Plan:MK Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

October 2014

www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/PlanMK

Plan:MK

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Section 1 Introduction

Introduction

1.1   Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local planning authorities are required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of the proposals in planning documents.

1.2   This draft document forms a scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging Local Plan for the Borough of Milton Keynes (Plan:MK). The statutory bodies will be consulted on the draft Scoping Report over a five week period from Wednesday 22 October to Wednesday 26 November 2014.

1.3   This scoping report covers the requirements of the first of five stages in the Sustainability Appraisal process. This document will:

- Identify the objectives of plans, policies and programmes (from an international to local scale) that are relevant to the Local Plan (Plan:MK).
- Collect an evidence base, against which the sustainability of the plan can be assessed.
- Based on the evidence, identify the key social, environmental and economic issues in Milton Keynes.
- Develop a framework for assessing the sustainability of the Local Plan. This will comprise social, environmental and economic objectives, based on the objectives of national and local plans, policies or programmes and the issues identified from the baseline evidence.

Sustainable Development

1.4   Following the publication of the Brundtland Report by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987, sustainable development is understood to be:

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

1.5   More recently, paragraph 7 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) identifies the three dimensions to sustainable development and recognises the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- Economic- contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- Social- supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being;
- Environmental- contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

1.6   When developing plans, policies and programmes, local planning authorities should ensure that these three dimensions of sustainable development are addressed.

Legal requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

1.7   UK law requires local planning authorities to prepare a Sustainability Appraisal. Regulation 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states

(5) The local planning authority must also-
   (a) Carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each development plan document;
   (b) Prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal

1.8   The Sustainability Appraisal considers the extent to which the principles of sustainable development have been taken into account throughout the preparation of the Local Plan.

1.9   Under the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC, EU law requires plans or programmes which are likely to have significant (positive or negative) environmental effects to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

1.10   Although Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment are required by separate legislation, the commonalities between the two processes mean it is appropriate to undertake SA and SEA together. The Sustainability Appraisal for Plan:MK also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. The checklist at Figure 1 demonstrates where the requirements of the SEA Directive are met in the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Consultation

1.11   Article 5 (4) of the SEA Directive requires that:

The authorities referred to in Article 6(3) shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.

1.12   The authorities referred to in Article 6 (3), and who will therefore be given five weeks to comment on the content of this Report, are:

- The Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England

1.13   In accordance with Articles 6 (2) and (3), the public will also be consulted on the Environmental Report, and this Scoping Report will be made available for comment through the Council's website.

The Sustainability Appraisal process

1.14   There are five stages to the Sustainability Appraisal process:

1.15   This Scoping Report covers Stage A of the process. This stage is important to highlight areas of concern and additional matters that should be addressed. The methodology for each task within Stage A is set out at the beginning of each chapter.

Section 1 Introduction

SEA and SA

1.16   Article 5 (1) of the SEA Directive requires the preparation of an Environmental Report. The information to be given in this report is set out in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive. The table below demonstrates how the requirements in Annex 1 are satisfied through the different stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process:

Table 1.1 How the SEA Directive will be covered through the SA process

	Article 5 (1) and Annex 1 SEA Directive	Corresponding section of SA
A	An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Stage A1
B	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Stage A2
C	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Stage A2
D	Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive)	Stage A3
E	The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Stage A1
F	The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Stage B1, B3
G	The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Stage B4
H	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Stage B2
I	A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Stage B5

	Article 5 (1) and Annex 1 SEA Directive	Corresponding section of SA
J	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Introduction

