

Milton Keynes Council
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping
Report:

Sustainable Construction

Supplementary Planning Document

October 2006

FOREWORD

In 2004, the Government introduced a new planning system under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). As a result, Milton Keynes Council is now required to begin the process of replacing its Local Plan with a Local Development Framework, made up of individual Local Development Documents (LDDs), which take the form of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out which DPDs and SPDs the Council will produce. It identifies that the Council intends to produce a Sustainability Construction SPD to supplement Milton Keynes local plan policy D4, which seeks to reduce the resource consumption of new development and to achieve zero carbon growth.

Under the new planning system Sustainability Appraisals (SA) must be carried out for both DPDs and SPDs. This scoping report is a consultation document. Its purpose is to seek comments on the scope and level of detail for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Sustainability Construction SPD. It is important that the SA will be comprehensive enough to support the SPD during the future public consultation and examination.

The Council welcomes any comments on the proposed scope and detail of the Sustainability Appraisal set out in this report. Questions have been set out at various points of the report as a guide to consultees wishing to respond to the report. A full list of these questions can be found on page 14.

Responses on this document should be sent before 5.15pm on 27 November 2006 to the following address

Development Plans Team
Milton Keynes Council
Civic Offices
1 Saxon Gate East
Milton Keynes
MK9, 3HQ

For further information about this document or if you have any questions please contact the Development Plans Team on: -

Tel 01908-252599 Fax 01908-252330
E-mail: development.plans@milton-keynes.gov.uk

A copy of this document is available on the web at:
www.mkweb.co.uk/planning-policy

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	2
1.0 The Sustainability Appraisal Process	5
2.0 Other Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Other Sustainability Objectives.....	7
3.0 Collecting Baseline Information	8
4.0 Identifying Sustainability Issues.....	9
5.0 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.....	10
6.0 Consultations.....	14

LIST OF TABLES APPENDICES

Table 1- Sustainability issues identified from PPP review.....	7
Table 2- Sustainability Objectives	11
Table 3- Matrix of compatibility between Sustainability Objectives	12
Table 4- Compatibility of SEA Issues to SA Objectives	13
Table 5- Complete list of consultation questions.....	14
Appendix 1 Review of other plans, policies and programmes.....	17
Appendix 2 Baseline Information	30
Appendix 3 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework.....	52

1.0 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

Sustainability

There are many definitions of sustainable development, however it is widely accepted that the most common one is that outlined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987:

“Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The UK strategy for Sustainable Development- ‘Securing the Future’, was published in March 2005, building on and reviewing the 1999 strategy ‘a Better Quality of Life’. Within this strategy, the five guiding principles of UK sustainability development are set out. All five of these need to be respected if a policy is going to be sustainable:

- Living within environmental needs- 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

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

The Sustainability Appraisal

The purpose of the SA is to ensure that the principles of sustainability are taken into account in the production of the Sustainable Construction SPD. This means consideration must be given to the environmental, social and economic effects of the plan.

The appraisal combines two processes:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment- The SEA is the process for assessing the environmental impact of plans, programmes and policies to satisfy EU directive 2001/42/EC. The SEA regulations¹ detail specific procedural and content requirements, including setting out statutory consultees.

¹ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

- Sustainability Appraisal- The SA is a process required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to identify whether plans and policies promote the principles of sustainable development. It provides an opportunity to adapt plans to incorporate a more sustainable approach.

The requirements of both processes can be run concurrently under advice laid out by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) in its guidance paper of November 2005, '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*'. There is a need within this to 'sign post' the places in the report where specific requirements of the EU directive have been met in terms of information required to complete the SEA environmental report.

The stages of the SA process

The ODPM guidance outlines 5 main stages in the SA process in relation to SPD:

- Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline, and deciding on the scope of the SA
- Stage B – Developing and refining options (if necessary)
- Stage C – Appraising the effects of the draft SPD
- Stage D – Consultation on the SA report and the draft SPD
- Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the SPD

The Scoping Report covers the requirements of Stage A of the SA process. This stage is based around establishing the context, the baseline and the scope of the SA, identifying key sustainability issues to be that need to be addressed.

The ODPM guidance advises that there are 6 stages within this:

- **A1** – Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the SPD
- **A2** – Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information
- **A3** – Identify key sustainability issues for the SA/plan to address
- **A4** – Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives, indicators and targets
- **A5** – Consulting on the scope of the SA with the relevant statutory bodies, key stakeholders and the public

2.0 Other Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Other Sustainability Objectives

Introduction

The first stage of the SA concentrates on the most relevant plans, policies and programmes, which may influence the production of the Sustainable Construction SPD and have implications for the SA.

Method

The documents reviewed were based on the list provided within the ODPM's guidance paper. These were also supplemented by any other documents suggested at Officer level, which mainly took the form of local documents focused on specific characteristics of the area. International, national, regional and local/sub-regional documents have been considered, however more weight has been given to the local documents due to the nature of the plan being prepared and the fact that it supports the adopted Local Plan policy.

A detailed review of the PPPs can be found in appendix 1. For each there is 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 SA.

The table is not exhaustive. Every effort has been made to assess all relevant PPPs but the table can be easily updated to add any that have been inadvertently missed out or which might have been misinterpreted.

Out of the PPP review, the following issues/requirements have been identified which need to be considered by the SA and whilst producing the SPD:

Table 1- Sustainability issues identified from PPP review
Promote social inclusiveness and healthy living
Create vibrant and vital places- town centres the focus of economic development
Bring previously developed land back into use and promote reuse, and adaptation of buildings when possible
Protect wildlife habitats
Reduce the risk of flooding by applying when possible Sustainable Urban Drainage
Promote sustainable waste management
Protect environmental resources
Reducing the use of non-renewable energy and protect local water and mineral resources
Use innovative ideas and good design
Support economic growth and balance it against protection of the environment

Questions for consultation:

1. Have all of the policies, plans, programmes and sustainable development objectives that are relevant to the production of the Sustainable Construction SPD been considered?
2. Are there any other documents that should be added to those outlined in appendix 1?

3.0 Collecting Baseline Information

Introduction

The aim in collecting baseline information is to assemble data on the current state of Milton Keynes and to identify trends where possible. This stage should help to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them and also provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects.

Method

The data has been collected that relates to the borough area of Milton Keynes and other neighbouring local authorities. When possible (and relevant) regional and national comparators were used to assess Milton Keynes' situation.

A full review of the baseline information relating to Milton Keynes' current situation can be found in appendix 2.

It is recognised that some data sources suggested in the ODPM guidance, do not readily provide information at Ward level. Therefore the best efforts have been made to establish data sources that provide information relevant to this SPD, so issues specific to Sustainable Construction in Milton Keynes Borough can be accurately identified. It is noted that new data may be collected. The information in appendix 2 will be updated when new information is available.

Questions for consultation:

3. Is the data collected in appendix 2, to the best of your knowledge, factually correct?
4. Do you agree that the data collected in appendix 2 is relevant and suitable to the Sustainable Construction SPD?
5. Do you know of, or have, any additional data that you think should be added to the list already collected?

4.0 Identifying Sustainability Issues

Introduction

The third task of this stage is to identify all of the specific issues relevant for implementing this SPD which may also affect the sustainability of the borough.

Method

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

Below is a review of the sustainability issues identified. For each issue, the source of this issue has been noted. The review includes both positive and negative issues relating to sustainability.

