

M62299

**Milton Keynes Council**

**Sustainability Appraisal:**

**Sustainable Construction**  
**Guide**

**Supplementary Planning Document**

**December 2006**

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## 1. Introduction

This report is the Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Draft Sustainable Construction Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This SPD will form a part of the Milton Keynes Local Development Framework. It will provide guidelines on how the planning authority will be applying sustainable construction policy D4 of the Local Plan, when dealing with planning applications, and to help applicants provide the information needed to satisfy the policy.

The SPD does not introduce any new policy but clarifies and expands policy D4 by defining standards that need to be satisfied. These standards are all directly based on the policy D4 requirements. The objective of this policy and SPD takes into account key national policy guidance, such as that set out in Planning Policy Statements and Guidance notes, and regional requirements set out in Regional Planning Guidance 9 and the emerging South East Plan.

The SPD aims to achieve higher, best practice energy standards, which cannot be done by using Building Regulations. The policy also deals with wider aspects of energy e.g. passive solar design, layout and landscape that the Building Regulations don't deal with.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Government Guidance (Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents ODPM, 2005).

## **2. Background**

### **Sustainable Development**

A widely used Brundtland definition of sustainable development (the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987) describes it as development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Sustainable development is a major challenge to society and most national policies recognised how serious this issue is. The Government's policy on sustainable development (Securing the Future- Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Defra 2005) sets out 5 guiding principles:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science reasonably

The Milton Keynes Local Development Framework will consist of Local Development Documents. These should take forward the values of sustainable development.

## **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Sustainability Appraisals (SA) to be carried out on Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). Government Guidance recommends that SA and SEA should be integrated. This can be achieved by extending the SEA Directive's requirements to also cover social and economic issues.

The 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.

This Report focuses on appraising the effects of the draft SPD.

### **3.0 Context and Baseline Information**

#### **Identify other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPPs)**

This SA concentrates on the most relevant plans, policies and programmes, given the context of the SPD.

Several additional PPPs were suggested to the Council at the Scoping Report stage and these documents have been identified in the final list.

A detailed review of the relevant documents is provided in the Annex 1.

The review identified that there are international, national, regional and local policies in place for the requirements included in Sustainable Construction SPD.

#### **National Policy.**

PPS1 provides the key national policy basis for this SPD by describing sustainable development as the core principle underlying planning. It states: "Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development." [Para 13 (iv)]. "Planning authorities should prepare robust policies on design and access (...) Key objectives should include ensuring that developments are sustainable, durable and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) and make efficient and prudent use of natural resources." [Para 36]

The Sustainable Development Commission, which advises Government, recently recommended the principle of "zero carbon growth" or carbon neutrality including the use of carbon offset schemes ["Stock Take", 2006, p16]", again consistent

with policy D4. Recent ministerial statements have also promoted the carbon neutrality concept for development in the growth areas.

### Building Regulations

There is some overlap between policy D4 and Building Regulations but the latter are unable to require any more than the statutory minimum levels of energy efficiency. The objective of this policy and SPD, in accordance with the above government guidance, is to achieve higher, best practice energy standards, which cannot be done by using Building Regulations. The policy also deals with wider aspects of energy e.g. passive solar design, layout and landscape that the Building Regulations don't deal with.

MK has a long history of requiring high energy standards as part of its new town growth. This is seen as important because of the past and future significance of MK as a major growth area, where the level of new build is so much greater than elsewhere. Therefore it is legitimate for MKC to use its planning powers to compliment Building Regulations in this way. The recent [2006] changes to the Building Regulations raised the minimum energy standard and as a consequence the related EST Best Practice standard has also been raised. This new Best Practice standard is therefore the benchmark by which new development in MK will be judged.

### Regional Policy.

RPG9 (Regional Planning Guidance for the South East) includes policy INF4 that begins with: "Local development documents may expect the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development, subject to economic viability considerations. This will be achieved through design, layout and orientation. Local Authorities should use design briefs and/or SPDs to promote development design for energy efficiency and renewable energy."

RPG9 goes on to list ways of doing this, including assessment of a developments energy demand, attainment of high energy efficiency ratings e.g. BREEAM & NHER, inclusion of renewable energy sources, particular emphasis on opportunities for large scale development in the growth areas which include Milton Keynes. All these points are consistent with Policy D4 and the SPD.

### Local Plan.

The main policy justification for the SPD is policy D4 of the Adopted Local Plan. The purpose of the SPD is to supplement policy D4 by explaining in more detail how the planning authority will be applying policy D4 when dealing with planning applications and to help applicants provide the information needed to satisfy the policy. The SPD does not introduce any new policy but clarifies and expands policy D4 by defining standards that need to be satisfied. These standards are all directly based on the policy D4 requirements.

The key messages included in those documents were taken into account in developing sustainability objectives and objectives of the SPD.

### **Baseline**

The statistics collected as far as possible relate to the Borough of Milton Keynes. Collection of this data is an ongoing process and when new facts become available they will be added to the table. The table includes additional data that has been sourced as a result of responses to the consultation of the SA Scoping Report. Appendix 2 provides social, environmental and economic baseline information that will facilitate future monitoring of the SPD.

### **Sustainability Issues**

The key sustainability issues are contained within the revised Scoping Report.

The main issues relevant to this SPD are:

Social:

- 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

Environmental:

- Protect and enhance wildlife habitats
- Manage flood risk by appropriate location of development and the use of appropriate 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

Economic:

- Support economic growth and balance it against protection of the environment

## **4.0 Sustainability Appraisal Framework (B1)**

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework has been developed to assess the impact of the draft SPD on sustainability issues, to highlight issues that need addressing in the SPD and to measure the effectiveness of the SPD over time. This framework takes account of the objectives of national, regional and local planning policy, other strategies, plans and programmes and the context of the social, environmental and economic characteristics of Milton Keynes. Their compatibility has been tested and any potential conflicts between the

sustainability objectives have been identified in the Scoping Report. These objectives can be found in the table below.

