

Social Infrastructure Supplementary Planning
Document

Sustainability Appraisal Report

September 2005

Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out the methodology and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Social Infrastructure Planning Document (SPD). The Sustainability Appraisal reflects best practice advice contained in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper – ODPM September 2004.

The SPD is being issued to advise developers/landowners of the types social infrastructure that the Council will seek in association with development through planning obligations. It provides further clarification on adopted and emerging local plan policies. These policies have previously been subject to Sustainability Appraisals. Overall the Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD provides a positive picture of its potential impacts. In particular it will increase accessibility to services with the associated benefits for social equity, improving social cohesion and reducing the need to travel. Although mostly positive outcomes were identified, uncertain impacts on dwelling affordability were highlighted. Against a background of uncertainty on alternative funding streams for the facilities required in association with new development, and the recourse to controls through government guidance in Circular 05/05, it is considered that the positive impacts of the SPD significantly outweigh the potential adverse impact.

As a result of the Sustainability Appraisal the SPD was changed to provide a stronger justification for the type of facilities sought and the benefits that will have for future residents of those developments and other areas of Milton Keynes. A contribution towards CCTV is now also sought in the SPD, this has meant that the Appraisal is more positive in relation to the objective of reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Whilst there is and will be data available to identify a wide range of 'sustainability indicators' at either a Milton Keynes level, or ward level, disassociating the impact of the guidance from other external influences from the indicators is likely to be difficult. In the absence of a current Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment for the impacts of the Local Plan, it is proposed that the monitoring of the impact of the will be through using the baseline indicators shown in Appendix 2.

Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal resulted in two sets of responses, Age Concern and Gallagher Estates Ltd and Taylor Woodrow Developments represented by Wood Frampton. The majority of the comments covered issues by Age Concern were more appropriate to future Development Plan Documents. Wood Frampton regarded the appraisal as a ex post de facto justification for including many elements of social infrastructure that would otherwise be difficult to relate directly to new development. No changes were made as a result of comments made specifically on the appraisal.

Introduction

Appraisal Methodology

- 1.1 The core appraisal objectives reflect those of the draft South East Plan January 2005 which has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment. The appraisal methodology is considered to be consistent with the advice in Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (ODPM September 2004). The objectives have been checked and slightly modified to make them more appropriate to Milton Keynes. They have been checked against the Sustainability Appraisals of the Deposit Versions of the Local Plan and have also been appraised for the purposes of consistency against those of the recently adopted Community Strategy.

Need for Guidance document.

- 2.1 The Guidance amplifies policies within the adopted Local Plan and the update currently going through the adoption process. It provides more specific information on the types of social infrastructure facilities that will be sought in association with new development. The guidance seeks to provide consistency between developments and provide a more transparent process for dealing with negotiations on planning obligations. Without the guidance there would be uncertainty over the range of facilities and the level of contribution that would be sought, which could diminish the potential for the necessary infrastructure to be included within Milton Keynes borough.

Background

Purpose of the SA and SA Report

- 3.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) helps planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans. When preparing plans where a significant environmental impact is predicted to occur, planning authorities must also conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC. It is considered that the Guidance when adopted and used in association with other Council policies in the Local Plan and other Council and other organisations plans and strategies will have significant impacts on the environment. These other Plans and policies are as yet unlikely to have been subject to SA or SEA. It is therefore considered that a SEA is required in association with the guidance. As advised in Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper (ODPM September 2004), this Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the requirements of SEA. The specific elements that refer to SEA are identified in Appendix 2. A checklist against relevant procedures is included in Appendix 3.

Objectives and Content of the Guidance

- 4.1 The objective of the guidance is to amplify policies within the existing adopted Local Plan and Replacement Local Plan as amended by proposed modifications (May 2005) to ensure that suitable levels of social infrastructure

is provided with new development. The guidance seeks to minimise uncertainty and time spent on negotiating individual planning applications. It has been written in recognition of the fact that Milton Keynes will accommodate significant levels of development in the future. The guidance seeks to ensure that new development is not only more sustainable in its own right, but does not detract from the level of services provided to existing occupants and visitors to Milton Keynes.

Sustainability Objectives

- 5.1 The sustainability objectives against which the guidance has been assessed are outlined in the appraisal methodology above. These take into account international, national and regional objectives. (see pages 15-16 of Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report on the Consultation Draft of the South East Plan January 2005 erm.com for more detail on range of documents) Local objectives, outlined in the Local Plan, the Council's corporate aims and the community strategy have also been taken into account.
- 5.2 The guidance amplifies current policies in the 'saved' local plan and the replacement version that is currently going through the adoption process. These plans have been subject to Sustainability Appraisals, however these predate the requirement to undertake SEA and the latest national best practice guidance.