Economic

- High level of economic and housing growth, compared to national figures - NOMIS, 2005
- Lower than national, regional and in the surrounding local authorities average dwelling sale price - Neighbourhood Statistics, MKi Observatory
- Milton Keynes has lower than national and regional housing affordability ratio i.e. houses are more affordable in Milton Keynes - JRF, 2003

Social

- The overall need for housing development in MK- ODPM Sustainable Communities Plan, 2003
- Rapid growth of population in the borough compared to national and regional average – MKi Observatory, Social Atlas, 2006
- The borough contains some of the most deprived areas in England - Index of Multiple Deprivation, ODPM, 2005

Environmental

- Rising amounts of waste - Milton Keynes' household waste arisings have grown by an average annual increase of 2.5% from 2001/02 to 2004/05 - BVPI 82a,b,c,d 2004/5
- Milton Keynes relies heavily on disposal of waste to landfill with 73.2% (83,588 tonnes) of household waste landfilled in 2004/05 - BVPI 82a,b,c,d 2004/5
- Use of brownfield land - only 16% of new housing development taking place on previously developed land - The Annual Monitoring Report

- Protection of wildlife habitats - The creation of employment and housing put more pressures on wildlife habitats and species - The Annual Monitoring Report
- The biggest contributors to CO2 emissions in Milton Keynes are industrial and commercial (43%) and domestic (29%) sectors, compared to the South East 39% and 32% and the UK 46% and 29% - DEFRA Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas, 2003
- Very low level of energy sourced from renewable energy (0.1% in 1999) compared to the South East (0.65% in 2002) and the UK (2.7% in 2003), Milton Keynes Local Plan, South East Plan - Draft

Questions for Consultation

6. Do you agree that the issues identified above are the main sustainability issues for implementing sustainable construction policy in Milton Keynes?
7. Are there any sustainability issues that you believe should be added, removed or amended?

5.0 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Introduction

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, against which the success of the plan can be measured, and a series of identified indicators, which can be used to monitor the plan.

Task A4 also involves analysing the potential compatibility of the draft sustainability objectives, identifying any potential areas of conflict or consensus. 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 enable possible ways to mitigate against or overcome these problems to be considered.

Method

The adopted Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) for the South East is the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF). This sets out 25 objectives for sustainable development for the South East Region and suggests that they be used for the appraisal of Local Development Documents (LDDs). There is room for flexibility within these objectives, with the guidance suggesting that they can be altered to suit local situations and needs.

Output

Table 2, overleaf, shows the objectives that have been selected to form part of the framework. The full framework, including indicators, can be found in appendix 3. The list of 25 IRF objectives has been condensed to 10 by removing those that do not correspond to the sustainability issues raised in task A3 and combining others, which are similar in nature.

The indicators shown in the framework are based on the information collected through the baseline research. In some cases new indicators have been, and are being, developed specifically to monitor sustainability once proposals are implemented in accordance with the SPD.

An internal compatibility matrix of the objectives can be found in table 3, which is followed by an explanation of the nature of the conflicts identified.

A key part of the SA is to show how it meets the requirements of the EU directive on SEA. Table 6 shows how the selected objectives cover the 12 issues outlined in the SEA directive.

Table 2- Sustainability Objectives

Objective Number	Objective	SEA topic
Social		
1	To provide sustainable housing, giving everyone the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable home, which they can afford.	Population, material assets
2	To improve health and well being of residents and reduce health inequalities.	Human health
3	To create and maintain safer, more secure and vibrant communities.	Population
Environment		
4	To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encourage sustainable development patterns.	Landscape, cultural heritage, soil, flora and fauna
5	To conserve and enhance Milton Keynes' biodiversity.	Biodiversity, flora and fauna
6	To maintain and improve the boroughs water quality and reduce the risk of flooding.	Water
7	Reduce the generation of waste and support sustainable waste management.	Soil, landscape, material assets
8	Address the causes of climate change through increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable sources of energy.	Climatic factors, air
Economy		
9	To provide appropriate development opportunities that meet the needs of the economy and allow for high employment.	Population, material assets

10	To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities.	Population, material assets
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Potential conflicts

The matrix overleaf shows the internal compatibility of each of the 10 sustainability objectives. It is designed to find out where they are incompatible, where they complement each other and where they are potentially both compatible and incompatible.

The numbers correspond to the objectives listed in table 5.

Table 3- Matrix of compatibility between Sustainability Objectives

	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	?	?	x	?	?	x	?	✓	✓	
2		?			✓	✓		✓		
3		✓			✓	✓				
4			✓	✓		✓				
5	x	x	✓	✓	✓					
6				✓						
7			✓							
8	x	x								
9	✓									
10										

Key

- Areas of compatibility
- Areas of uncertainty
- Areas of potential conflict
- No interaction

Areas of conflict between sustainability objectives

The main area of conflict involves the development of housing and employment and their impact or potential threat on the environment. This includes the conflict between the desires to increase housing/employment and in the same time protecting biodiversity, with new development potentially taking up greenfield sites. Local Plan policies advocate creation of new wildlife habitats in new developments. There are also issues concerning housing and it's impact on water quality which could possibly be mitigated through sustainable construction policies.

Providing housing may also conflicts with the objectives around economic development as there is the potential for housing to take up sites that could be used for employment purposes.

Meeting the requirements of the SEA

Under article 5 (1) of the SEA Directive, the likely impacts on biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) and the landscape need to be included in the environmental report. To ensure that the SA will properly address these issues, table 4 overleaf sets out which SA Objectives relate to each SEA Directive Issue.

Table 4- Compatibility of SEA Issues to SA Objectives

SEA Issue	Relevant SA Objectives
Biodiversity	5
Population	1, 3, 9, 10
Human health	2
Fauna	5
Flora	5
Soil	4, 7
Water	6
Air	8
Climatic factors	8
Material assets	1, 7, 9, 10
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	4
Landscape	7, 4

Questions for Consultation

8. Do you agree with the objectives, indicators and targets outlined in appendix 3?
9. Are there any objectives, indicators or targets in appendix 3 that should be added, removed or amended?
10. Do you have any other data that you think may inform the sustainability appraisal?
11. Do you agree that the Sustainability Construction SPD is likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore require an SEA?

6.0 Consultations

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations specify that the three designated authorities with 'environmental responsibility' be given 5 weeks to formally comment on the content of this report and the SEA Requirements. These authorities are:

- The Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England (successor of Countryside Agency and English Nature)

The consultation questions are set out in table 5.

Table 5- Complete list of consultation questions

Consultation questions
1. Have all of the policies, plans, programmes and sustainable development objectives that are relevant to the production of the Sustainable Construction SPD been considered?
2. Are there any other documents that should be added to those outlined in appendix 1?
3. Is the data collected in appendix 2, to the best of your knowledge, factually correct?
4. Do you agree that the data collected in appendix 2 is relevant and suitable to the Sustainable Construction SPD?
5. Do you know of, or have, any additional data that you think should be added to the list already collected?
6. Do you agree that the issues identified above are the main sustainability issues for the SPD?
7. Are there any sustainability issues that you believe should be added, removed or amended?
8. Do you agree with the objectives, indicators and targets outlined in appendix 3?
9. Are there any objectives or indicators in appendix 3 that should be added, removed or amended?
10. Do you have any other data that you think may inform the sustainability appraisal?
11. Do you agree that the Sustainability Construction SPD is likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore require an SEA?

Next Steps

The next stages of the process is to assess any comments received in relation to this Scoping Report from the statutory consultees and any other interested parties, and make any appropriate alterations to the methodology. Alongside the external consultation, internal consultation within the Council will also be run in parallel, and any comments received will be considered in the same way and appropriate alterations made.

From here, the emerging Issues and Options for the SPD will be tested against the SA framework.