Table 1 Sustainability objectives identified as relevant for the Sustainable Construction Guide SPD

Objective Number	Objective
<b>Social</b>	
1	To provide sustainable housing, giving everyone the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable home, which they can afford.
2	To improve health and well being of residents and reduce health inequalities.
3	To create and maintain safer, more secure and vibrant communities.
<b>Environment</b>	
4	To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encourage sustainable development patterns.
5	To conserve and enhance Milton Keynes' biodiversity.
6	To maintain and improve the boroughs water quality and reduce the risk of flooding.
7	Reduce the generation of waste and support sustainable waste management.
8	Address the causes of climate change through increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable sources of energy.
<b>Economy</b>	
9	To provide appropriate development opportunities that meet the needs of the economy and allow for high employment.
10	To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities.

The objectives of the Sustainable Construction Guide SPD should be in conformity with principles of sustainable development.

The objectives of the SPD are to:

- A. To improve the energy efficiency of new buildings.
- B. To maximise the use of water efficiency techniques as well as sustainable urban drainage systems.
- C. To maximise the use of building materials that are locally produced, renewable or recycled.
- D. To minimise the current levels of waste generated at the construction and maximise reuse and recycling.
- E. To increase the levels of energy generated on-site from renewable resources.
- F. To achieve carbon neutrality by enabling carbon emissions to be offset elsewhere.

These were assessed against the Sustainability Objectives. The aim of this process is to identify areas of potential conflict between the sustainability objectives and the objectives of the SPD.

Table 2 Assessing the Sustainability Objectives against the SPD objectives

SPD Objectives	Sustainability Objectives									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A</b>	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓
<b>B</b>	✓	✓0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0
<b>C</b>	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓0	✓0
<b>D</b>	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0
<b>E</b>	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓0	✓
<b>F</b>	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓0	✓0

- ✓ = Positive Effect
- ✓0= Indirect or Secondary Positive Effect
- 0 = Neither Positive or Negative
- X = Negative Effect

There are no objectives within the draft SPD considered to have a negative effect on the relevant sustainability objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. The objectives that were considered to have the most positive impact were: “improving the energy efficiency of new buildings” and “maximising the use of building materials that are locally produced, renewable or recycled”.

## **5.0 Consideration of Options (B2)**

### **Produce SPD**

The production of the SPD will support implementation of the policy D4. The SPD should be viewed as a guidance that will clarify the policy requirements. The document’s objectives encourage sustainable patterns of development and that should be regarded as beneficial in the local, regional and global context. The document is flexible in its nature as it outlines a number of measures that can be undertaken to achieve aims of the sustainable construction policy.

### **‘Business as usual’ no SPD**

This scenario relies on the national, regional and local planning policies. Presently the Council is using the Interim Guidance on Sustainable Construction to determine whether planning applications meet requirements of the policy D4. The Guidance is not an adopted planning document and this can adversely affect the implementation of the policy D4. There is an increased possibility that the Development Control Committee may approve some major developments, which does not fully address requirements of the policy. This status quo also impedes

Council's position during potential appeals against its decisions that involve implementation of the policy requirements.

## **6.0 Predicting and evaluating the effects of the SPD (B3, B4)**

Table overleaf assesses the draft SPD against sustainability objectives. The appraisal suggests that the draft SPD will benefit the specific aims of sustainable development. It will have a positive effect on all objectives related to social and environmental development.

The appraisal is unclear how the SPD would contribute to the economic growth of Milton Keynes. The aims of the SPD will contribute to the objectives of sustainable communities. Indirectly the outcomes of the SPD may have positive impacts on diverse and knowledge-based economy.

There is also the potential benefit of raising the profile of Milton Keynes as a regional centre of excellence in sustainable construction sector.

The implementation of the SPD will be socially and environmentally beneficial. There are many sources of information that indicate that the costs of complying with policy D4 are not onerous either for the developer or the occupants. Studies also suggest that there is a non-linear relationship between cost and energy performance (measured as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) [Cyril Sweet, The Cost of Greening Development Draft final report December 2005 p31].

For example

- An Environment Agency study estimated a cost of £800 per house to achieve a 25% improvement in overall sustainability, with reduced utility bills of £138 a year. [Planning Policies for Sustainable Buildings, LGA, 2006, p15]
- The Energy Saving Trust calculate the cost of meeting their new Best Practice standard as an extra 5%
- The passive house standard can be achieved for under 10% extra cost [Peter Cox, "Passivhaus", Building for a Future, winter 05/06]
- A study for MKC and MK Partnerships found that the extra cost of satisfying policy D4 was about £5,000 per house ["The Cost of Greening Development", Cyril Sweet, 2005]; if the total construction cost is assumed to be about £100,000 then this equates to an extra 5%.
- The first year experience of applying policy D4 has been successful with the vast majority of applications being able to comply with the policy.