Section 2 Task A1: Policies, Plans and Programmes

Task A1: Identify relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

Corresponds to Annex 1 (a) of the SEA Directive

Introduction

2.1   The first task of the scoping process requires a review of policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) that are relevant to Plan:MK.
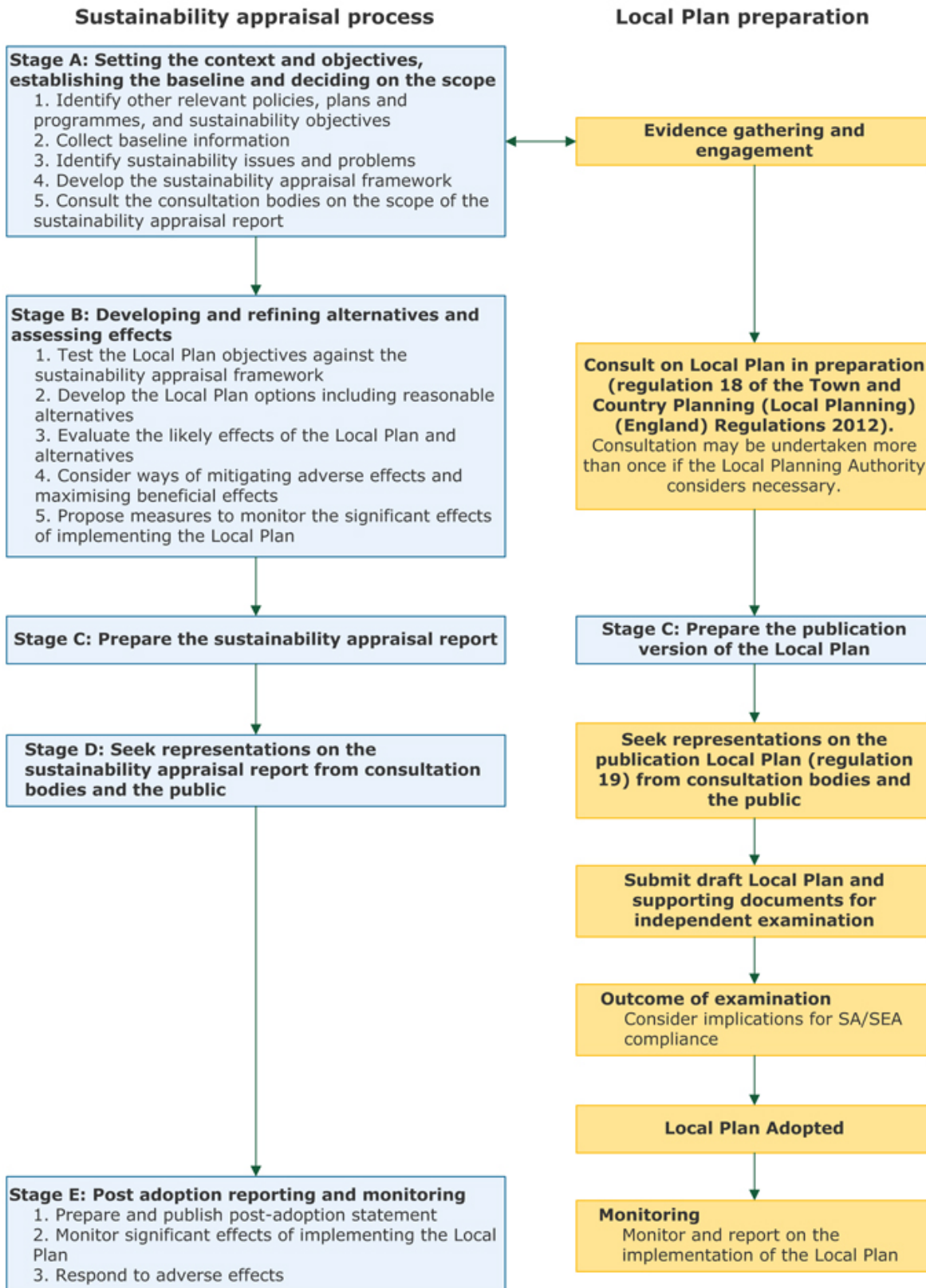
2.2   This section sets the context, indicates potential constraints and signals targets and sustainability objectives which must be considered throughout Plan:MK.

Methodology

2.3   The formal stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance, and are shown Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan preparation process

Sustainability appraisal process

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
2. Collect baseline information
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework
2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report

Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring
1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

Local Plan preparation

Evidence gathering and engagement

Consult on Local Plan in preparation (regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012). Consultation may be undertaken more than once if the Local Planning Authority considers necessary.