The programme for the production and adoption of the SPD is as follows:

- Production of draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal, up to November 2006
- Public participation on draft SPD, December 2006
- Adoption of SPD, March 2007

Appendix 1 Review of other plans, policies and programmes

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
International			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	General commitment to sustainability principles and the sustainable development agenda agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992	Principles of sustainable development should be central to the Sustainable Construction SPD	
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), June 2006	The renewed strategy seeks to build on the 2001 SDS to reaffirm the EU's commitment to sustainable development. It has 4 key objectives- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection • Social equality and cohesion • Economic prosperity • Meeting our international responsibilities 	The SPD should seek to build on the EU commitment to build sustainable communities.	http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)	One of fundamental goals of European policy advocates conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage;	The SPD should make a contribution towards fulfilling the goal of the ESDP.	http://www.europa.eu.int/en/com/m/dg11/dg11home.html
European Directives- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste disposal • Hazardous Waste • Landfill of Waste • Packaging and Packaging of Waste • Waste Electrical and 	The European Objectives 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 national and regional policy, which are covered in the following sections.	Direct – plan proposals should not conflict with Directives Indirect – The objectives of the EU Directives are transposed into practice via national law and national and regional policy. The SPD should have regard to these to ensure the provisions of the Directives are met.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
<p>Electronic Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Incineration • Pollution and Prevention Control • Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Flora and Fauna • Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Wastewater Treatment • Water Framework Directive • Groundwater • Air Quality 			
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy, Feb 1998</p>	<p>This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the European Union (EU).</p>	<p>The SPD should seek to protect and enhance existing areas of biodiversity value.</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm</p>
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, Sept 2002</p>	<p>The Environmental Action Plan identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity 	<p>The SPD needs to support the 4 key areas of work set out in the EAP.</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and health and quality of life Natural resources and waste <p>Each of these action areas is supported by a range of objectives and 'mission statements'</p>		
The Kyoto Protocol	The protocol looks at limiting the emission of harmful greenhouse gases. Main target is reducing CO2 emissions by 5% of 1990 levels between 2008-2010.	Direct – plan needs to look at how it can contribute towards meeting the protocol agreement. Indirect – via UK Climate Change Programme 2006 and other relevant national policies	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cconvkp/kpeng.html
National			
Securing the Future- Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy DEFRA, 2005	The Government's policy on sustainable development sets principles which are relevant to the SPD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Using sound science reasonably 	The SPD will need to address the principles that underlie the Government's sustainable development policy	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm
Energy White Paper 'Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy' (2003)	The Paper sets a target to reduce CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050.	The SPD will seek to reduce greenhouse gases emissions	
Sustainable Communities: Building For The Future ODPM, Feb 2003	Main objective is to create sustainable communities with a sense of place, where people have enough houses, jobs and services and that the physical environment is enhanced, crime is reduced and health care and education are improved.	Policies will have to make a contribution towards achieving the aim of a sustainable community.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139870
PPS1 Delivering	Sets out that development plans should create	The SPD should promote the principles of	http://www.communities.gov.uk/i

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
Sustainable Development, ODPM, 2005	social cohesion and inclusion, protect and enhance the quality of the natural and historic environment, encourage wise use of natural resources and promote sustainable economic development, in an integrated manner.	sustainable development.	index.asp?id=1143803
PPS6 Planning for Town Centres, ODPM, 2005	The Government's key objective is to promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres and promoting and enhancing these centres by focusing development there and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	The Core Strategy should consider the role of existing town centres in the wider functioning of Milton Keynes	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM, 2004	The Government's key objective is to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas • promote more sustainable patterns of development • improve economic performance of English regions 	The SPD should fully consider the impact of growth on rural areas to ensure they benefit from new development.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, ODPM, 2005	PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.	The protection of biodiversity and areas of geological importance should be considered by the SPD.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management ODPM, 2005	Overall objective is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and using it as a resource where possible. Prime focus for this is to move waste management up the waste hierarchy, resulting in waste only being disposed of as a last resort.	The SPD should consider the principles of sustainable waste management to ensure proposals support the objectives.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, ODPM, 2004	It sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development	The SPD should be produced in line with the guidance in PPS12	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	framework.		
PPS22 Renewable Energy, ODPM, 2004	Contains principles for planning for renewable energy, and facilitates renewable energy developments. Government aim to cut carbon dioxide emissions and generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable sources by 2010.	The SPD should contribute towards meeting the government's objectives on the use of renewable energy.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM, 2004	Objective is to minimise the polluting affect of development through the planning system and avoid any unnecessary development of greenfield land by encouraging the use of existing contaminated sites.	The SPD should consider the efficient use of brownfield land and look at how the polluting affects of development can be limited.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPG3 Housing, Department of Environment, Transport and Regions, 2000	PPG3 sets out the Government objective of everyone having access to a decent home through providing a mix of types, sizes and locations of home, and by meeting the housing requirements of the existing population, in terms of affordable and special housing. 60% of additional housing should be on previously developed land and densities for developments over 10 dwellings should be over 30 dph.	The SPD should consider how to the requirements and objectives set out in PPG3.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926
PPG24 Planning and Noise, ODPM, 1994	Gives guidance on use of planning powers to minimise adverse impact of noise	Consideration needs to be given to the potential increase in noise pollution created by development.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926
PPG25 Development and Flood Risk	Advocates the use of sustainable drainage systems in new development proposals to reduce the risk of flooding, add biodiversity and amenity benefits to developments and to aid in pollution prevention and aquifer re-charge	The SPD should enhance flooding mitigation measures	
Minerals Planning Guidance	The Minerals Planning Guidance notes set out	The SPD should have regard to minerals	http://www.communities.gov.uk/i

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
note 1-15	the Government's policy on minerals and planning issues and provide advice and guidance to local authorities and the minerals industry on policies and the operation of the planning system with regard to minerals. Mineral planning authorities must take their contents into account in preparing their development plans	issues in the borough.	index.asp?id=1144137
Urban White Paper- Our Towns, Our Cities- the Future DETR, November 2002	Sets out the Governments aim of urban living with a high quality of life and opportunities for all. Local community involvement, well-designed and maintained towns and cities, sustainable design, shared prosperity and good quality services are key to this.	The SPD should contribute towards achieving the objectives set out in the document for the creation of high quality urban areas.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168
The Planning Response to Climate Change, ODPM, 2004	It sets out key areas where climate change can be mitigated. It also advises on adaptation to climate change impacts.	The SPD should seek to help mitigate the impacts of climate change.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/498/ThePlanningResponsetoClimateChangeAdviceonBetterPracticePDF1234Kb_id1144498.pdf
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Jan 2000	The Strategy looks to map out as far as possible ambient air quality in the United Kingdom over the medium term. It sets objectives for protection of human health and the natural environment and provides a framework to help improve air quality.	Consideration needs to be given as to how to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/
Water Resources for the Future: a Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2001)	Conclusions of the strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. Recommend enhancement of supply by about 5% over the next 25 years by 	The SPD should give consideration to water efficiency	

