 8.9 complaints per 1000 population Guidance suggests that noise hotspots are expected around isolated noise generators such as railway lines and airports.	2000/01 - 9.3 2001/02 - 8.3 2002/03 - 8.2 2003/04 - 7.1 2004/05 - 6 2012/13 - 8.9	
SA5 Landscape	Light pollution <i>Light pollution mapping⁽²¹⁾</i>		For comparison please see the light pollution map	

Appendix B. Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA6 Population Climatic Factors	Travel to work <i>MKI Observatory, Census 2011</i>	MK (2011) 61.8% travel to work by car or van 9.8% travel to work by public transport 9.9% travel to work by foot or bicycle MK (2001) 62.9% travel to work by car or van 8.5% travel to work by public transport 9.9% travel to work by foot or bicycle	England (2011) 54.2% travel to work by car or van 15.9% travel to work by public transport 12.5% travel to work by foot or bicycle England (2001) 55.2% travel to work by car or van 14.5% travel to work by public transport 12.8% travel to work by foot or bicycle	While the proportion of people travelling to work by driving a car or van decreased from 62.9% to 61.8% although due to the growth in the population of Milton Keynes this is still an increase of over 10,000 people.
SA6 Population Material Assets	The average number of cars or vans per household <i>Census 2011</i>	MK (2011) 1.26 MK (2011) 1.30	England and Wales 1.1 (2001); 1.2 (2011) South East 1.3 (2001); 1.4 (2011)	Car ownership in MK is broadly in line with the regional average. There were 22,900 more cars or vans in Milton Keynes households in 2011 compared with 2001. This is a 21.8% increase compared to the population growth of 17%. In total there are 128,000 cars or vans in Milton Keynes, however 18.9% of households have no car or van.
SA6 Population Material Assets	% of households with: A) No cars or vans in household B) 1 car or van in household	2001 A) 19.22, B) 44.47 2011 A) 18.9, B) 43.2	England 2001 A) 26.79, B) 25.8 2011 A) 43.80, B) 42.2 South East 2001 A) 19.43, B) 18.6 2011 A) 43.80, B) 42.2	The figures show that proportion of households with no car in Milton Keynes is lower than in England but comparable to the South East average.
SA7 Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Extent of BAP Priority habitat <i>Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre</i>	The total area of BAP Priority habitat mapped in Milton Keynes has been calculated as 509 ha for the 2011/12	1.6% of the MK land area is covered by BAP habitats compared to 2.34% of Bucks CC.	No comparative data due to changes in method of recording.
SA7 Landscape Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Proportion of Local Sites where Positive Conservation Management has been or is being Implemented (This indicator measures the performance of Local Authorities for biodiversity improvement by assessing the	In 2011/12 17 (63%) out of the 27 Local Sites in Milton Keynes were in positive conservation management. The combined figure for Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes shows that 240 (51%) of the 467 Local Sites were in positive conservation management.	Aylesbury Vale (2011/12): 55% South Bucks (2011/12) 50% Chiltern (2011/12): 35%	

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
	implementation of positive conservation management of Local Sites (LS)) <i>Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre</i>			
SA7 Landscape Cultural Heritage	Number of large wind farm within the borough	Up to 2013 there was 1 large wind farm development in the borough (seven 125m high wind turbines at Petso End; total operating capacity 14MW)	England: 1,514MW of onshore wind operating capacity. South East: 87.8MW of onshore wind operating capacity	
SA8 Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape	Number of SAMs and Listed Buildings at risk <i>English Heritage Risk Register</i>	6 SAMs at risk (2013) 1 Grade II* listed building at risk (2013) <i>(EH Risk Register only includes Grade I and II* buildings. This indicator will be updated to reflect the local risk register when information is available)</i>	To reduce the number of SAMs at risk by removing the threats.	No Listed Buildings were at risk in 2008.
SA8 Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape	Number of conservation areas and % of local authority area covered by designation	tbc		
SA8 Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape	% of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to-date character appraisal	tbc		