Stage C: Prepare the publication version of the Local Plan

Seek representations on the publication Local Plan (regulation 19) from consultation bodies and the public

Submit draft Local Plan and supporting documents for independent examination

Outcome of examination Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

Local Plan Adopted

Monitoring Monitor and report on the implementation of the Local Plan

2.4   The guidance combines the legal requirements of SEA with the legal requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal into one process. Each stage, A to E, contains a series of sub-stages which need to be completed in order to assess the sustainability implications of Plan:MK.

2.5   The documents reviewed at stage A are based on suggestions from colleagues within the Planning Department of Milton Keynes Council and those listed in Appendix 2 of the ODPM's (2005) "Practical Guide to the SEA Directive". The documents range from an international level to a local one.

2.6   A detailed list of the policies, plans and programmes relevant to Plan:MK can be found in Appendix 1 'Plan, Programme and Objective Review'. For each, there is a summary of that plan's objectives and requirements and, in accordance with Appendix 2 of the ODPM's (2005) "Practical Guide to the SEA Directive", an explanation of how these requirements may be taken on board throughout Plan:MK.

2.7   The list in Appendix 1 'Plan, Programme and Objective Review' is not exhaustive: the plans, policies and programmes cover issues at the most appropriate level to Plan:MK. For example, where EU legislation has been transposed into UK law, the plan, policy or programme included is at UK level.

2.8   The table in the Appendix can easily be updated to reflect changes to the plans, policies and programmes or to include any plans that have inadvertently been omitted or misinterpreted.

2.9   Table 2.1 'List of plans, policies and programmes' is a list of the plans, policies and programmes that are addressed in more detail in Appendix 1 'Plan, Programme and Objective Review'.

Table 2.1 List of plans, policies and programmes

SEA Topic	Plan, policy or programme
General/overarching	• National Planning Policy Framework 2012 • The Code for Sustainable Homes (Technical Guidance 2010) • Core Strategy 2013 • The Local Plan 2005
Air	• Delivering a Sustainable Transport System 2008 • Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 • The Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2031
Climatic Factors	• Planning for Climate Change 2012 • The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: national strategy for climate change and energy • National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the UK • Milton Keynes Low Carbon Living Strategy 2010 • Milton Keynes Low Carbon Action Plan 2012
Biodiversity	• UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework

SEA Topic	Plan, policy or programme
	• Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services • The Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Action Plan 2000-2010 (Revision 2008)
Fauna and flora	• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Water	• Flood Risk Regulations 2009 • The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 • Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations 1994
Human health	• Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 • Noise Policy Statement for England 2010
Soil	• Safeguarding our Soils- a strategy for England 2009 • Minerals Local Plan Issues and Options paper Consultation (2014)
Material assets	• Milton Keynes Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016
Population	• Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004-2034
Cultural Heritage	• Milton Keynes Arts & Public Arts Strategy 2014-2023 • Milton Keynes Heritage, Museums & Archives Strategy 2014-2023
Landscape	• Milton Keynes Green Infrastructure Plan 2008 • Milton Keynes Draft Landscape Character Assessment 2007 (Review forthcoming)
Not directly covered by an SEA topic	• Waste Strategy for England 2007 • The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 • Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 • Waste Development Plan Document 2007-2026

Question 1

Have all the plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the production of Plan:MK been considered? Or are there any others that should be added to Appendix 1 'Plan, Programme and Objective Review'?

Section 3 Task A2: Baseline Information

Task A2: Collecting baseline information

Corresponds to Annex 1 (b) and (c) of the SEA Directive

Introduction

3.1   The purpose of this section is to identify the environmental, social and economic issues that characterise the plan area and provide an evidence base against which the potential impacts of the plan may be assessed.

3.2   In accordance with Annex 1 (b) of the SEA Directive, "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme", sufficient baseline data has been collected to establish key trends and, as a result, any sustainability issues.

3.3   The baseline data, collated in Appendix 2 'Baseline Indicators', provides a context beyond the local area and enables a comparison between Milton Keynes and other geographic areas. This comparison demonstrates how local issues fit within a wider context and highlights the sustainability issues that are experienced both within the plan area and beyond it.