Baseline data

- 6.1 The replacement Local Plan outlines in the Vision and Aims Chapter Table VA1 Targets and Indicators, related to assessing the impact of the Plan. These relate to Transport, Energy, Wildlife, Air, Land, Minerals and Waste, Health and Safety, Equality and Housing. Where appropriate these have been used and supplemented by other indicators for the purposes of providing a baseline for an assessment of the draft Guidance. These are included in Appendix 2.

Options tested.

- 7.1 Two options have been tested; these are the do nothing scenario, where the social infrastructure identified in the guidance is not sought through planning obligations, and the second option of attaining all the contributions sought to provide the infrastructure.
- 7.2 In reality, without the existence of the guidance there will probably be some contributions sought to some types of infrastructure identified in the draft guidance, however this is likely to be on an ad-hoc basis and would be unlikely to provide the sums necessary to provide recognised levels of service. There may also be potential funding streams available from public organisations, should no social infrastructure be sought/provided through planning obligations. However, currently there appears to be a high degree of uncertainty of the availability of these sources, and if available, they are likely to be significantly below the levels needed to provide the level of infrastructure required. For the second option scenario, it is possible that there will be circumstances where the developer/landowners cannot provide

all the contributions sought, for example where exceptional costs are identified perhaps for decontamination.

Appraisal Process

- 8.1 Officers of the Land Use and Transport Strategy section have undertaken the SA.

Results of the Appraisal

- 9.1 Overall, as shown by the commentary in Appendix 1, the SA of the draft guidance provides a positive picture of its potential impacts in terms of meeting sustainability objectives, particularly when compared against the 'do nothing' option. In particular it will:
- increase accessibility to services with the associated benefits for social equity
 - improve social cohesion and reducing the need to travel
 - will benefit health/well being
 - reduce poverty and social exclusion
 - raise educational attainment
 - reduce crime and the fear of crime
 - create and sustain vibrant communities
 - improve accessibility to services and facilities
 - increase engagement in cultural activities
 - reduce air pollution and greenhouse emissions
 - enhance accessibility to the historic environment
 - reduce congestion
 - increase sustainably produced products
 - reduce waste generation and achieve the sustainable management of waste
 - maintain and improve water quality
 - ensure high and stable levels of employment
 - sustain economic growth and competitiveness
 - develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, and
 - develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness.
- 9.2 The majority of outcomes were positive. However, uncertain potentially negative impacts on dwelling affordability were highlighted.
- 9.3 The impacts on dwelling affordability can be controlled through national guidance contained in Circular 05/2005 and recent proposed amendments to the planning system. In overall sustainability terms the potentially adverse impact on dwelling affordability is significantly outweighed by the other benefits across a wide range of sustainability objectives, which will improve people's quality of life and reduce impact on the environment.

Elements of the Guidance that have been changed as a result of the SA

- 10.1 The SA highlights that there are many sustainability objectives that the Guidance will assist in realising. The adopted version of the guidance was changed to contain more justification about the benefits of providing the range of infrastructure in terms of meeting sustainability objectives.

Proposals for Monitoring

- 11.1 The replacement Local Plan contains a range of indicators that will be used to assess the effects of its policies. The Local Plan does not yet have a Sustainability Appraisal that complies with the requirements of the SEA Directive and recent draft ODPM advice. This will have to be addressed as part of the process of moving towards adopting a new Core Strategy and associated Development Plan Documents. Whilst baseline information and a range of indicators has been identified in Appendix 2, it is likely that the monitoring of impacts will be incorporated into a wider range of indicators contained within a SA for the Local Plan/Development Plan Documents. Results are likely to be provided within the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.
- 11.2 The indicators in Appendix 2 are considered to be relevant to the monitoring of the objectives. These are readily available and are likely to be updated on a regular basis. Nevertheless, given the focus of the policies at a Borough wide for many indicators that could be associated with the objectives it is anticipated that it will be difficult to isolate the impacts of the guidance on Social Infrastructure from other factors, or strategies. For example it is the Milton Keynes Primary Care Trust's Strategic Service Development Plan that sets out the strategy for the types and broad location priorities for primary care health service provision. The guidance will have limited impact on the resource levels and types of services provided within the facilities identified.