Plan/Programme	Contribution to the Construction	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	<p>improving existing schemes and developing some new resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water efficiency should be promoted actively ▪ Over the next 25 years, household metering should become widespread ▪ Continued progress in leakage control is necessary ▪ Agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect <p>Linked to 30 detailed recommendations</p>		
<p>Energy White Paper: Our Energy- Creating a low Carbon Economy, DTI, 2003</p>	<p>The White Paper seeks to reduce carbon emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress being seen by 2020. It seeks to remove people from fuel poverty and promote competitive energy markets across the UK.</p>	<p>The SPD will contribute to reduce carbon emissions</p>	<p>http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html</p>
Regional/sub-regional			
<p>Regional Spatial Strategy- The South East Plan, Consultation draft, SEERA, March 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CC4 (policy concerning Sustainable Construction) • Policy D4 (Housing Density And Design) • Policy En1 (Development Design For Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy) 	<p>The main objective is to bring about a sustained improvement in the quality of life in the southeast by 2026, in terms of housing and economic development, improved environmental management & resource use and reduced levels of social exclusion. The plan aims to concentrate growth in established urban area, helping to create sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The SPD should fulfil the requirements of the emerging South East Plan</p>	<p>http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/</p>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy En2 (Combined Heat And Power) • Policy En5 (Location Of Renewable Energy Development) 			
<p>Regional Economic Strategy (RES) for the South East 2006 – 2016, Draft</p> <p>SEEDA, March 2006</p>	<p>The RES sets the future of economic growth in the South East up to 2016. The RES has 3 key themes running through it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on excellence and global competitiveness • Investing in potential to increase performance • Safeguarding quality of life as a competitive advantage. 	<p>The Core Strategy should not conflict with the objectives of economic growth set out in the RES.</p>	<p>http://www.seeda.co.uk/res/</p>
<p>Integrated Regional Framework (IRF)</p>	<p>The IRF provides the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. It sets out a shared vision and objective for integrated working and sustainable development in the south east. These 25 objectives look at a range of social, economic and environmental issues across the south east.</p>	<p>The objectives of the IRF should be promoted through the SPD when possible by using them to form the basis of the sustainability appraisal.</p>	<p>http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf.html</p>
<p>MKSM Sub Regional Strategy</p> <p>GOSE, March 2005</p>	<p>The MKSM growth area was identified as key to sustaining the economic success of the southeast. The strategy includes the objectives of increasing the number of new homes, providing a level of economic growth, particularly in knowledge based sectors, encouraging regeneration and sustainable</p>	<p>The SPD should be in conformity with the requirements of the MKSM proposals.</p>	<p>http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/psc/suscom/mksm/</p>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	travel patterns in urban areas, improving the environment, meeting infrastructure requirements, including creating a shift to more sustainable modes of travel, and creating sustainable communities.		
Draft Regional Housing Strategy 2006-2009	Sets out the Government Office's approach and priorities for investing in housing in the South East over the next 5 years. Aim is to provide good quality housing that makes people want to live in the area, that is in reach of the lower incomes and which are part of sustainable communities, with infrastructure in place to support the nationally important economy. Over-reaching objectives- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the building of more homes, with a shift towards social rented housing • Make decent all social housing stock • Improve the quality of private sector housing particularly when occupied by vulnerable households. There is a target of increasing new social housing levels by 50% between 2007 and 2008.	The SPD should support the achievements of these aims	http://www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/docs/163661/179152/DraftRegHousing2006-09.pdf
Draft South East Waste Management Strategy, March 2004	The strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the amount of waste produced • Re-use, recycle or recover value from the majority of materials • Protect and enhance the environment for future generations 	The SPD should support the achievement of these aims	http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/waste/feb_2004/waste_strategy.pdf
Draft South East Minerals	The strategy looks to guide the sustainable	The SPD should have regard to the	http://www.southeast-

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
Strategy, March 2004	provision of adequate minerals to support regional and national need. It states that extraction and processing of minerals should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the regions materials by using sustainable methods of construction where possible • Protect the environment and local amenity • Minimise the adverse impact of transport of minerals and construction materials 	future minerals requirement of the Borough.	ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/minerals.html
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, SEERA, May 2003	The strategy looks to provide a substantial increase in energy efficiency and deployment of renewable energy so that by 2026 at least 16% of the regions energy is provided from renewable sources. It promotes the use of new technologies in areas such as Milton Keynes where high levels of development are proposed. The strategy reflects the objectives of the Energy White Paper.	The SPD should look to support the achievement of renewable energy targets for the region.	http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/energy/may_2003/prop_changes.pdf
Local			
Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004- 2034	Sets out the values that will guide the growth of the borough. It sets out the aim of creating desirable, fun, affordable, safe and accessible places within Milton Keynes. There are 4 key action areas: <u>Reinventing our City, Places and Spaces-</u> delivering high quality environments for the people of our city and neighbourhoods. <u>Delivering Better Services-</u> Promoting social inclusion and delivering excellent services for the people of our area that are convenient and	The SPD should enhance the quality of city's environment	http://www.mkweb.co.uk/your_council/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=14261

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	<p>east to access.</p> <p><u>Facilitating Participative Communities-</u> Supporting people and Organisations to be active and enterprising in civic life.</p> <p><u>Managing Change Together-</u> Implementing and monitoring our community strategy so that it makes a tangible improvement to people's lives.</p>		
Replacement Local Plan, adopted December 2005	The Local Plan sets out the form of future development in the borough. It aims to provide a high quality of life for all, sustainable lifestyles, choices of transport, a dynamic, knowledge based economy, attractive vibrant, successful town centres, a clean, green environment, diversity and innovation, growth that meets needs and a strengthened role as a regional centre.	The SPD builds on the policies and proposals in the Local Plan and look to develop guidance that will help to improve sustainability in Milton Keynes.	http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local%5Fplan%5Freview/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=29798
Milton Keynes Economic Vision, SEEDA/MKE&LP, May 2004	The vision of the document is that by 2034 Milton Keynes will be a major, free standing city, with a diverse, high value business base, offering well paid employment opportunities to all those living within the city.	The Core Strategy should set out proposals that help to achieve the vision for the future of MK's economy.	http://www.mkweb.co.uk/mkelp/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=24771
MKC Housing Strategy, October 2005	The vision of the Housing needs strategy is for 'well maintained, comfortable homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods, where people choose to live'. The strategy aims for sustainable development patterns, in terms of, for example, mixed tenures and well-designed places, and sees the ideal neighborhood as sustaining local shopping, schooling, community activities and public transport.	The SPD should support the implementation of the housing strategy by developing proposals that seek to create sustainable communities.	http://www.mkweb.co.uk/housing%2Dneeds/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=18891

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
Minerals Local Plan 2001-2011	Sets out the policies and proposals against which planning applications are determined. One of the key requirements is to identify areas for future mineral working to enable planning permissions to be granted that will allow a given level of production. The plan seeks to protect areas of attractive landscape and to protect the amenity of residents	The SPD will have to have regard for the proposals for minerals extraction in the Borough, including supporting a move towards sustainable construction methods to reduce the demand for minerals.	http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Section1%28Plan%29%2Epdf
Waste Strategy, December 2005	The MKC Municipal Waste Strategy sets out how MKC will deal with the waste created by residents and businesses in MK. The primary objectives of the waste strategy is to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill by increasing recycling levels and introducing new technologies to treat waste.	The SPD should develop proposals and proposals that support the primary objectives of the waste strategy.	http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Municipal_Waste_Strategy_2005.pdf
Bucks and MK Biodiversity Action Plan 2000-2010	The main aim of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes is to conserve the County's wildlife habitats and associated species as a contribution to conserving the diversity of life on earth.	The SPD should have regard to the biodiversity, wildlife habitats and associated species of MK and should seek to protect, and where possible enhance, their locations.	http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/countryside/biodiversity/biodiversity_action_plan/contents.stm
Milton Keynes Local Agenda 21 Strategy, MKC, March 2002	The LA21 Strategy looks at achieving the 4 main principles of sustainable development set out in the Governments UK Sustainable Development Strategy. These are: social progress which recognises the needs of everyone, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources, and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	The SPD should consider the 4 principles set out in the LA21 strategy to help achieve sustainable development.	
Bucks and Milton Keynes Rural Strategy, June 2003	The Rural Strategy has a vision of active and sustainable rural communities in which people	The Core Strategy should have regard to rural issues and develop proposals which	http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/economic_development/rural_life/ind

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	can live and work alongside the countryside which is economically viable, ecologically diverse , attractive accessible to rural dwellers and visitors alike. It identifies the key issues in the local rural area and action plans of how these can be addressed.	aim to enhance sustainable construction principles within rural areas in the Borough.	ex.htm