3.4   The data collected creates a baseline from which the effects of Plan:MK can be monitored and recorded in the future.

3.5   Some of the data has been collected by external bodies. As a result, the Council has limited control over the scope of the data and the collection methods used. This is a potential issue for future monitoring and may limit the ability to make reliable comparisons.

Methodology

3.6   Baseline information has been collected from a number of sources, notably from the Census 2011, the Council's PlanWeb (GIS) data, the MKi Observatory and other Local Authorities' websites. Where possible, the most up to date information has been used but there was also consideration as to whether additional (comparative) data could be sourced in the future.

3.7   Appendix 2 'Baseline Indicators' presents the data on a topic basis: information is split into social, environmental and economic categories. The source of each piece of information and its correspondence to an SEA topic are also included in the table. This highlights the ways in which the data covers the requirements of the SEA Directive.

3.8   Given the nature of the Milton Keynes housing market area (that expands beyond the Milton Keynes administrative boundary) and a development pressure on the boundaries of Milton Keynes, comparative data has been included on the neighbouring authorities that could potentially be affected by Plan:MK. Comparative data for the south east region is also presented in Appendix 2 'Baseline Indicators' to provide context.

Review of baseline information

3.9   The sources for the following data are included in Appendix 2 'Baseline Indicators'
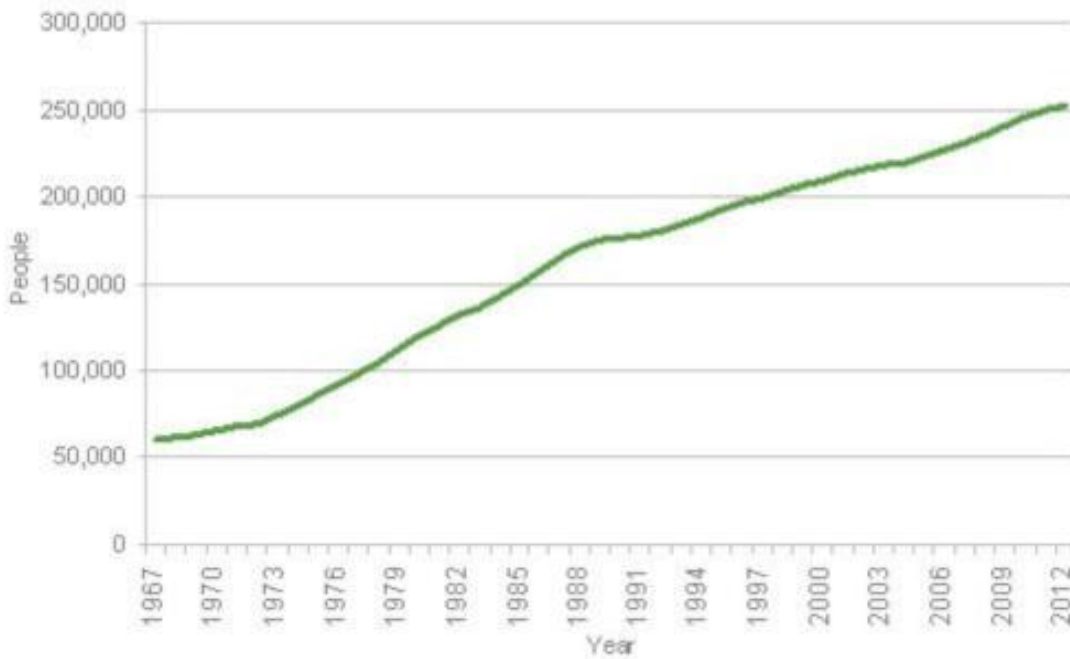
Social features

Population

3.10   Milton Keynes is one of the fastest growing local authority areas in the country. Between 2002 and 2012, it was the tenth fastest growing local authority in England, and the fourth fastest outside London.

3.11   In 2012 the population of Milton Keynes was 252,400. Over the next 14 years the population is forecast to increase by 3,500 each year, to a total of 302,100 in 2026. This is an increase of 49,700 (19.7%).