Table 3 Evaluation of the effects of the SPD

Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effect	Evaluation of Effects
To provide sustainable housing, giving everyone the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable home, which they can afford.	✓	The SPD will detail the requirements of the policy D4. There will be greater clarity and certainty what measure can be taken to implement rules of sustainable housing.
To improve health and well-being of residents and reduce health inequalities.	✓0	Guidance included in the SPD will help to improve housing conditions through better insulation, energy efficiency, natural lightning etc. This will have indirect positive effect on people's health and sense of well-being.
To create and maintain safer, more secure and vibrant communities.	0	The document does not have obvious direct or indirect impact
To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encourage sustainable development patterns.	✓0	The SPD will not directly give priority to developed land within urban area. However the objectives C and D can have indirect positive effect on efficient use of buildings and land.
To conserve and enhance Milton Keynes' biodiversity.	✓	Some elements of SUDS and certain features of sustainable housing (e.g. green roofs) can enhance biodiversity in development areas.
To maintain and improve the boroughs water quality and reduce the risk of flooding.	✓	The SPD requires water efficiency measures and (when possible) the use of SUDS that help reduce the risk of flooding. Although the Local Plan policy D4 also mentions these measures it does not set up clear water efficiency targets that should be achieved.
Reduce the generation of waste and support sustainable waste management.	✓	The SPD advocates the need for minimising waste in construction through the re-use and recycling.
Address the causes of climate change through increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable	✓	The SPD gives clear guidance on energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy in new developments. These measures can help tackle the causes of climate change.

sources of energy.		
To provide appropriate development opportunities that meet the needs of the economy and allow for high employment.	0	Outcomes of the SPD will not impede nor significantly improve economic opportunities in Milton Keynes.
To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities.	✓0	Greater demand on new sustainable technologies can have a secondary positive effect on knowledge-based economy.

✓ = Positive Effect

✓0= Indirect or Secondary Positive Effect

0 = Neither Positive or Negative

X = Negative Effect

## **7.0 Mitigation Measures (B5)**

From the appraisal of the draft SPD it can be seen that the document will have a positive impact on the majority of sustainability objectives. With no negative impacts identified the need for mitigation measures to be developed has not been necessary. The neutral effects of the SPD may be improved in the medium and long term when its requirements will be seen as a norm rather than additional burden.

The report on climate change by Nicholas Stern (published in October 2006) found that 'the benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting' (See a web link to The Stern Review in Appendix 1).

Increasing demand for new technologies related to sustainable construction methods combined with increasing investment in research and technologies will create new opportunities for economic and social growth.

## **8.0 Monitoring (B6)**

Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005) addresses the requirements for monitoring the effectiveness of plans in the Local Development Frameworks. The Guidance says: *"Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and then compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine what needs to be done."*

Monitoring should identify whether:

- The SPD is contributing towards meeting the sustainability objectives?
- There are any other effects from implementation of this document that need to be considered?

The SPD will be monitored on a regular basis and findings will be included in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report. Different sources and methods will be used to access necessary data. These will include:

- Section 106 agreements, planning conditions and written evidences.
- Inspections and site visits.
- Reports produced and data collected by organisations involved in monitoring energy efficiency in new build housing e.g. National Energy Centre

It is probable that means of monitoring may change in the future as they should be responsive to a technical progress (e.g. smart meters that allow for remote energy readings may be in common use in the future).

Monitoring will be partly based on the indicators included in the Scoping Report.

These are:

### **Social**

- Household types

- Car and van ownership
- Number of passenger journeys made on local buses
- % of rural households within 13 minute walk of a bus service
- Travel to work (average distance and mode)
- Housing Tenure
- Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Life expectancy

#### **Environment**

- % of new housing development on previously developed land
- Water quality (biological and chemical quality classified under the General Quality Assessment (GQA) Scheme
- % of household waste recycled
- % of household waste composted
- % of heat, power and other energy recovered
- % of waste landfilled
- KG of waste collected per head
- CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions
- Biodiversity indicators included in the Annual Monitoring Report

#### **Economy**

- Unemployment levels
- Housing Affordability





## 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
<b>International</b>			
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"> <li>• Environmental protection</li> <li>• Social equality and cohesion</li> <li>• Economic prosperity</li> <li>• Meeting our international responsibilities</li> </ul>	The SPD should seek to build on the EU commitment to build sustainable communities.	<a href="http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf">http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.europa.eu.int/en/com/dg11/dg11home.html">http://www.europa.eu.int/en/com/dg11/dg11home.html</a>
European Directives- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitrates Directive</li> <li>• Waste disposal</li> <li>• Hazardous Waste</li> <li>• Landfill of Waste</li> <li>• Packaging and Packaging of Waste</li> <li>• Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</li> <li>• Waste Incineration</li> <li>• Pollution and Prevention Control</li> </ul>	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.	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/</a>

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"> <li>• Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Flora and Fauna</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Urban Wastewater Treatment</li> <li>• Water Framework</li> <li>• Groundwater Directive</li> <li>• Air Quality</li> </ul>			
EU Biodiversity Strategy, Feb 1998	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).	The SPD should seek to protect and enhance existing areas of biodiversity value.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm</a>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, Sept 2002	<p>The Environmental Action Plan identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Nature and Biodiversity</li> <li>• Environment and health and quality of life</li> <li>• Natural resources and waste</li> </ul> <p>Each of these action areas is supported by a range of objectives and 'mission statements'</p>	The SPD needs to support the 4 key areas of work set out in the EAP.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</a>
The Kyoto Protocol	The protocol looks at limiting the emission of harmful greenhouses gases. Main target is reducing CO2 emissions by 5% of 1990 levels	Direct – plan needs to look at how it can contribute towards meeting the protocol agreement.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cconvkp/kpeng.html">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cconvkp/kpeng.html</a>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	between 2008-2010.	Indirect – via UK Climate Change Programme 2006 and other relevant national policies	
<b>National</b>			
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"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• Using sound science reasonably</li> </ul>	The SPD will need to address the principles that underlie the Government's sustainable development policy	<a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139870">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139870</a>
PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM, 2005	Sets out that development plans should create 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.	The SPD should promote the principles of sustainable development.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM, 2004	The Government's key objective is to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas</li> <li>• promote more sustainable patterns of development</li> <li>• improve economic performance of</li> </ul>	The SPD should fully consider the impact of growth on rural areas to ensure they benefit from new development.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>

Plan/Programme	Relations relevant to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	English regions		
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>
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 framework.	The SPD should be produced in line with the guidance in PPS12	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803</a>
PPS 3	PPS 3 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 housing developments should be over 30	The SPD should consider how to the requirements and objectives set out in PPS 3.	