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA8 Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape	% of local authority area covered by historic landscape / urban characterisation studies	tbc		
SA8 Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape	% of planning applications where archaeological mitigation and / or archaeological recording were developed and implemented	tbc		
SA9 Water Landscape Material Assets	Planning Applications Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice on Flooding and Water Quality Grounds <i>Environment Agency</i>	There have been no applications within the 2011/12 that have had objections from the Environment Agency		
SA9 Water Landscape Material Assets	Amount of new development permitted within floodplain <i>AMR</i>	Between 1999 and 2007/8 there was an increase in the amount of new development permitted within the floodplain by 0.5 hectares	1998/9: 1.1 2007/8: 1.6	
SA9 Water Material Assets Climatic Factors	Water consumption	Maximum 105 litres per person per day as required by policy D4 of the Local Plan. In 2011/12 96.6% of residential developments for more than 5 dws that were granted planning permission complied with policy D4	No comparable data	100%

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA10 Climatic Factors Material Assets	Renewable energy installations (Numbers & capacity) <i>Milton Keynes Energy Mapping Project - Summary Report</i> DECC ReStats	<p>2012</p> Large wind turbines (7; 14,000kW) Medium/ small scale wind turbines (55; 171kW) PV domestic (671; 2041kW) PV non-domestic (15; 462kW) Solar water heating (670; ?) Biomass boilers (13; >1500kW) Commercial CHP & district heating (3; 6,337 kW); Heat output unknown) Heat Pumps (8; >133kW) <p>Milton Keynes estimated total: 18.3MW</p>	In 2012, the proportion of UK electricity generated from renewables was 11.3 per cent. England (capacity): 7,953MW South East (capacity): 568MW	
SA10 Climatic Factors	Carbon Offset Fund AMR	Up to April 2011 , 5.2% of all residential properties in Milton Keynes have benefited from improved insulation as a result of the Carbon Offset Fund (COF). In total, £706,841 has been transferred to the COF in 2012 as a result of policy D4. This would save over 3,534 tonnes of CO2 in one year, based on £200 of COF monies offsetting one tonne of carbon emissions.	No comparable data	N/A

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SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA10 Climatic Factors	Per Capita Reduction in CO ₂ Emissions in Milton Keynes <i>Low Carbon Living Strategy</i> ; <i>DECC - Local Authority CO2 emissions estimates 2011</i>	CO ₂ emissions in Milton Keynes 2005 - 2011 shows that between 2005 and 2011 Milton Keynes achieved a 25% reduction in CO ₂ emissions per person. CO ₂ emissions in the Borough are continuing to fall and the authority is on track to achieve the Low Carbon Living Strategy target of reducing carbon emissions per person in the Milton Keynes area by 40% by 2020 , from a 2005 baseline.	England - 21% reduction South East - 21% reduction Aylesbury Vale - 21% reduction Northampton - 26% reduction Bedford - 22% reduction	
SA10 Climatic Factors	Per Capita CO2 Emissions (tonnes of CO2 per person per year) <i>DECC - Local Authority CO2 emissions estimates 2011</i>	2005 : 8.7 2011 : 6.5	England 2005: 8.5, 2011: 6.7 South East 2005: 8.0, 2011: 6.3 Aylesbury Vale 2005: 7.1, 2011: 5.6 Northampton 2005: 7.2, 2011: 5.3 Bedford 2005: 7.2, 2011: 5.6	
SA10 Material Assets	% Landfill waste <i>Defra Waste Stats</i>	2011/12 - 39.12 2010/11 - 45.19 2009/10 - 51.4 2008/9 - 60.1	England 2011/12) - 37.4	
Soil SA10 Material Assets	% recycled waste <i>Defra Waste Stats</i>	2011/12 - 27.81 2010/11 - 25.72 2009/10 - 24.83 2008/9 - 20.6	England (2011/12) 43%	
Soil				