Figure 2 Milton Keynes Past Population Growth 1967-2012

Source: Population Bulletin 2013-14
http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=10341&siteID=1026

3.12   In 2012 Milton Keynes had a larger proportion of 0-14 year olds and 25-44 year olds compared to the rest of England. However, there was a smaller proportion of 65+ people in Milton Keynes than for the rest of England.

Figure 3 2012 Age Structure Milton Keynes and England

Source: Population Bulletin 2013-14
http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=10341&siteID=1026
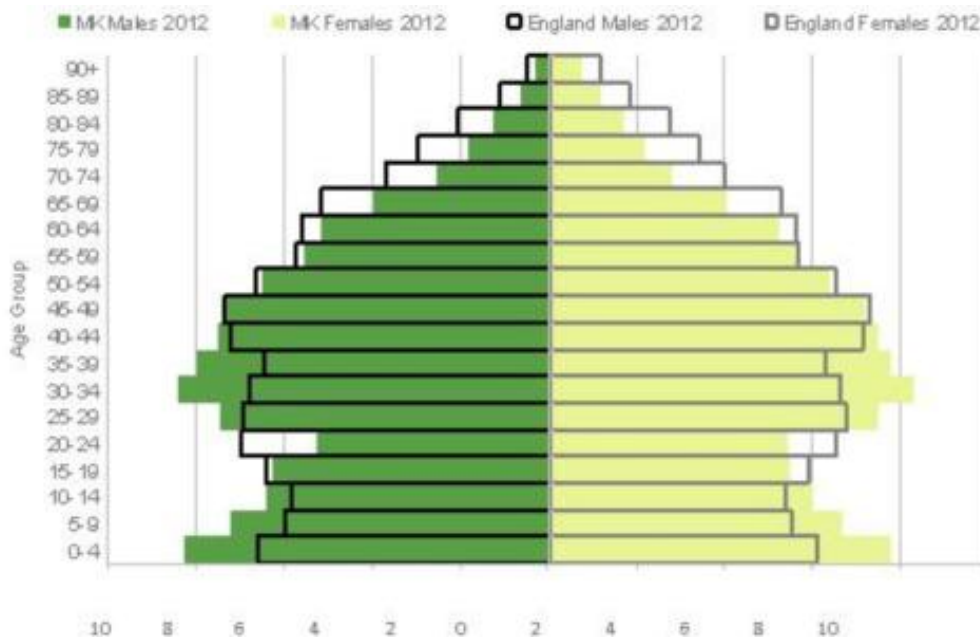
**3.13**   By 2026 the population is forecast to have aged. The proportion of people aged 65+ is projected to rise from 11.7% in 2012 to 17.8% in 2026. However, this is still lower than the projected proportion of people aged 65+ in England (20.5%).

Figure 4 2026 Age Structure Milton Keynes and England

Source: Population Bulletin 2013-14
http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=10341&siteID=1026
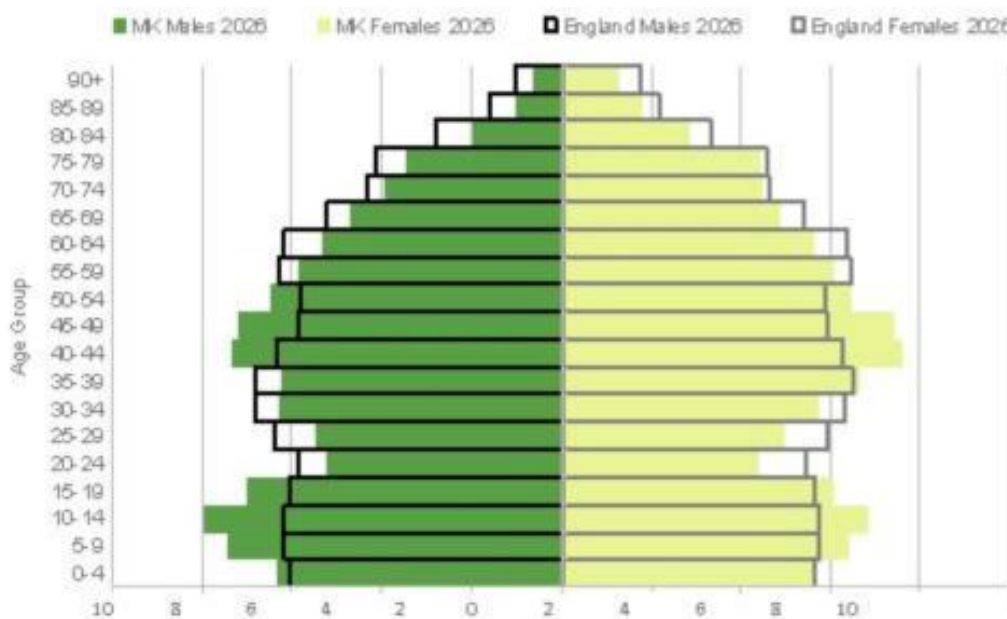
3.14 Milton Keynes is more ethnically diverse than the England average. In 2011, 26.1% of the population in Milton Keynes were from a black or ethnic minority group, compared to 20.2% in England. The population in Milton Keynes is becoming more ethnically diverse over time- in 2001, 13.2% of the population were from a black and minority ethnic group. This compares to 26.1% in 2011.