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	dph.		
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926</a>
PPG25 Development and Flood Risk	<b>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</b>	The SPD should enhance flooding mitigation measures	
Minerals Planning Guidance note 1-15	The Minerals Planning Guidance notes set out 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	The SPD should have regard to minerals issues in the borough.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144137">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144137</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/498/ThePlanningResponsetoClimateChangeAdviceonBetterPracticePDF1234Kb_id1144498.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/498/ThePlanningResponsetoClimateChangeAdviceonBetterPracticePDF1234Kb_id1144498.pdf</a>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
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.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/</a>
Water Resources for the Future: a Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2001)	<p>Conclusions of the strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. Recommend enhancement of supply by about 5% over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources</li> <li>▪ Water efficiency should be promoted actively</li> <li>▪ Over the next 25 years, household metering should become widespread</li> <li>▪ Continued progress in leakage control is necessary</li> <li>▪ Agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect</li> </ul> <p>Linked to 30 detailed recommendations</p>	The SPD should give consideration to water efficiency.	
Energy White Paper: Our Energy- Creating a low Carbon Economy, DTI, 2003	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.	The SPD will contribute to reduce carbon emissions	<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html</a>
Code for Sustainable Homes, Consultation Paper, ODPM, 2005	The document aims to establish minimum standards for energy efficiency and prudent use of other resources for new buildings.		<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/95/ProposalsforIntroducingaCodeforSustainableHomesAConsultationPaper441PDFKb_id1162095.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/95/ProposalsforIntroducingaCodeforSustainableHomesAConsultationPaper441PDFKb_id1162095.pdf</a>
CIRIA SUDS Design Manual			<a href="http://www.ciria.org/suds/">http://www.ciria.org/suds/</a>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
C522			
Stern Review	<p>The report found that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting'</li> <li>- Action on climate change is required across all countries.</li> <li>- Action on climate change will also create significant business opportunities</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD will contribute to reduce carbon emissions. It requirements may create new business opportunities.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm</a></p>
<b>Regional/sub-regional</b>			
<p>Regional Spatial Strategy- The South East Plan, Consultation draft, SEERA, March 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy CC4 (policy concerning Sustainable Construction)</li> <li>• Policy D4 (Housing Density And Design)</li> <li>• Policy En1 (Development Design For Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy)</li> <li>• Policy En2 (Combined Heat And Power)</li> <li>• Policy En5 (Location Of Renewable Energy Development)</li> </ul>	<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 &amp; 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><a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/</a></p>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
<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"> <li>• Building on excellence and global competitiveness</li> <li>• Investing in potential to increase performance</li> <li>• Safeguarding quality of life as a competitive advantage.</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD should not conflict with the objectives of economic growth set out in the RES.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.seeda.co.uk/res/">http://www.seeda.co.uk/res/</a></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><b>The objectives of the IRF should be promoted through the SPD when possible by using them to form the basis of the sustainability appraisal.</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf.html">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf.html</a></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 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.</p>	<p><b>The SPD should be in conformity with the requirements of the MKSM proposals.</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/psc/suscom/mksm/">http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/psc/suscom/mksm/</a></p>
<p>Draft Regional Housing Strategy 2006-2009</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The SPD should support the achievements of these aims</p>	<p><a href="http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/163661/179152/DraftRegHousing2006-09.pdf">http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/163661/179152/DraftRegHousing2006-09.pdf</a></p>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	<p>sustainable communities, with infrastructure in place to support the nationally important economy. Over-reaching objectives-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the building of more homes, with a shift towards social rented housing</li> <li>• Make decent all social housing stock</li> <li>• Improve the quality of private sector housing particularly when occupied by vulnerable households.</li> </ul> <p>There is a target of increasing new social housing levels by 50% between 2007 and 2008.</p>		
Draft South East Waste Management Strategy, March 2004	<p>The strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the amount of waste produced</li> <li>• Re-use, recycle or recover value from the majority of materials</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the environment for future generations</li> </ul>	The SPD should support the achievement of these aims	<a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/waste/feb_2004/waste_strategy.pdf">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/waste/feb_2004/waste_strategy.pdf</a>
Draft South East Minerals Strategy, March 2004	<p>The strategy looks to guide the sustainable provision of adequate minerals to support regional and national need. It states that extraction and processing of minerals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard the regions materials by using sustainable methods of construction where possible</li> <li>• Protect the environment and local amenity</li> <li>• Minimise the adverse impact of transport of minerals and construction materials</li> </ul>	The SPD should have regard to the future minerals requirement of the Borough.	<a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/minerals.html">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/minerals.html</a>
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	The SPD should look to support the achievement of renewable energy targets for the region.	<a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/energy/may_2003/prop_changes.pdf">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/energy/may_2003/prop_changes.pdf</a>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	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.		
<b>Local</b>			
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 easy to access. <u>Facilitating Participative Communities</u> - Supporting people and Organisations to be active and enterprising in civic life. <u>Managing Change Together</u> - Implementing and monitoring our community strategy so that it makes a tangible improvement to people's lives.	The SPD should enhance the quality of city's environment	<a href="http://www.mkweb.co.uk/your_council/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=14261">http://www.mkweb.co.uk/your_council/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=14261</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local%5Fplan%5Freview/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=29798">http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local%5Fplan%5Freview/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=29798</a>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
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 SPD should set out proposals that help to achieve the vision for the future of MK's economy.	<a href="http://www.mkweb.co.uk/mkelp/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=24771">http://www.mkweb.co.uk/mkelp/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=24771</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.mkweb.co.uk/housing%2Dneeds/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=18891">http://www.mkweb.co.uk/housing%2Dneeds/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=18891</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Section1%28Plan%29%2Epdf">http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Section1%28Plan%29%2Epdf</a>
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.	<a href="http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Municipal_Waste_Strategy_2005.pdf">http://www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Municipal_Waste_Strategy_2005.pdf</a>
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	The SPD should have regard to the biodiversity, wildlife habitats and associated species of MK and should seek to protect, and where possible	<a href="http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/countryside/biodiversity/biodiversity_action_plan/contents.stm">http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/countryside/biodiversity/biodiversity_action_plan/contents.stm</a>