Consultation

- 12.1 Consultation on the document occurred simultaneously with the issue of the draft document on Planning Obligations for Social Infrastructure. It was sent to the Statutory Consultees, whilst letters were sent to adjoining authorities, parish councils, developers/landowners, relevant organisations and individuals. A more detailed list of consultees can be seen in the consultation statement appended to the adopted guidance. The initial drafting of the draft guidance started prior to September 2004 and the requirement through the new planning act for SA. Since starting work on the draft guidance the scope of subject areas contained within it continually changed, it was felt more appropriate to allow the opportunity for comment on the appraisal methodology to be left until consultation on the draft guidance was undertaken.
- 12.2 Two sets of responses were received from Age Concern and Gallagher Estates Ltd and Taylor Woodrow Developments represented by Wood Frampton. The majority of the comments covered issues by Age Concern were more appropriate to future Development Plan Documents. Wood Frampton regarded the appraisal as a ex post de facto justification for including many elements of social infrastructure that would otherwise be

difficult to relate directly to new development. No changes were made as a result of comments made specifically on the appraisal.

Appendix 1

Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

Key to identified impacts:

- Significantly negative impact
- Negative Impact
- 0 No impact
- + Positive Impact
- ++ Significantly positive impact
- ? Unknown impact

* = Objectives that relate to the Environment Report required for the Purposes of Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Matrix to show the impact of the SPD on Sustainability Objectives			
	Objective	Do nothing scenario	Approach in the guidance
1	Ensure that everybody has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	?	?
2*	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment	0	+
3	Improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	--	++
4	Reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the Borough	-	+
5	Raise educational attainment levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	++
6	Reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	+
7	Create and sustain vibrant communities (i.e. inclusive, diverse and healthy, enjoying ready access to high quality jobs, education, homes, health and other services, and free from high levels of crime and discrimination	-	++
8	Improve accessibility to all services and facilities	-	++
9	Encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the Borough	-	++
10*	Improve efficiency in land use through the reuse of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.	0	0
11*	Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-	+
12*	Address the causes of climatic change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the Borough is prepared for its impacts?	-	+

13*	Conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	?	?
14*	Protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's countryside and historic environment	-	+
15*	Reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reduce the need to travel by car/lorry?	-	+
16*	Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	-	+
17*	Reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	--	++
18*	Maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and coast and achieve sustainable water resources management	-	+
19*	Increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region	0	0
20	Ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth	-	+
21	Sustain economic growth and competitiveness	-	+
22	Stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	?	?
23	Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities	-	++
24	Encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector	0	0
25	Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness	-	+

Commentary on the matrix to show the impact of the SPD on Sustainability Objectives

Objective Number	Impact of SPD on meeting the Sustainability Objective
1	The guidance does not deal specifically with the decent sustainably constructed and affordable home. However, the level of planning obligations sought could potentially have an impact on the affordability of the dwelling, particularly for those on lower incomes. However, it is by no means certain that this will be the case. The supply and demand for housing is the main determinant of the price that has to be paid. Milton Keynes is a high demand area where supply is below demand therefore prices are relatively high. The cost of planning obligations is often reflected in a lower land price being paid, which reduces the impact on dwelling price. In addition, the cost burden on more affordable dwellings can be subsidised through larger more expensive dwellings on site.
2*	The promotion of water butts for dwellings in particular circumstances may reduce surface water run-off, particularly after a period of no rain. However, the reduction in run-off that this will achieve will be in addition to the strategic flood mitigation measures that would have been provided for each development. The overall benefits in terms of reduction in flood risk are therefore unlikely to be significant.
3	The use of contributions will assist provision of an improved quality of