Appendix 2 Baseline Information

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Social Issues					
Age structure and composition Milton Keynes Population Bulletin Neighbourhood statistics	Milton Keynes 2001 population- 207,057 49.6% male Ave age- 35.2 0-4 years 7% 5-16 years 16% 17-24 years 10% 25-34 years 15% 35-59 years 37% 60+ years 15% Aylesbury Vale 2001 Population 165,748 50% male Ave age 37.2 Mid Beds 2001 Population 121,024 50% male Ave age 37.6 South Beds 2001 Population 112,637 49% male Ave age 37.8	South east 2001 population- 8,000,645 49% male	Growth to a population of 247, 480 is expected in MK by 2011 0-4 years projected to increase by 39% by 2011(2% in England) 5-16 years projected to increase by 5% by 2011 (- 5% in England) 17-24 years projected to increase by 11% by 2011 (6% in England) 25-34 years projected to increase by 16% by 2011 (3% in England) 35-59 years projected to increase by 9% by 2011 (1% in England) 60+ years projected to increase by 29% by 2011 (12% in England)	Milton Keynes is one of the fastest growing areas in England. It's increase in population far outweighs the national average. An increase in population is expected in all age groups up to 2011. Particularly significant is the projected growth in the 0-4 category and 60+.	Population

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p>Ethnicity</p> <p>Neighbourhood Statistics PLASC Figures, 2006</p>	<p>Milton Keynes White- 90.7% Mixed- 1.8% Asian/Asian British- 3.6% Black/Black British- 2.4% Chinese/other- 1.4%</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale White- 94.05% Mixed- 1.21% Asian/Asian British- 3.12% Black/Black British- 1.05% Chinese/other- 0.6%</p> <p>Mid Beds White- 97.6% Mixed- 0.85% Asian/Asian British- 0.74% Black/Black British- 0.34% Chinese/other- 0.47%</p> <p>South Beds White- 96.94% Mixed- 0.98% Asian/Asian British- 1.02% Black/Black British- 0.64% Chinese/other- 0.41%</p>	<p>England White- 90.92% Mixed- 1.31% Asian/Asian British- 4.57% Black/Black British- 2.3% Chinese/other- 0.89%</p> <p>South East White- 95.1% Mixed- 1.07% Asian/Asian British- 2.33% Black/Black British- 0.71% Chinese/other- 0.78%</p> <p><u>Ethnicity of School age population</u></p> <p>White- 78.7% Minority ethnic groups- 21.3% (Black African 4.8%, mixed 4.3%) Unclassified- 2.1%</p>	<p>The PLASC figure suggest that the size of MKs ethnic population is increasing. The year on year growth rate of the school age population suggests that this change is going to continue.</p>	<p>Compared to its neighbouring areas, MK has a significant ethnic community. MK has a significant proportion of Chinese residents.</p> <p>Further analysis of the PLASC figures shows that shows that ethnic communities tend to be found in concentrated pockets throughout the borough.</p> <p>MK has a large, and increasing, number of school aged children from minority ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Population</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p>Deprivation</p> <p>IMD, OPDM, 2004</p> <p>Draft LAA, 2006</p>	<p>Milton Keynes IMD Rank 204 out of 354 (1 being most deprived) Rank of income scale 89 Rank of employment scale 101</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale IMD Rank 324 out of 354 Rank of income scale 206 Rank of employment scale 219</p> <p>Mid Beds IMD Rank 334 out of 354 Rank of income scale 275 Rank of employment scale 278</p> <p>South Beds IMD Rank 253 out of 354 Rank of income scale 215 Rank of employment scale 234</p>	<p>Of all the regions, the south east has the least wards in the most deprived 20% (7.5%-119 out of 1583 wards)</p> <p>The Milton Keynes Local Area Agreement (LAA) makes a commitment to reduce the gap between MKs worst performing geographical areas and the average.</p>	<p>MK has 2 wards in the most deprived 30% in the country, Woughton and Eaton Manor.</p> <p>The Woughton Ward has the highest concentration of disadvantaged SOA's in the MK Unitary Authority Area with four of the five SOA's in the 10% most disadvantaged nationally. The area includes a number of the earlier housing estates constructed as a part of the development of the New Town. Netherfield at the heart of the Ward has been the recipient of SRB funds. The Ward as a whole has a population of 10,223.</p> <p>The Eaton manor Ward is at the Southern tip of the MK Unitary Authority Area and contains estates created for London over-spill. Three of the Five SOA's in the Ward are in the most deprived 20% nationally, with two of them within the 10% most disadvantaged. The Ward has also been in receipt of SRB funding. The ward has a population of 8,085.</p>	<p>Milton Keynes has a relatively high rank in the IMD compared to its neighbouring areas.</p> <p>There are big disparities between wards in MK. There is a need to reduce inequalities between MKs most deprived wards and the rest of the borough, inline with the commitment of the LAA.</p>	<p>Population</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
			On a more local level, MK has 14 LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in the country. As well as in Woughton and Eaton Manor, these are found in the Campbell Park, Bradwell and Stantonbury wards.		
Number of households Neighbourhood Statistics	<p>2001 <u>Milton Keynes</u>- Total 86,584 Vacant 3.5% 2nd homes 0.3%</p> <p><u>Aylesbury Vale</u>- Total 66,143 Vacant 2.2% 2nd homes 0.2%</p> <p><u>Mid Beds</u>- Total 50,067 Vacant 2.7% 2nd homes 0.3%</p> <p><u>South Beds</u>- Total 46,908 Vacant 2.4% 2nd homes 0.2%</p>		<p>Household numbers are expected to rise by 18% by 2011 and 34% by 2016 as part of the plans for the MK Growth Area.</p> <p>The current level housing number is 94,468, a 9.1% increase since 2001.</p>	MK is to see a significant rise in the number of households over the next 10 years.	Population, material Assets
Household types Neighbourhood Statistics	<p>2001 Milton Keynes Detached- 29.2% Semi-detached- 28.55% Terraced- 30.4% Flats/maisonettes- 11.9% Caravans/mobile- 0.1%</p>	<p>2001 England Detached- 22.7% Semi-detached- 31.6% Terraced- 26% Flats/maisonettes- 19.9% Caravans/mobile- 0.4</p>			Population