Plan/Programme	Objectives or targets relevant to the Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Relation to the Sustainable Construction SPD	Data source
	conserving the diversity of life on earth.	enhance, their locations.	
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 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.	The SPD should have regard to rural issues and develop proposals that aim to enhance sustainable construction principles within rural areas in the Borough.	<a href="http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/economic_development/rural_life/index.htm">http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/economic_development/rural_life/index.htm</a>
MKP A Strategy for Growth to 2031, MKP 2006	The Strategy shows some implications of the city growth up to 2031	The guidance of the SPD should secure more sustainable growth	
Development and Flood Risk SPG, MKC, 2004	The SPG aims to implement in Milton Keynes the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 'Development and Flood Risk' (PPG25).	The SPD will encourage implementation of SUDS that contributes to better flood risk management.	<a href="http://www.miltonkeynes.gov.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Adopted%5FFlooding%5FSPG%2Epdf">http://www.miltonkeynes.gov.uk/local_plan_review/documents/Adopted%5FFlooding%5FSPG%2Epdf</a>
Flood Risk Management-Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan- Scoping Report November 2005	The Plan has 7 aims including, minimising the flood damage to people and property, managing development to meet local and regional targets, protecting and enhancing cultural heritage and the natural environment and where possible improving water quality.	The SPD should have regard to the need to minimise the risk of flooding and where possible create benefits from new developments	<a href="http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEAN1105BJWL-e-e.pdf?lang=_e#search=%22flood%20management%20plan%20milton%20keynes%22">http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEAN1105BJWL-e-e.pdf?lang=_e#search=%22flood%20management%20plan%20milton%20keynes%22</a>

Appendix 2 Baseline Information

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<b>Social Issues</b>					
<p><b>Age structure and composition</b></p> <p>Milton Keynes Population Bulletin</p> <p>Neighbourhood statistics</p>	<p>Milton Keynes</p> <p>2001 population- 207,057</p> <p>49.6% male Ave age- 35.2</p> <p>0-4 years 7%</p> <p>5-16 years 16%</p> <p>17-24 years 10%</p> <p>25-34 years 15%</p> <p>35-59 years 37%</p> <p>60+ years 15%</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b></p> <p>2001 Population 165,748</p> <p>50% male Ave age 37.2</p> <p><b>Mid Beds</b></p> <p>2001 Population 121,024</p> <p>50% male Ave age 37.6</p> <p><b>South Beds</b></p> <p>2001 Population 112,637</p> <p>49% male Ave age 37.8</p>	<p>South east</p> <p>2001 population- 8,000,645</p> <p>49% male</p>	<p>Growth to a population of 247, 480 is expected in MK by 2011</p> <p>0-4 years projected to increase by 39% by 2011(2% in England)</p> <p>5-16 years projected to increase by 5% by 2011 (- 5% in England)</p> <p>17-24 years projected to increase by 11% by 2011 (6% in England)</p> <p>25-34 years projected to increase by 16% by 2011 (3% in England)</p> <p>35-59 years projected to increase by 9% by 2011 (1% in England)</p> <p>60+ years projected to increase by 29% by 2011 (12% in England)</p>	<p>Milton Keynes is one of the fastest growing areas in England. It's increase in population far outweighs the national average.</p> <p>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+.</p>	Population
<p><b>Ethnicity</b></p> <p>Neighbourhood</p>	<p><b>Milton Keynes</b></p> <p>White- 90.7%</p> <p>Mixed- 1.8%</p>	<p><b>England</b></p> <p>White- 90.92%</p> <p>Mixed- 1.31%</p>	<p>The PLASC figure suggest that the size of MKs ethnic population is increasing. The</p>	<p>Compared to its neighbouring areas, MK has a significant ethnic</p>	Population

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p>Statistics PLASC Figures, 2006</p>	<p>Asian/Asian British- 3.6% Black/Black British- 2.4% Chinese/other- 1.4%</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b> White- 94.05% Mixed- 1.21% Asian/Asian British- 3.12% Black/Black British- 1.05% Chinese/other- 0.6%</p> <p><b>Mid Beds</b> White- 97.6% Mixed- 0.85% Asian/Asian British- 0.74% Black/Black British- 0.34% Chinese/other- 0.47%</p> <p><b>South Beds</b> White- 96.94% Mixed- 0.98% Asian/Asian British- 1.02% Black/Black British- 0.64% Chinese/other- 0.41%</p>	<p>Asian/Asian British- 4.57% Black/Black British- 2.3% Chinese/other- 0.89%</p> <p><b>South East</b> 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>year on year growth rate of the school age population suggests that this change is going to continue.</p>	<p>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>	