	<p>health service. The provision of local health facilities can assist accessibility to provision and therefore reduce inequalities, particularly for those that may not have easy access to transport required for longer journeys. Some of the other infrastructure sought may also improve mental health by increasing/promoting community cohesion and making developments more pleasant places in which to live, e.g. public art. The non-provision of health facilities will lead to significant increases in inequalities, both within the new areas and within existing areas, which will have increased pressure on services. This is more likely to affect the most disadvantaged, particularly for those without access to transport, or the social skills to obtain the most relevant services.</p>
4	<p>The guidance seeks to attain a suitable local provision of a variety of social infrastructure. These could assist in reducing social exclusion, but this also relies on the policies of the organisations providing the services to increase social inclusion. The infrastructure sought is in association with new development. The amount of infill development will be limited. Therefore the impact on closing the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the Borough, if it does have an impact, will probably be small. Planning obligations cannot be sought to make up for existing deficiencies in service. The provision of additional facilities related to new areas will however ensure that there should be no detriment to existing services provided to existing populations. The provision of no facilities will have the opposite effect, the areas that will be developed will eventually include a greater proportion of those on lower incomes and those using existing services in other areas will have a reduced level of service.</p>
5	<p>The guidance seeks to provide contributions towards a wide range of education facilities. Some of these will provide vocational courses to improve work skills, or give people the skills and confidence to attain employment. Not providing these facilities could have the opposite effect, reducing opportunities.</p>
6	<p>The guidance seeks contributions towards the provision of CCTV where appropriate. Studies have shown that CCTV can have a positive effect in reducing crime and the fear of crime. The guidance also seeks a range of social infrastructure that can create greater social cohesion, which can be a factor that deters crime from occurring. A lack of local social infrastructure, e.g community houses or uses accommodated on reserve sites could undermine social cohesion, which could increase opportunities for crime to occur.</p>
7	<p>The guidance seeks to attain a suitable local provision of a variety of social infrastructure. These are components of a wider package of facilities that could be considered to be essential to creating and sustaining vibrant communities. These other facilities are sought in the Local Plan and in other supplementary planning guidance adopted by the Council, both in relation to subjects and development areas. Not having the facilities within the guidance within developments in all probability will undermine the creation of vibrant communities as those who can afford to will either not move to the areas without facilities or are more likely to move out.</p>
8	<p>The guidance seeks to attain a suitable local provision of a variety of social infrastructure. Wherever appropriate this will be provided at a local level, which should improve its accessibility for those that do not have</p>

	access to transport to travel long distances. Not providing the facilities will have the opposite effect, particularly for those without access to transport, or the social skills to obtain the most relevant services.
9	The guidance does seek an appropriate level of social infrastructure, some of which could improve engagement from new communities within the Borough. The contribution to community houses, art, a range of education facilities and reserve sites for community uses provides an opportunity for cultural activity to be increased.
10*	No direct impact from the SPD.
11*	Not specifically addressed, although the provision of local social infrastructure may lead to people reducing the use of vehicles to access services.
12*	Not specifically addressed, although the provision of local social infrastructure may lead to people reducing the use of vehicles to access services. Not providing these services locally will mean that people will have to travel longer distances to reach services.
13*	Not specifically addressed, although reduced need to travel, reductions in levels of waste and water butts could have beneficial impacts on biodiversity. On the other hand this could be offset by potential loss of established habitats associated with the new development.
14*	The museums identified in the SPD could provide the opportunity in improve accessibility to the historic environment of the Borough. The library and archives services would also be able to provide better local access to local historic records through the improvements to services contained within the SPD.
15*	Not specifically addressed, although the provision of local social infrastructure may lead to people reducing the use of vehicles to access services. A lack of local facilities will probably increase the need to travel by vehicle.
16*	The use of rainwater in butts may reduce the use of tap water for garden watering, thus reducing the consumption of non-renewable energy resources used in tap water production and cleaning chemicals such as chlorine. Home composting can reduce need to purchase compost/soil enhancers from other sources.
17*	The SPD seeks contributions towards and provision of facilities that will reduce waste generation. This includes composting bins for dwellings. Dwellings will also have to provide suitable receptacles for sorting and dealing with waste recycling, which should encourage additional take up of householders recycling. In addition courses will promote waste reduction and recycling. The strategic facilities for which contributions are sought will assist the Council in providing the facilities that will enable it to meet its waste strategy, which seeks to reduce landfill and raise recycling rates. Not providing the solutions set out in the guidance will have the opposite effect.
18*	The guidance seeks water butts to be provided with new dwellings. This will reduce the need for tap water for garden watering and assist in reducing increased run-off rates from development in times of heavy rainfall. It will also reduce the extraction of water from watercourses and underground, with its associated potentially adverse environmental impacts.
19*	Not addressed specifically in the guidance
20	The guidance seeks to provide contributions towards a wide range of