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>Aylesbury Vale Detached- 33.3% Semi-detached- 33.2% Terraced- 24.1% Flats/maisonettes- 9.3% Caravan/mobile- 0.2%</p> <p>Mid Beds Detached- 33.4% Semi- detached- 34.1% Terraced- 24% Flats/maisonettes- 7.8% Caravan/mobile- 0.8%</p> <p>South Beds Detached- 24.1% Semi- detached- 36.1% Terraced- 26.7% Flats/maisonettes- 11.7% Caravan/mobile- 1.5%</p>	<p>South East Detached- 29.3% Semi-detached- 28.5% Terraced- 23.1% Flats/maisonettes- 18.5% Caravans/mobile- 0.7%</p>			
<p>Affordable housing completions as a % of total completions</p> <p>AMR, 2006</p>	<p>Milton Keynes 2004/5- 33% 2005/6- 42%</p>	<p>The government target is for 30% of all new homes to be affordable.</p>		<p>The provision of affordable housing in MK increased between 2004 and 2006.</p>	<p>Material Assets</p>
<p>Local Authority homes non-decent at the start of the year</p> <p>BVPI 184a (2004/05)</p>	<p>Milton Keynes- 49%</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale- 38%</p> <p>Mid Beds- N/A</p> <p>South Beds- 8%</p>	<p>Milton Keynes 2003/04 32%</p>	<p>The LA housing stock of MK appears to be deteriorating.</p>	<p>Milton Keynes has a higher than average level of non-decent homes than its surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Material Assets</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p>Life expectancy</p> <p>ODPM Floor Targets, 2003</p> <p>Milton Keynes Public Health Report, 2005</p>	<p>Milton Keynes Male- 76.2 (2002- 76.4) Female- 80.2 (2002- 80)</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale Male- 78.1 (2002- 77.9) Female- 81.5 (2002- 81.4)</p> <p>Mid Beds Male- 78.3 (2002- 77.9) Female- 81.9 (2002- 81.9)</p> <p>South Beds Male- 76.7 (2002- 76.3) Female- 81.4 (2002- 81.1)</p>	<p>England Male- 76.6 (2002- 76.2) Female- 80.9 (2002- 80.7)</p> <p>South East Male- 77.7 (2002- 77.3) Female- 81.8 (2002- 81.6)</p>	<p>Life expectancy has been steadily increasing over the last 5 years in MK and its surrounding regions, apart from a slight decrease in male expectancy in 2003.</p> <p>There is a 9.05 year difference between Woughton (lowest) and Middleton (highest).</p>	<p>Both male and female life expectancy in MK are lower than all the surrounding areas and are below the national and regional averages.</p> <p>There is a big disparity between the life expectancy in wards across MK.</p>	Human Health
<p>'Good' general health</p> <p>National Statistics</p>	<p>2001 Milton Keynes- 72.5% Aylesbury Vale- 75% Mid Beds- 74% South Beds- 72%</p>	<p>2001 England- 69% South East- 72%</p>		MK appears to have good general health compared to national and regional figures.	Human Health
<p>'Not good' general health</p> <p>National Statistics</p>	<p>2001 Milton Keynes- 7% Aylesbury Vale- 6% Mid Beds- 6% South Beds- 7%</p>	<p>2001 England- 9% South East- 7%</p>		MK compares favourably with national regional and local figures.	Human Health
<p>Households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness</p>	<p>2001 Milton Keynes- 28% Aylesbury Vale- 26% Mid Beds- 26%</p>	<p>2001 England- 34% South East- 29%</p>		The number of households with a person with a limiting long term illness is	Human Health

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Neighbourhood Statistics	South Beds- 28%			below both national and regional averages,	
Environmental Issues					
% of new housing development on previously developed land ODPM BVPI 106 AMR 2006	2004/05 Milton Keynes- 16% (14.4% 2006) Aylesbury Vale- 45% Mid Beds- 68.8% South Beds- 98.9%	The Government target is for 60% of all new housing development to be built on previously developed land by 2008.	Milton Keynes 2001/02- 10.7% 2002/03- 18.5% 2003/04- 19% 2004/05- 16%	MK has seen an increase in the use of previously developed land for housing development since 2001/02. However, compared to surrounding areas its use is very low.	Landscape, Material Assets
Number of conservation areas ONS Regions in Figures	Milton Keynes- 26 (plus 2 proposed) Aylesbury Vale- 75 Mid Beds- 37 South Beds- 22			Milton Keynes has an increasing number of areas that are being recognised for their conservation status. The character of these areas will need to be protected.	Cultural Heritage
Biodiversity habitat features Bucks and MK Biodiversity Action Plan English Nature Natural Area Targets- West Anglian Plain	The varied geology and topography of Buckinghamshire gives rise to a countryside rich in landscape and wildlife, many of the habitats and associated species found are of national, and in some instances international, importance. In the very north of the County, wide, meandering	Strive to expand the remaining areas of semi-natural habitat. Where these places are isolated and fragmented, we must reverse this trend and form links between sites. The maintenance, restoration and creation of the numerous habitats we have in	Focus has been on protecting habitats, the logic being that if habitats are supported the species will also be protected. This has failed so a focus has to be placed on protecting individual species at risk. There has been a particular decline in sky lark and grey partridge over recent years		Biodiversity , flora and fauna

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>alluvial floodplains lie interspersed with harder limestone outcrops. The remains of historic hunting forests, networks of hedgerows, flood meadows and wet pastures along river corridors and the enigmatic patterns of ancient ridge and furrow, combine to provide a variety of habitat types. Brown and black hairstreak butterflies, barn owls and green-winged orchids may be found where suitable conditions persist.</p> <p>In the Brickhills area on the Bedfordshire border, the acidic soils of the greensands, with its many springs, relics of heathland vegetation and pockets of marshy ground, support unusual species such as marsh fern and bog bush cricket.</p> <p>Milton Keynes falls in the West Anglian Plain area as designated by English Nature. Farmed (arable and agriculturally improved pasture) land is a key habitat</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire presents us with a massive task and this document sets out the objectives and actions to reach this goal.</p>			

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>which comprises a major proportion of the Natural Area. Features such as hedgerows, mature trees, ponds and small watercourses are important features that support a wide range of species, including some that have seen a massive recent decline, such as the skylark and grey partridge.</p> <p>Other important habitats more restricted in the area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open water • Swamps • Reedbeds • Marshes and flood meadows • Gravel workings and clay pits • Neutral unimproved grasslands • Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland • Valley mires • Arable land • Urban areas 				
% of river length assessed as good biological quality	2003 Milton Keynes- 87.68% Aylesbury Vale- 53.18 Mid Beds- 54.54	2003 England- 53.61%		The biological condition of MK's rivers compares favourably to national and local	Water

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Audit Commission	South Beds- 70.55			conditions.	
<p>Water quality (biological and chemical quality classified under the General Quality Assessment (GQA) Scheme</p> <p>Environment Agency ONS Regions in Figure</p>	<p>Milton Keynes</p> <p>Milton Keynes has 15 lakes within the city and a further 15 in rural areas plus 11 miles of canal. Its main watercourses are the Great Ouse and its tributaries, the Calverton and Loughton Brooks, the Tove, the Ouzel and its tributaries, and the Broughton Brook.</p> <p>5 locations monitored by EA</p> <p>Biological quality 2 very good, 1 good and 2 fairly good (based on most recent assessment)</p> <p>Chemical quality 2 good, 2 fairly good and 1 fair</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale Main watercourses- River Thame and Padbury Brook. Additionally there are 16 Critical Ordinary Watercourses awaiting adoption as main rivers.</p> <p>10 sites monitored for</p>	<p>South East- 2003</p> <p>42% of rivers were very good and 19% good in terms of biological quality.</p> <p>31% of rivers were of very good and 8% good in terms of chemical quality.</p>	<p>All of the sites monitored in MK for their chemical quality have improved over the monitoring period.</p> <p>In terms of biological quality, 3 have improved, 1 stayed the same and 1 has got worst. Boughton Book is the only watercourse to deteriorate over the years.</p>	<p>The quality of water in MK is good compared to the surrounding districts. This will need to be maintained in the future.</p>	<p>Water</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>chemical quality and 9 for biological quality by the EA</p> <p>Biological Quality 1 very good, 3 good, 3 fairly good and 2 fair</p> <p>Chemical Quality 2 good, 6 fairly good and 2 fair</p> <p>Mid Beds 4 relevant sites monitored by EA</p> <p>Biological Quality 3 fairly good and 1 fair</p> <p>Chemical Quality 3 good and 1 poor</p> <p>South Beds 9 relevant sites monitored by EA</p> <p>Biological quality 3 very good, 4 good and 2 fairly good</p> <p>Chemical Quality 7 good, 1 fairly good and 1 fair</p>				