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p><b>Deprivation</b></p> <p>IMD, OPDM, 2004</p> <p>Draft LAA, 2006</p>	<p><b>Milton Keynes</b>  IMD Rank 204 out of 354 (1 being most deprived)  Rank of income scale 89  Rank of employment scale 101</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b>  IMD Rank 324 out of 354  Rank of income scale 206  Rank of employment scale 219</p> <p><b>Mid Beds</b>  IMD Rank 334 out of 354  Rank of income scale 275  Rank of employment scale 278</p> <p><b>South Beds</b>  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>On a more local level, MK</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
			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.		
<p>Number of households</p> <p><b>Neighbourhood Statistics</b></p>	<p>2001</p> <p><u>Milton Keynes</u>- Total 86,584 Vacant 3.5% 2<sup>nd</sup> homes 0.3%</p> <p><u>Aylesbury Vale</u>- Total 66,143 Vacant 2.2% 2<sup>nd</sup> homes 0.2%</p> <p><u>Mid Beds</u>- Total 50,067 Vacant 2.7% 2<sup>nd</sup> homes 0.3%</p> <p><u>South Beds</u>- Total 46,908 Vacant 2.4% 2<sup>nd</sup> 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
<p>Household types</p> <p><b>Neighbourhood Statistics</b></p>	<p>2001</p> <p><b>Milton Keynes</b> Detached- 29.2% Semi-detached- 28.55% Terraced- 30.4% Flats/maisonettes- 11.9% Caravans/mobile- 0.1%</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b> Detached- 33.3% Semi-detached- 33.2%</p>	<p>2001</p> <p><b>England</b> Detached- 22.7% Semi-detached- 31.6% Terraced- 26% Flats/maisonettes- 19.9% Caravans/mobile- 0.4</p> <p><b>South East</b></p>			Population

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	Terraced- 24.1% Flats/maisonettes- 9.3% Caravan/mobile- 0.2%  <b>Mid Beds</b> Detached- 33.4% Semi- detached- 34.1% Terraced- 24% Flats/maisonettes- 7.8% Caravan/mobile- 0.8%  <b>South Beds</b> Detached- 24.1% Semi- detached- 36.1% Terraced- 26.7% Flats/maisonettes- 11.7% Caravan/mobile- 1.5%	Detached- 29.3% Semi-detached- 28.5% Terraced- 23.1% Flats/maisonettes- 18.5% Caravans/mobile- 0.7%			
Affordable housing completions as a % of total completions  <b>AMR, 2006</b>	Milton Keynes 2004/5- 33% 2005/6- 42%	The government target is for 30% of all new homes to be affordable.		The provision of affordable housing in MK increased between 2004 and 2006.	Material Assets
Local Authority homes non-decent at the start of the year  BVPI 184a (2004/05)	Milton Keynes- 49%  Aylesbury Vale- 38%  Mid Beds- N/A  South Beds- 8%	Milton Keynes 2003/04 32%	The LA housing stock of MK appears to be deteriorating.	Milton Keynes has a higher than average level of non-decent homes than its surrounding areas.	Material Assets
<b>Life expectancy</b>  ODPM Floor Targets, 2003	<b>Milton Keynes</b> Male- 76.2 (2002- 76.4) Female- 80.2 (2002- 80)	<b>England</b> Male- 76.6 (2002- 76.2) Female- 80.9 (2002-	Life expectancy has been steadily increasing over the last 5 years in MK and its	Both male and female life expectancy in MK are lower than all the	Human Health

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Milton Keynes Public Health Report, 2005	<p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b> Male- 78.1 (2002- 77.9) Female- 81.5 (2002- 81.4)</p> <p><b>Mid Beds</b> Male- 78.3 (2002- 77.9) Female- 81.9 (2002- 81.9)</p> <p><b>South Beds</b> Male- 76.7 (2002- 76.3) Female- 81.4 (2002- 81.1)</p>	<p>80.7)</p> <p><b>South East</b> Male- 77.7 (2002- 77.3) Female- 81.8 (2002- 81.6)</p>	<p>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>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>	
<b>'Good' general health</b> National Statistics	2001 Milton Keynes- 72.5% Aylesbury Vale- 75% Mid Beds- 74% South Beds- 72%	2001 England- 69% South East- 72%		MK appears to have good general health compared to national and regional figures.	Human Health
'Not good' general health National Statistics	2001 Milton Keynes- 7% Aylesbury Vale- 6% Mid Beds- 6% South Beds- 7%	2001 England- 9% South East- 7%		MK compares favourably with national regional and local figures.	Human Health
Households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness Neighbourhood Statistics	2001 Milton Keynes- 28% Aylesbury Vale- 26% Mid Beds- 26% South Beds- 28%	2001 England- 34% South East- 29%		The number of households with a person with a limiting long term illness is below both national and regional averages,	Human Health
<b>Environmental Issues</b>					
% of new housing development on previously developed land	2004/05 Milton Keynes- 16% (14.4% 2006)	The Government target is for 60% of all new housing development to be built on previously	Milton Keynes 2001/02- 10.7% 2002/03- 18.5%	MK has seen an increase in the use of previously developed land for housing	Landscape, Material Assets

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
ODPM BVPI 106 AMR 2006	Aylesbury Vale- 45%  Mid Beds- 68.8%  South Beds- 98.9%	developed land by 2008.	2003/04- 19% 2004/05- 16%	development since 2001/02. However, compared to surrounding areas its use is very low.	
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  <b>Bucks and MK Biodiversity Action Plan</b>  <b>English Nature Natural Area Targets- West Anglian Plain</b>	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 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	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 Buckinghamshire presents us with a massive task and this document sets out the objectives and actions to reach this goal.	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 lack 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>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 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>				