	education facilities. Some of these will provide vocational courses to improve work skills, or give people the skills and confidence to attain employment. This will make Milton Keynes a more attractive proposition for employers. Not providing the infrastructure will reduce comparative skill levels, making the employment base more reliant on lower/unskilled work, open to competition from firms with lower wages or greater efficiencies gained through mechanisation.
21	The guidance seeks to provide contributions towards a wide range of education facilities. Some of these will provide vocational courses to improve work skills, or give people the skills and confidence to attain employment. This will make Milton Keynes a more attractive proposition for employers. Not providing the infrastructure will reduce comparative skill levels, making the employment base more reliant on lower/unskilled work, open to competition from firms with lower wages or greater efficiencies gained through mechanisation.
22	The guidance seeks to provide contributions towards a wide range of education facilities. Some of these will provide vocational courses to improve work skills, or give people the skills and confidence to attain employment. Although not directly related to regeneration areas, there might be some additional benefit to these areas by an expansion of education facilities. Not providing this could have the opposite effect as competition for education places increases, adversely affecting those less able to compete.
23	The SPD seeks to provide contributions towards a wide range of education facilities. The contributions towards the University will assist in adding to the retention of local knowledge based economic activities that might need to have strong links with a local higher education establishment. Not providing that facility could reduce the attractiveness of MK to existing and potential knowledge based companies.
24	Not specifically addressed in the SPD.
25	The SPD seeks to provide contributions towards a wide range of education facilities. Some of these will provide vocational courses to improve work skills, or give people the skills and confidence to attain employment. This will assist in supporting the long-term competitiveness of MK. Not providing these facilities is likely to do the opposite.

Appendix 2

Base Line Information Indicators for Sustainability Appraisal on areas where possible impacts could occur.

Objective 1. Ensure that everybody has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.

This table provides information about Housing Affordability Index. The data is obtained from Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings: workplace based statistics and average house prices from the Land Registry. Housing Affordability index indicates what proportion of homebuyers can afford to buy an average-priced home in specified areas.

Housing Affordability Index (1) is calculated by average sales price of semi-detached houses in an area to the median full-time annual earnings of an area. Housing Affordability Index (2) is calculated by average sales price of flat or maisonette of an area to two thirds of the median full-time earnings of the area. Housing Affordability Index (3) is calculated by Average sales price of flat or maisonette of an area to two thirds of the median Full-time earnings for England and Wales.

Date Data Relates to: Jan - Mar 2004

	Index 1	Index 2	Index 3
Milton Keynes	7.2	6.1	6.8
South East	9.9	10.3	10.8

Source MK Observatory – Office of National Statistics and Land Registry Crown Copyright

Number of Homelessness Applications Made 2003/04 1711
Number of Homelessness Applications Accepted by MKC 2003/04 913

Homeless families in Temporary Accommodation

Type of housing	Number of households
Bed and Breakfast	20
Midsummer Housing Association: Private Leased properties	62
The Council's own housing stock	1,285
Orbit (Springfield Teenage Parents hostel)	14
YMCA	1
Other private sector leased (PSL) properties	17
Kents Hill	30
Total	1,429

Source: MKC Housing Needs Management Team Performance Data Jan 04

Objective 2: Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

See Objective 16

Objective 3 Improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health

Average number of patients on GP List = 1949 (Strategic Service Development Plan Sept 04)

Average Male Life Expectancy At Birth (2002/03) (ONS Floor Level Data)

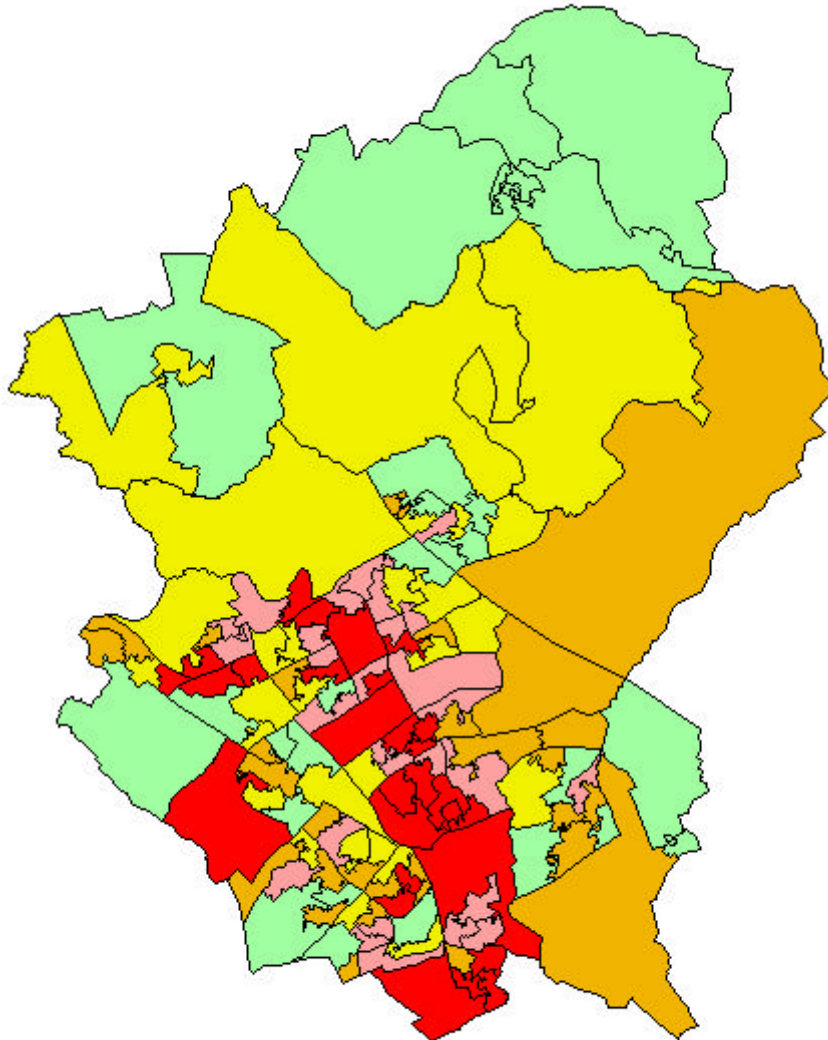
Milton Keynes	76.4	South East	77.4
---------------	------	------------	------