3.15 In 2011, the largest black and minority ethnic group in Milton Keynes was Black African. 5.2% of the population in Milton Keynes classified themselves as Black African (compared to the England average of 1.8%). 5.1% classified themselves as White Other, 3.3% mixed/multiple ethnic groups and 3.3% Indian.

Deprivation

3.16 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the government measure of deprivation. It combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. These small areas are called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and these can be combined to create larger, area wide figures. There are 139 LSOAs in Milton Keynes; each of these are ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
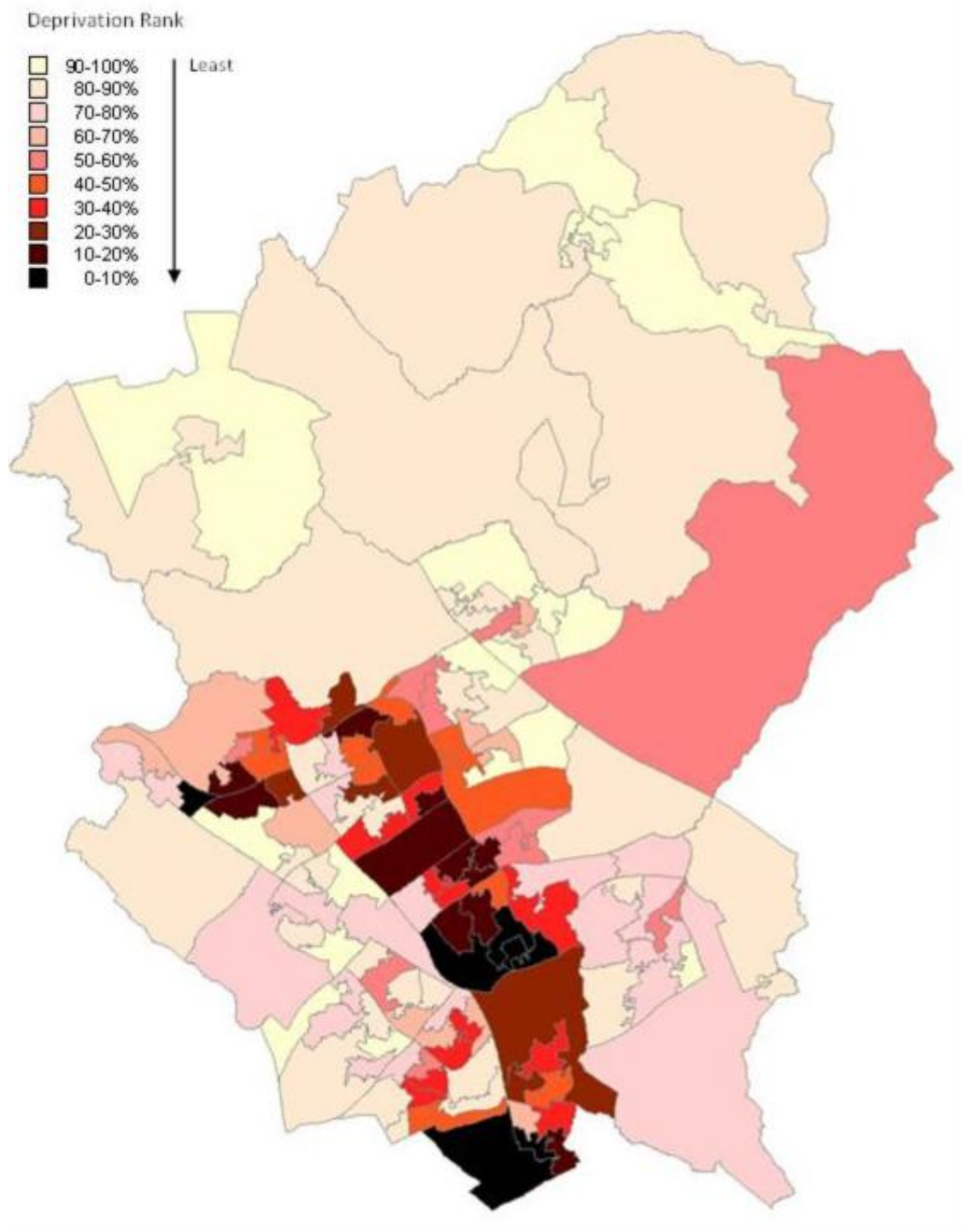
3.17 In 2010 when the most recent Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was released (the DCLG is updating the IMD for publication in summer 2015), Milton Keynes ranked 211 out of 326 local authorities in England (where 1 is the most deprived). This compares well with Bedford Borough, which was ranked 159 but less favourably with Aylesbury Vale, which was ranked 288.