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>Other important habitats more restricted in the area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open water</li> <li>• Swamps</li> <li>• Reedbeds</li> <li>• Marshes and flood meadows</li> <li>• Gravel workings and clay pits</li> <li>• Neutral unimproved grasslands</li> <li>• Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland</li> <li>• Valley mires</li> <li>• Arable land</li> <li>• Urban areas</li> </ul>				
<p>% of river length assessed as good biological quality</p> <p>Audit Commission</p>	<p>2003</p> <p>Milton Keynes- 87.68%</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale- 53.18</p> <p>Mid Beds- 54.54</p> <p>South Beds- 70.55</p>	<p>2003</p> <p>England- 53.61%</p>		<p>The biological condition of MK's rivers compares favourably to national and local conditions.</p>	<p>Water</p>
<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><b>Milton Keynes</b></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 Boughton Brook.</p>	<p><b>South East- 2005</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90% of our rivers were of good or fair chemical quality</li> <li>- 98% of our rivers were of good or fair biological quality</li> <li>- 70% of our rivers have high concentrations of</li> </ul>	<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 Brook 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	ACTIVE DATA TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p>5 locations monitored by EA</p> <p><b>Biological quality</b> 2 very good, 1 good and 2 fairly good (based on most recent assessment)</p> <p><b>Chemical quality</b> 2 good, 2 fairly good and 1 fair</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b> 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 chemical quality and 9 for biological quality by the EA</p> <p><b>Biological Quality</b> 1 very good, 3 good, 3 fairly good and 2 fair</p> <p><b>Chemical Quality</b> 2 good, 6 fairly good and 2 fair</p> <p><b>Mid Beds</b> 4 relevant sites monitored by EA</p>	<p>nitrate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 81% of our rivers have high concentrations of phosphate</li> <li>- About 70% of rivers are good or fair aesthetically</li> </ul>			

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	<p><b>Biological Quality</b> 3 fairly good and 1 fair</p> <p><b>Chemical Quality</b> 3 good and 1 poor</p> <p><b>South Beds</b> 9 relevant sites monitored by EA</p> <p><b>Biological quality</b> 3 very good, 4 good and 2 fairly good</p> <p><b>Chemical Quality</b> 7 good, 1 fairly good and 1 fair</p>				
<p><b>Contaminated land</b></p> <p>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, 2001</p>	<p>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).</p>			<p>Brownfield sites in MK may contain an element of contamination and this should be taken into account when preparing the plan.</p>	<p>Soil</p>
<p><b>% of household waste recycled</b></p> <p>BVPI 82a, 2004/5</p>	<p>Milton Keynes- 18.1%</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale- 16.7%</p> <p>Mid Beds- 17.5%</p> <p>South Beds- 15%</p>	<p>England- 15.2%</p> <p>Unitary Authorities- 14.1%</p>	<p>MK recycles 7.5 % more household waste than it did in 2001/2.</p>	<p>The recycling rate in MK compares favourably to national and local averages.</p>	<p>Soil, landscape</p>
<p>% of household waste composted</p>	<p>Milton Keynes- 8.4%</p> <p>Aylesbury Vale- 0%</p> <p>Mid Beds- 6%</p>	<p>England- 6.5%</p> <p>Unitary Authorities- 6.5%</p>	<p>MK composts 5.9% more household waste than it did in 2001/2.</p>	<p>The composting rate in MK compares favourably to national</p>	<p>Soil, landscape</p>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
BVPI 82b, 2004/5	South Beds- 0.5%			and local averages.	
% 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
<b>% of waste landfilled</b> 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  <b>BVPI 84, 2004/5 Milton Keynes Waste Strategy</b>	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 collected is expected to grow due to the predicted increase in population.  Social change (e.g. more single person households) will increase the waste produced per household.  Leakage (trade waste 'leaking' into the household waste stream will further add to this.	

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Cost of waste collection per household  BVPI 86, 2004/05	Milton Keynes- £58.3 Aylesbury Vale- £51 Mid Beds- £46.9 South Beds- £40	England- £43.4 Unitary Authorities- £42.3	Cost of waste collection in MK costs an additional £17.6 compared to 2001/2 figures.	Collection of waste in MK is expensive compared to the national average and its surrounding areas.	
Extent of floodplain  <b>Environment Agency</b>  <b>Milton Keynes Drainage Strategy- Development and Flood Risk SPG May 2004</b>	<p><b>Milton Keynes</b> 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 the city and development is restricted on the floodplains.</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b> 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><b>Mid Beds</b> Many towns and villages suffered severe flooding in 1998 and 2003. The main flood risk is focused on the south of Bedford.</p> <p><b>South Beds</b> The main risk of flooding (1 in 75 years) comes from the</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.	Water, landscape

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	Ouzel which has potential to affect Leighton Buzzard and nearby Clipstone.				
<p>Water resources</p> <p><b>MKSM Regional Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Institute for Public Research (IPPR)</b></p>	<p><b>Milton Keynes' water is piped in from Grafham Water in Cambridgeshire by Anglian Water.</b></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>
<p>Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p><a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk</a></p> <p><b>Review of the Assessment of the air Quality of Milton Keynes Updating and Screening Assessment 2006</b></p>	<p><b>There are no AQMAs in Milton Keynes.</b></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 (Sulpher Dioxide)</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>