Average Female Life Expectancy At Birth (2002/03) (ONS Floor Level Data)

Milton Keynes	80	South East	81.6
---------------	----	------------	------

Objective 4 Reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the Borough

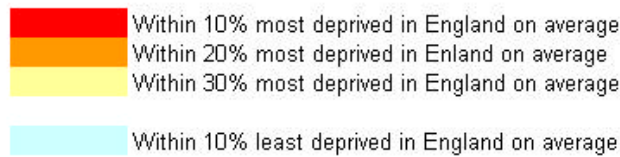
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 in Milton Keynes



Rank of IMD by quintile in Milton Keynes
1 is the most deprived, 32482 the least deprived

■	27,700 to 32,300
■	24,815 to 27,664
■	19,486 to 24,815
■	12,268 to 19,486
■	1,700 to 12,500

Ward-level averages of Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Average percentile rank for wards, compared to England



Ward Name	Average IMD Percentile	Average Income Percentile	Average Employment Percentile	Average Health & Disability Percentile	Average Education, Skills & Training Percentile	Average Barriers to Housing & Services Percentile	Average Crime Percentile	Average Living Environment Percentile
Woughton	15.17	14.93	21.33	15.86	10.36	39.38	16.59	73.03
Eaton Manor	26.01	26.79	32.17	32.64	9.77	41.84	27.22	80.78
Campbell Park	36.83	33.83	45.01	40.44	39.40	34.63	25.27	80.31
Wolverton	47.06	40.39	50.55	45.48	32.05	55.07	31.37	52.15
Stantonbury	47.47	49.44	54.22	48.48	37.95	38.21	42.26	79.13
Bradwell	50.04	44.45	56.20	50.84	40.40	43.64	50.74	84.56
Denbigh	56.24	55.49	54.87	52.61	25.30	64.23	51.33	79.13
Bletchley and Fenny Stratford	57.23	52.78	54.82	52.46	35.89	55.01	56.64	71.58
Linford South	57.72	59.57	65.22	52.39	58.70	31.63	49.68	83.22
Furzton	58.57	60.42	75.02	58.77	59.98	29.03	62.92	93.33
Middleton	59.76	57.94	82.92	69.35	59.83	19.19	25.86	93.32
Walton Park	65.11	63.32	79.30	61.30	72.46	33.74	79.91	98.35
Linford North	66.49	61.93	68.70	59.27	64.75	44.94	69.13	91.75
Whaddon	66.77	60.12	74.21	61.04	40.76	46.18	62.95	87.73
Stony Stratford	67.89	63.54	68.85	61.69	56.87	53.97	54.43	79.18
Loughton Park	73.43	65.43	73.19	61.17	70.70	39.27	76.04	94.63
Emerson Valley	73.51	67.32	86.16	63.56	68.17	27.61	73.03	97.73
Newport Pagnell North	75.48	77.96	88.07	73.89	59.65	23.27	81.42	76.25
Sherington	79.45	77.52	89.68	80.82	81.85	7.95	84.35	58.28
Newport Pagnell South	81.45	80.08	87.80	77.22	68.23	56.30	77.60	77.62
Danesborough	87.29	79.60	88.77	74.17	82.79	37.09	68.03	70.38
Hanslope Park	87.78	86.21	86.31	80.81	71.65	36.80	75.58	82.00
Olney	95.31	87.82	95.49	88.80	87.57	41.57	89.49	74.18

Objective 5 Raise educational attainment levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work