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Contaminated land Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, 2001	There are 450 potentially contaminated sites in the borough and a further 206 used for storage of petroleum products (62 of which have petroleum licences).			Brownfield sites in MK may contain an element of contamination and this should be taken into account when preparing the plan.	Soil
% of household waste recycled BVPI 82a, 2004/5	Milton Keynes- 18.1% Aylesbury Vale- 16.7% Mid Beds- 17.5% South Beds- 15%	England- 15.2% Unitary Authorities- 14.1%	MK recycles 7.5 % more household waste than it did in 2001/2.	The recycling rate in MK compares favourably to national and local averages.	Soil, landscape
% of household waste composted BVPI 82b, 2004/5	Milton Keynes- 8.4% Aylesbury Vale- 0% Mid Beds- 6% South Beds- 0.5%	England- 6.5% Unitary Authorities- 6.5%	MK composts 5.9% more household waste than it did in 2001/2.	The composting rate in MK compares favourably to national and local averages.	Soil, landscape
% of heat, power and other energy recovered BVPI 82c, 2004/5	Milton Keynes- 0.3% Aylesbury Vale- n/a Mid Beds- n/a South Beds- n/a	England- 11.8% Unitary Authorities- 11.2%		MK get relatively little of its energy from waste compared to the national average.	Soil, landscape, climatic factors
% of waste landfilled BVPI 82d, 2004/5	Milton Keynes- 73.2% Aylesbury Vale- 0% Mid Beds- 0% South Beds- 0%	England- 20.3% Unitary Authorities- 68.2%	MK landfills 13.6% less household waste than it did in 2001/2	MK landfills significantly more of its waste than the national average.	Soil, landscape, water
KG of waste collected per head BVPI 84, 2004/5 Milton Keynes Waste	Milton Keynes- 529.5 Aylesbury Vale- 331.0 Mid Beds- 443.7 South Beds- 429.5	England- 444.5 Unitary Authorities- 517	25.6kg per head of additional waste is collected in MK compared to in 2001/2.	MK collects significantly more household waste per head than national and local averages. The level of waste	

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Strategy				<p>collected is expected to grow due to the predicted increase in population.</p> <p>Social change (e.g. more single person households) will increase the waste produced per household.</p> <p>Leakage (trade waste 'leaking' into the household waste stream will further add to this.</p>	
<p>Cost of waste collection per household</p> <p>BVPI 86, 2004/05</p>	<p>Milton Keynes- £58.3</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale- £51</p> <p>Mid Beds- £46.9</p> <p>South Beds- £40</p>	<p>England- £43.4</p> <p>Unitary Authorities- £42.3</p>	<p>Cost of waste collection in MK costs an additional £17.6 compared to 2001/2 figures.</p>	<p>Collection of waste in MK is expensive compared to the national average and its surrounding areas.</p>	
<p>Extent of floodplain</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Milton Keynes Drainage Strategy- Development and Flood Risk SPG May 2004</p>	<p>Milton Keynes</p> <p>Flood maps of Milton Keynes indicate that flooding is restricted to the main watercourses in the borough.</p> <p>The linear park structure is designed to protect and enhance the main rivers running through and adjoining</p>			<p>Development in MK has proactively sought to include measures to mitigate the impact of flooding. These measures will need to be continued in the future.</p>	<p>Water, landscape</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>the city and development is restricted on the floodplains.</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale Flooding is restricted to the main watercourses in the Borough, with several areas around Aylesbury vulnerable to 1 in 75 year flood risk.</p> <p>Mid Beds Many towns and villages suffered severe flooding in 1998 and 2003. The main flood risk is focused on the south of Bedford.</p> <p>South Beds The main risk of flooding (1 in 75 years) comes from the Ouzel which has potential to affect Leighton Buzzard and nearby Clipstone.</p>				
<p>Water resources</p> <p>MKSM Regional Strategy</p> <p>Institute for Public Research (IPPR)</p>	<p>Milton Keynes' water is piped in from Grafham Water in Cambridgeshire by Anglian Water.</p> <p>There are a limited number of private water supplies serviced from springs or wells, which are monitored by the Council for their quality.</p>	<p>MKSM Strategy has a target of reducing water consumption in new households by 25%.</p>	<p>Household consumption of water per person has increased by 7% between 1992 and 2001 and by 70% over the last 70 years.</p>	<p>Planned growth will see an increased demand for water.</p> <p>MK already pipes in it's water from outside the city. Increased growth will put added pressure on this source.</p>	<p>Water</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p>Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>www.airquality.co.uk</p> <p>Review of the Assessment of the air Quality of Milton Keynes Milton Keynes Updating and Screening Assessment 2006</p>	<p>There are no AQMAs in Milton Keynes.</p> <p>All air Quality management Objectives have been met.</p> <p>Improvements were seen in air quality between 2003 and 2004, but it was recognised that favourable weather conditions may have contributed to this.</p> <p>The only recorded issue is with some non-residential locations adjacent to the M1 which suffer from high levels of Nitrogen Oxide.</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale, South Beds (both Nitrogen Dioxide) and Mid Beds (Sulphur Dioxide) have one AQMA each.</p>			<p>There are currently no problems with air quality in MK that impact significantly enough on residents to warrant the designation of an AQMA.</p>	<p>Air, climatic factors</p>
<p>Noise complaints</p> <p>MKC Neighbourhood Complaints</p>	<p>Milton Keynes 2004/5- 6 complaints per 1000 population.</p> <p>Guidance suggests that noise hotspots are expected around isolated noise generators such as railway lines and airports.</p>	<p>MKC aim to respond to complaints within 5 days and finalise 80% of complaints within 4 months.</p>	<p>2000/01- 9.3 2001/02- 8.3 2002/03- 8.2 2003/04- 7.1</p>	<p>The real rate of complaints per 1000 population has dropped year on year since 2000.</p> <p>Expansion within the borough could potentially see an increase in noise</p>	<p>Air</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
				hotspots as more roads and infrastructure are constructed.	
<p>CO₂ Emissions</p> <p>DEFRA Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas, 2003</p> <p>Securing the Future-UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>Milton Keynes Total: 1847 (ktCO₂) Industry and commercial- 43% Domestic- 29% Road transport- 25% Per capita CO₂- 8.6 tonnes</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale Total: 1294 (ktCO₂) Industry and commercial- 27% Domestic- 37% Road transport- 31% Per capita CO₂- 7.8 tonnes</p> <p>Mid Beds Total: 11221 (ktCO₂) Industry and commercial- 31% Domestic- 44% Road transport- 23% Per capita CO₂- 9.7 tonnes</p> <p>South Beds Total: 1097 (ktCO₂) Industry and commercial- 43% Domestic- 0.29% Road transport- 25%</p>	<p>The UK Kyoto Protocol Target is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas by 12.5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012.</p> <p>There is a national target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by the year 2050.</p> <p>South East per capita average- 8.8 tonnes</p>		<p>The main source of carbon emissions in Milton Keynes industrial and commercial activities.</p>	<p>Air, climatic factors.</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	Per capita CO ₂ - 8.6 tonnes				
Energy Efficiency- Average SAP of authority dwellings (1 very inefficient, 100 very efficient) BVPI 63	Milton Keynes 2001/2- 55.7 2003/4- 57 2004/5- 58 Aylesbury Vale 2001/2- 65.7 2003/4- 56 2004/5- 64 Mid Beds n/a South Beds 2001/2- 52 2003/4 56 2004/5- 56	England 2005- 64 In 1999 English Partnerships announced that all new houses built in MK must have an energy efficiency rating of 10 out of 10 compared to the national average of 4.3 out of 10.	The energy efficiency of authority dwellings in MK is improving steadily.	The average energy efficiency of homes in MK is below the national average.	Air, climatic factors
Energy efficiency- % of domestic improvement in energy efficiency Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 Progress Reports	2005 Milton Keynes- 21% Aylesbury Vale- 16.7% Mid Beds- 9.2% South Beds- 5.2%	England, 2005- 16.7% South East, 2004- 13.9%	Milton Keynes 2002- 12.2% 2003- 14.7% 2004- 17%	The energy efficiency of homes in Milton Keynes has improved year on year since 1996.	Air, climatic factors
Economic Issues					