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	have one AQMA each.				
Noise complaints  <b>MKC Neighbourhood Complaints</b>	<b>Milton Keynes 2004/5- 6 complaints per 1000 population.</b>  Guidance suggests that noise hotspots are expected around isolated noise generators such as railway lines and airports.	MKC aim to respond to complaints within 5 days and finalise 80% of complaints within 4 months.	2000/01- 9.3 2001/02- 8.3 2002/03- 8.2 2003/04- 7.1	The real rate of complaints per 1000 population has dropped year on year since 2000.  Expansion within the borough could potentially see an increase in noise hotspots as more roads and infrastructure are constructed.	Air
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions  <b>DEFRA Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas, 2003</b>  <b>Securing the Future- UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy</b>	<b>Milton Keynes</b> Total: 1847 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> ) Industry and commercial- 43% Domestic- 29% Road transport- 25% Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> - 8.6 tonnes  <b>Aylesbury Vale</b> Total: 1294 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> ) Industry and commercial- 27% Domestic- 37% Road transport- 31% Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> - 7.8 tonnes  <b>Mid Beds</b> Total: 11221 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> ) Industry and commercial- 31% Domestic- 44%	The UK Kyoto Protocol Target is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas by 12.5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012.  There is a national target to reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by the year 2050.  South East per capita average- 8.8 tonnes		The main source of carbon emissions in Milton Keynes industrial and commercial activities.	Air, climatic factors.

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
	Road transport- 23% Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> - 9.7 tonnes  <b>South Beds</b> Total: 1097 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> ) Industry and commercial- 43% Domestic- 0.29% Road transport- 25% Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> - 8.6 tonnes				
Energy Efficiency- Average SAP of authority dwellings ( <b>1 very inefficient, 100 very efficient</b> )  <b>BVPI 63</b>	<b>Milton Keynes</b> 2001/2- 55.7 2003/4- 57 2004/5- 58  <b>Aylesbury Vale</b> 2001/2- 65.7 2003/4- 56 2004/5- 64  <b>Mid Beds</b> n/a  <b>South Beds</b> 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  <b>Home Energy Conservation Act 1995</b>	<b>2005</b> 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

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
Progress Reports					
<b>Economic Issues</b>					
<b>Unemployment levels</b>  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  <b>Mki Observatory</b>	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	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%	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
NOMIS, claimant count with rates and proportions			2001- 1.4% 2002- 1.7% 2003- 2.0% 2004- 2.0% 2005- 1.9% 2006- 2.4%		
Average dwelling sale price 2001-2004  Neighbourhood Statistics	<p><b>Milton Keynes</b> All dwellings- 171,595 Detached- 260,510 Semi- detached- 155,803 Terraced- 131, 695 Flat- 99, 302</p> <p><b>Aylesbury Vale</b> All dwellings- 221,652 Detached- 344,363 Semi- detached- 193,556 Terraced- 157,572 Flat- 124,849</p> <p><b>Mid Beds</b> All dwellings- 198,859 Detached- 290,235 Semi- detached- 178,942 Terraced- 150,664 Flat- 112,761</p> <p><b>South Beds</b> All dwellings- 173,757 Detached- 280,502 Semi- detached- 173,616 Terraced- 144,414 Flat- 106,899</p>	<p><b>England and Wales</b> All dwellings- 181,330 Detached- 276,037 Semi- detached- 164,652 Terraced- 139,575 Flat- 169,817</p> <p><b>South East</b> 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 Milton Keynes- 2.89	<b>South East- 3.96</b>		At 2003 levels housing in Milton Keynes	Population, material

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

INDICATOR AND SOURCE	QUANTIFIED DATA	COMPARATIVE DATA AND TARGETS	TRENDS	ISSUES IDENTIFIED	SEA TOPIC
<p><b>Housing Tenure</b></p> <p>Neighbourhood Statistics</p>	<p>2001</p> <p><b>Milton Keynes</b>  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><b>Aylesbury Vale</b>  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><b>Mid Beds</b>  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><b>South Beds</b>  Owner occupied: owns outright- 28.4%  Owner occupied: owns with a</p>	<p>2001</p> <p><b>England and Wales</b>  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><b>South East</b>  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
	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	
<b>Social</b>					
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 new community spaces provided	Number of regeneration projects within the borough		
% satisfied with local parks					
<b>Environment</b>					

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicator	SEA Topic
4	To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encourage sustainable development patterns	Development on previously developed sites	% of new housing developed on previously developed land	Landscape, 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	Climatic factors, human health, biodiversity, flora, fauna
			Amount of development permitted in flood risk areas (in ha)	
		Water Quality	General Quality Assessment (GQA)	
			River Quality Objectives (RQO)	
7	Reduce the generation of waste and support sustainable waste management	% of waste landfilled	% of waste recycled	Soil, landscape, material assets
			% of waste composted	
			Cost of waste collection per household	
	Address the causes of climate change through increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable sources of energy	Energy efficiency of housing stock	Average SAP rating of authority dwellings	Climatic factors, human health, material assets
			% of domestic improvements in energy efficiency	
			% of heat, power and other energy recovered	
		Emissions of greenhouse gases	% of CO2 emissions generated by a) Industry and Commercial; b) Domestic; c) Road transport	
	% of Renewable Energy	Percentage of energy requirements that will be produced by on-site renewable energy?		
<b>Economy</b>				
9	To provide appropriate development opportunities that meet the needs of the	Unemployment rate	Percentage of Working Age based on total population	Population

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicator	SEA Topic
	economy and allow for high employment.		% of population claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)	
Job Density representing the ratio of total jobs to working-age population		Population, Material Assets		
Economic competitiveness			Qualifications of working age population	
Gross weekly pay of full-time workers (by place of residence)				
10	To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities	Productivity	Business Units Growth	Population, Material assets
VAT registered businesses				
Number of knowledge base industry registered				