Percentage of 16-19 year olds with Level 2 Qualifications (5+ GCSEs)

Milton Keynes (2001) 69 South East 76.5

Percentage of 16-19 year olds with Level 3 Qualifications (2 or more A levels)

Milton Keynes (2001) 41.9 South East 54.2

Proportion of employees of working age in receipt of job related training in the previous four weeks (2001/2002)

Milton Keynes 11.9 South East 13.5

Objective 6 Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Recorded Burglaries per 1000 households (2003/04) (ONS Floor Level Data)

Milton Keynes	13.3	South East	12.1
---------------	------	------------	------

Recorded Robberies per 1000 population (2003/04) (ONS Floor Level Data)

Milton Keynes	1.3	South East	0.8
---------------	-----	------------	-----

Recorded Vehicle Crime per 1000 population (2003/04) (ONS Floor Level Data)

Milton Keynes	16.6	South East	13
---------------	------	------------	----

Percentage of residents who feel 'fairly safe' and 'very safe' walking alone in Milton Keynes in the daytime– 59% July 2004 (MKC Community Safety Audit Report Sept 04)

Percentage of residents who feel 'fairly safe' and 'very safe' at home during the daytime in Milton Keynes in the daytime – 80% July 2004 (MKC Community Safety Audit Report Sept 04)

Percentage of residents who feel 'fairly safe' and 'very safe' walking alone in Milton Keynes after dark– 19% July 2004 (MKC Community Safety Audit Report Sept 04)

Percentage of residents who feel 'fairly safe' and 'very safe' at home after dark in Milton Keynes – 64% July 2004 (MKC Community Safety Audit Report Sept 04)

Complaints of antisocial behaviour April 2003-March 2004

Total = 1532

Number per 1000 population = 7.2

Objective 7 Create and sustain vibrant communities (i.e. inclusive, diverse and healthy, enjoying ready access to high quality jobs, education, homes, health and other services, and free from high levels of crime and discrimination

See objective 4

Objective 8 Improve accessibility to all services and facilities

See objective 9

Objective 9 Encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the Borough

Number of Library Visits Per 1000 Population 31st March 2004 (MKC Library Position Statement)

Milton Keynes 5,732 - Dept Culture Media Science Target 6,300

Population within 2km of a static library = 92% - Dept Culture Media Science Target = 100%

Objective 10 Improve efficiency in land use through the reuse of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.

Not relevant to the guidance.

Objective 11 Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve

Carbon Monoxide Monitoring Data (2003)

	Maximum Daily Running Eight hour mean (mg/m ³)	Annual Mean
Civic Offices, Central Milton Keynes Wolverton Road, Newport Pagnell	2.3	0.4
Western Road, Bletchley	-	
Burgess Gardens, Newport Pagnell	-	
Shelbourne Avenue, Bletchley	2.1	0.3
High Street, Olney	1.7	0.5

Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring Data (2003)

	98.8 th Percentile of Hourly Mean (µ/m ³)	Annual Mean (µ/m ³)
Civic Offices, Central Milton Keynes	94.1	24.0
Wolverton Road, Newport Pagnell	134.2	39.7
Shelbourne Avenue, Bletchley	70.8	18.4
High Street, Olney	31.2	86.9

Sulphur Dioxide Continuous Monitoring 2003 (µg/m³)

	99.7 th Percentile 1 Hour Mean	99 th Percentile 24 hour mean
Civic Offices, Central Milton Keynes	67.7	26.2
Shelbourne Avenue, Bletchley	137.6	58.2

Particulate Matter (PM10) Continuous Monitoring Results Summary (µg/m³ gravimetric) 2003

	Annual Mean	90 th percentile of 24 hours mean
Civic Offices, Central Milton Keynes	20.1	34.1
Wolverton Road, Newport Pagnell	23.6	41.9
Shelbourne Avenue, Bletchley	22.7	39.8
High Street, Olney	24.6	41.9

Source: Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2004 – MKC Environmental Health

Objective 12 Address the causes of climatic change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the Borough is prepared for its impacts?

See objective 11.

Objective 13 Conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity

Not relevant to the guidance.

Objective 14 Protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's countryside and historic environment

No indicators relevant to the guidance identified.

Objective 15 Reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reduce the need to travel by car/lorry?

See objective 11.