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Unemployment levels MKi, 2006	June 2006 Milton Keynes- 2.3% Aylesbury Vale- 1% Mid Beds- 1.1% South Beds- 1.8%	June 2006 South East- 1.7% UK- 2.6%	April 2000 Milton Keynes- 1.6% Aylesbury Vale- 1.1% Mid Beds- 1.1% South Beds- 1.6%	MK has seen a rise in unemployment over the last 6 years. The level of unemployment is less than the UK average but is above the average for the region and above that of its neighbouring areas.	Population
Percentage of working age based on total population NOMIS, mid year population estimates	2005 Milton Keynes- 65.7% Aylesbury Vale- 62.7% Mid Beds- 63.7% South Beds- 62.3%	2005 UK- 62.1% South East- 61.4%		MK appears to have a relatively high percentage of residents that are of working age.	Population
% of working age population economically active Mki Observatory	Milton Keynes- 84.1% Aylesbury Vale- 85.3% Mid Beds- 86% South Beds- 86.4%	England and Wales- 78.2% South East- 82.1%		Compared to regional and national averages MKs economically active population compares well. The MK average is slightly below that of the surrounding districts.	Population
% of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants as a proportion of resident working age people NOMIS, claimant count	August 2006 Milton Keynes- 2.3% Aylesbury Vale- 0.9% Mid Beds- 1.1% South Beds- 1.8% need 2006 figures	August 2006 GB- 2.6% South East- 1.6%	April 1996- 4.1% 1997- 3.1% 1998- 2.1% 1999- 1.9% 2000- 1.6% 2001- 1.4%	MK has a relatively high proportion of working age population that are claiming JSA. This figure is the highest it has been since 1997.	Population, Material Assets

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
with rates and proportions			2002- 1.7% 2003- 2.0% 2004- 2.0% 2005- 1.9% 2006- 2.4%		
Average dwelling sale price 2001-2004 Neighbourhood Statistics	<p>Milton Keynes All dwellings- 171,595 Detached- 260,510 Semi- detached- 155,803 Terraced- 131, 695 Flat- 99, 302</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale All dwellings- 221,652 Detached- 344,363 Semi- detached- 193,556 Terraced- 157,572 Flat- 124,849</p> <p>Mid Beds All dwellings- 198,859 Detached- 290,235 Semi- detached- 178,942 Terraced- 150,664 Flat- 112,761</p> <p>South Beds All dwellings- 173,757 Detached- 280,502 Semi- detached- 173,616 Terraced- 144,414 Flat- 106,899</p>	<p>England and Wales All dwellings- 181,330 Detached- 276,037 Semi- detached- 164,652 Terraced- 139,575 Flat- 169,817</p> <p>South East All dwellings- 223,447 Detached- 359,105 Semi- detached- 207,729 Terraced- 170,891 Flat- 146,716</p>	House prices in MK rose 12.6% between 1998 and 2003. This is a bigger rise than the 12.2% in England and the 7.9% rise in the South East.	House prices in MK compare favourably to regional and national averages and the averages of the surrounding areas.	Population, Material Assets
Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability Ratio	South East- 3.96		At 2003 levels housing	Population,

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
JRF, 2003	Milton Keynes- 2.89 Aylesbury Vale- 3.08 Mid Beds- 3.76 South Beds- 4.05			in Milton Keynes appears to be relatively affordable compared to it's surrounding boroughs and the regional average.	material assets

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p>Housing Tenure</p> <p>Neighbourhood Statistics</p>	<p>2001</p> <p>Milton Keynes Owner occupied: owns outright- 18.3% Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan- 46.9% Rented form Council- 14% Rented from HA/RSL- 6.4% Rented privately- 7.1% Other rented- 2.1%</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale Owner occupied: owns outright- 27.4% Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan- 47.8% Rented form Council- 12.5% Rented from HA/RSL- 1.8% Rented privately- 6.4% Other rented- 3.6%</p> <p>Mid Beds Owner occupied: owns outright- 27.2% Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan- 48.6% Rented form Council- 6% Rented from HA/RSL- 7.6% Rented privately- 6.1% Other rented- 4%</p> <p>South Beds Owner occupied: owns outright- 28.4%</p>	<p>2001</p> <p>England and Wales Owner occupied: owns outright- 29.5% Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan- 39.8% Rented form Council- 13.2% Rented from HA/RSL- 8.7% Rented privately- 8.8% Other rented- 3.3%</p> <p>South East Owner occupied: owns outright- 31.3% Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan- 41.9% Rented form Council- 7.4% Rented from HA/RSL- 6.6% Rented privately- 8.8% Other rented- 3.3%</p>			<p>Population, material assets</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan- 49.2% Rented form Council- 11.6% Rented from HA/RSL- 3.0% Rented privately- 5% Other rented- 2.2%				
Gross weekly pay of full-time workers (by place of residence) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2005 Milton Keynes- £458.8 Aylesbury Vale- £516.8 Mid Beds- £494.5 South Beds- £450.8	2005 England- £432.9 (2004-£469.6) South East- £473 (2004 £424)	Milton Keynes 2004- £473.8 Milton Keynes has seen a 3.2% fall in gross average wages between 2004 and 2005.	The average weekly wage of MK residents dropped between 2004 and 2005 compared to a small rise both nationally and in the region.	Population, Material Assets

Appendix 3 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicator	SEA Topic
Social				
1	To provide sustainable housing, giving everyone the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable home, which they can afford	Number of housing completions	% of affordable housing completions	Population, material assets
			Housing affordability ratio	
			% LA homes non-decent at the start of the year	
			% of new housing scoring 10 on NHER scale	
2	To improve health and well being of residents and reduce health inequalities	Average life expectancy	Standard mortality ratio	Population, human health
			% Good general health	
3	To create and maintain safer, more secure and vibrant communities	IMD Rank	Number of Lower Super Output Areas LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally	Population, human health, material assets
			% of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants as a proportion of resident working age people	
		Overall crime rate	Burglaries per 1000 dwellings	
			Violent crime in a public place	
		Investment in local services and public realm improvements	Number of GPs per 1000 population	
			Number of school places per 1000 population	
			Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	
		Number of regeneration projects within the borough		
Number of new community spaces provided	% satisfied with local parks			
Environment				
4	To make the best use of previously developed land	Development on previously	% of new housing developed on	Landscape,

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicator	SEA Topic
	and existing buildings and encourage sustainable development patterns	developed sites	previously developed land	biodiversity, flora and fauna
5	To conserve and enhance Milton Keynes' biodiversity	Number and condition of designated sites	Number of local wildlife sites Number of Milton Keynes Wildlife Sites	Human health, climatic factors
6	To maintain and improve the borough's water quality and reduce the risk of flooding	Risk of flooding	No. of planning permissions granted contrary to the advise of Environment Agency Amount of development permitted in flood risk areas (in ha)	Climatic factors
7	Reduce the generation of waste and support sustainable waste management	% of waste landfilled	% of waste recycled % of waste composted Cost of waste collection per household	Soil, landscape, material assets
	Address the causes of climate change through increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable sources of energy	Energy efficiency of housing stock Emissions of greenhouse gases % of Renewable Energy	Average SAP rating of authority dwellings % of domestic improvements in energy efficiency % of heat, power and other energy recovered % of CO2 emissions generated by a) Industry and Commercial; b) Domestic; c) Road transport Percentage of energy requirements that will be produced by on-site renewable energy?	Climatic factors, human health, material assets
Economy				
9	To provide appropriate development opportunities that meet the needs of the economy and allow for high employment.	Unemployment rate	Percentage of Working Age based on total population % of population claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Job Density representing the ratio of total jobs to working-age population	Population

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicator	SEA Topic
		Economic competitiveness	Qualifications of working age population Gross weekly pay of full-time workers (by place of residence)	Population, Material Assets
10	To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities	Productivity	Business Units Growth VAT registered businesses Number of knowledge base industry registered	Population, Material assets