Appendix B . Schedule of Baseline Information relevant to the Plan

SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA11 Population	Unemployment/claimant data (%) <i>MKI Observatory</i>	<p>April 2005 - 1.8</p> <p>April 2006 - 2.2</p> <p>April 2007 - 2</p> <p>April 2008 - 2.1</p> <p>April 2009 - 4.6</p> <p>April 2010 - 4.5</p> <p>April 2011 - 4</p> <p>April 2012 - 4.1</p> <p>April 2013 - 3.5</p>	<p>April 2012</p> <p>England - 3.9%</p> <p>South East - 5.2</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale - 2.0</p> <p>Northampton - 4.2</p> <p>Bedford - 4.1</p>	
SA11 Population	Commuting levels <i>Census 2011, APS 2011</i>	<p>2011 Census data not yet available The Annual Population Survey 2011 available but for this level of detail it is quite a small sample and thus the confidence levels are high</p>		
SA11 Population	Employment sectors <i>MKI Observatory</i>	<p>2011/12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managers, directors and senior officials 9.2% 2. Professional occupations 21.2% 3. Associate professional and technical occupations 16.0% 4. Administrative & secretarial 13.0% 5. Skilled trades occupations 7.9 6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations 8.2 7. Sales and customer service occupations 7.5% 8. Process plant & machine operatives 4.6% 9. Elementary occupations 12.1% 	<p>South East 2011/12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 11.4%; 2. 21.2%; 3. 15.3%; 4. 11.6%; 5. 9.9%; 6. 9.2%; 7. 7.4%; 8. 4.6%; 9. 9.3%; <p>England 2011/12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10.0% 2. 19.2% 3. 13.9% 4. 11.1% 5. 10.8% 6. 9.1% 7. 8.1% 8. 6.4% 9. 10.9% 	<p>The figures show that overall Milton Keynes has a slightly lower proportion of managers, directors and senior officials in comparison to the South East region.</p>

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SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA11 Population	Census data on where people work (locations, commuting) not yet available			
SA12 Population Material Assets	Re-use of employment sites - Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (as % of all employment floorspace completed in the Borough)	<p>2005/6 - 28,309 sqm (43%) 2006/7 - 19,610 sqm (97%) 2007/8 - 47,684 sqm (40%) 2008/9 - 64,948 sqm (90%) 2009/10 - 69,074 sqm (83%) 2010/11 - 13,297 sqm (23%) 2011/12 - 16,938 sqm (99%)</p>	No comparable data	
SA12 Population Material Assets	% of Businesses Surviving 1 year	<p>2006 - 97.8 2007 - 97.4 2008 - 94.2 2009 - 92.3 2010 - 88.8</p>	<p>England & Wales 2006 - 96.5 2007 - 95.4 2008 - 92.2 2009 - 90.9 2010 - 86.8</p> <p>South East 2006 - 97.0 2007 - 96.2 2008 - 93.2 2009 - 91.6 2010 - 87.9</p>	The figure show that since 2007 there was a continuous decline in the business survival rate (the first year of a business) in England, the South East and Milton Keynes. For the first time since 2006 the figure for Milton Keynes dropped below the business survival rate for the South East and England
SA12 Population Material Assets	Gross Value Added per Capita	<p>2001 - 22,720 2008 - 29,619 2009 - 28,688 2010 - 29,442 2011 - 29,821</p>	<p>England 2001 - 15,409 2008 - 21,049 2009 - 20,498 2010 - 21,054 2011 - 21,349</p> <p>South East 2001 - 16,227 2008 - 21,681 2009 - 21,257 2010 - 21,898 2011 - 22,369</p>	GVA per Capita in the Milton Keynes is far higher than the figure for the South East and for England. Over the last ten years Milton Keynes economy (with the exception of 2009 and 2010) kept growing. The figures show that the GVA increased from £22,720 in 2001 to £29,821 in 2011.

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SEA Topic and SA Objective	Indicator (source)	Local Data	Comparative Data	Trend/Target
SA12 Population Cultural Heritage	Number of visitors to CMK (yearly footfall)	2010 - 48,075,687 2011 - 47,779,927 2012 - 47,202,926	No comparable data	
SA13 Population Cultural Heritage	Vacant town centre units	Up to date information will be available later in 2013		
SA13 Population Human Health Cultural Heritage	Overall/general satisfaction with local area (for 2008 NI 5 indicator)	2008 - 82.7% satisfied 2009 - 84.3% satisfied 2010/11 - 80.8% satisfied (27.9% being 'very satisfied' and 52.9% fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live). Only 6.8% of respondents were dissatisfied, whilst 12.5% were 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied'.	2008 England - 79.7% satisfied South East - 82.8% satisfied Aylesbury Vale - 87.3% satisfied Northampton - 74.2% satisfied Bedford UA - 79.5% satisfied	