Modal Split on Work Journeys (2001 Census – Source ONS)

Aged 16-74 – 108,075

Work at/from home 9,253 (9%)
Public Transport 9,178 (8%)
Private Vehicle 78,599 (73%)
Walk 7,403 (7%)
Cycle 3,265 (3%)
Other 375 (0%)

CMK Cordon Trips By Mode

Vehicle Cordon (2003)	23,500
Bus Passengers Alighting 7am-10am (2004)	2161
Pedestrians Inbound 8am-9am (2004)	724
Cycle Inbound 7am-10am (2003)	195

(MKC 2004 LTP Annual Progress Report 2004)

% of properties within 400 metres of a satisfactory bus service (at least 3 buses per hour) 73% (1999 MKC 2nd Deposit Local Plan October 2002)

Objective 16 Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products

Number of dwellings provided with a water butt as part of S.106 contributions.

Number of dwellings with compost bins as part of S.106 contributions

Objective 17 Reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste

Amount of waste collected per head 2003/04 – 516 kilograms (2004 Draft Waste Strategy MKC)

Proportion of waste recycled 2003/04 – 24% (2004 Draft Waste Strategy MKC)

Objective 18 Maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and coast and achieve sustainable water resources management

See objective 16.

Objective 19 Increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region

Not relevant to this guidance.

Objective 20 Ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth

See objective 21

Objective 21 Sustain economic growth and competitiveness

VAT Registrations Per 10,000 Adult Population (2003, ONS Floor Level Data)

Milton Keynes	50.2
South East	46.7

Overall Employment Rate (2003/04, ONS Floor Level Data)

Milton Keynes	79.8
South East	78.9

Objective 22 Stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas

See objective 4.

Objective 23 Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities

Gross Value Added Per Head 2002

	Total GVA in 2002 (£bn)	Share of UK GVA (%)	Growth on 2001 (%)	GVA Per Head (£)	GVA Per Head Index (UK=100)
Milton Keynes	4.7	0.5	5.3	22,100	145

Source: ONS Local Gross Value Added December 2004

Objective 24 Encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector

Not relevant to this guidance.

Objective 25 Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness

See objectives 5 and 20.

Appendix 3

Conformity with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC.

SEA Directive	How the Sustainability Appraisal complies with the SEA Directive
General Obligations: Article 4 (1) Carrying out of assessment during the preparation of a plan or programme before its adoption or submission to the legislative procedure	The Sustainability Appraisal incorporating SEA was carried out prior to the Social Infrastructure Planning Obligations Guidance being issued for consultation.
Environmental Report: Article 5 (1) An environmental report containing information in Appendix 1 of the Directive shall be prepared in which conforms to Articles 5(2) and 5(3) of the Directive	The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the environmental report and overall is considered to conform to the Directive.
Appendix 1 (a) outline contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	These are set out in the 'Objectives and Content of the Guidance' chapter.
Appendix 1 (b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	These are included within Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
Appendix 1 (c) the environment characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected	These are included within Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
Appendix 1 (d) existing environmental problems which are relevant to the to the plan or programme, 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	These are included within Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
Appendix 1 (e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any other environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	This is set out in the purpose of the SA and SA Report section and the Sustainability Objectives section.

Appendix 1 (f) the likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	These are included within Appendix 1.
Appendix 1 (g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	These are included within Appendix 1.
Appendix 1 (h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information	This is set out in the 'Options tested' section.
Appendix 1 (i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	This is set out in the 'Proposals for Monitoring' section.
Appendix 1 (j) a non technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	This is set out in the 'Summary' section at the beginning of the document.
Article 5 (4) Consult the authorities referred to in Article 6(3) when deciding the scope and level of detail to be included	The consultation bodies were consulted as part of the consultation procedure in association with the draft guidance and the SA.

<p>Consultations Article 6 Consult with appropriate environmental bodies – Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environment Agency, etc and the public on the draft plan prior to adoption</p>	<p>The consultation bodies, other organisations and the general public were consulted on the draft guidance and the accompanying SA.</p>
<p>Decision Making Article 8 The environmental report and responses from consultation must be taken into account in preparation of the plan or programme and prior to its adoption</p>	<p>The comments received have been reviewed. Whilst there were changes made to the guidance prior to its adoption, no significant changes were made to the SA.</p>
<p>Information on the Decision Article 9 Responsible environmental bodies, the public will be informed that the plan has been adopted, and a summary how the environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan, including consultation representations received and how the impact of the plan will be monitored.</p>	<p>The adoption of the guidance with its associated SA will be advertised along with the ability to view material related to how consultation responses were taken into account.</p>
<p>Monitoring Monitor significant environmental effects of plan implementation to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects to take remedial action</p>	<p>This is set out in the 'Proposals for Monitoring' section.</p>