3.18 The map below shows that there are seven Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Milton Keynes, which are within the 10% most deprived in England. These areas cover a large part of the Woughton ward, part of Eaton Manor ward and Fullers Slade. There are 18 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in England. The trend is for increasing relative deprivation, compared to the rest of England - in the 2007 IMD six LSOAs were in the 10% most deprived in England and 15 in the 20% most deprived.

3.19 Data shows that there is an increasing disparity between the most deprived and least deprived communities in Milton Keynes. The trend is for increasing numbers in the most and least deprived quintiles of the national population.

Figure 5 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010- deciles in Milton Keynes compared to England

Source: Social Atlas 2012
http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10168/SocialAtlas2012.pdf

Education

3.20   In 2011, 28.2% of adults aged 16+ in Milton Keynes had level 4 qualifications or above (degree, NVQ level 4-5, nurse, Doctor, Dentist, Teacher). This is lower than the percentage of the population in the south east (29.9%) and is also lower than Aylesbury Vale (32%) but marginally higher than Bedford Borough (28.1%).

3.21   Although Milton Keynes has a lower proportion of adults aged 16+ with no qualifications when compared to the south east (18% compared to 19.1% for the south east), the proportion is higher than for Aylesbury Vale (17.4%) but lower than for Bedford Borough (20.4%) and Northampton Borough(22.5%), neighbouring authorities.

Crime

3.22   Although the number of crimes has decreased between 2010/11 and 2011/12, the level of crime in Milton Keynes is higher than that in Aylesbury Vale. For all crimes, there were four wards that had the highest recorded number: Central Milton Keynes, Water Eaton, Central Bletchley and West Bletchley.

Transport

3.23   The pattern of car ownership in Milton Keynes is not dissimilar to the pattern of ownership in the south east region as a whole. 18.9% of households in Milton Keynes have no car, compared to 18.6% of households for the south east. However, the 18.9% of households in Milton Keynes with no car is higher than the proportion of households with no car in the neighbouring local authorities (13.3% in Aylesbury Vale, for example).

3.24   The percentage of households in Milton Keynes that own one car (43.2%) is slightly higher than the percentage of households in the south east (41.7%).

3.25   Woughton ward has the highest rate of households with no car (35.3%) in Milton Keynes.
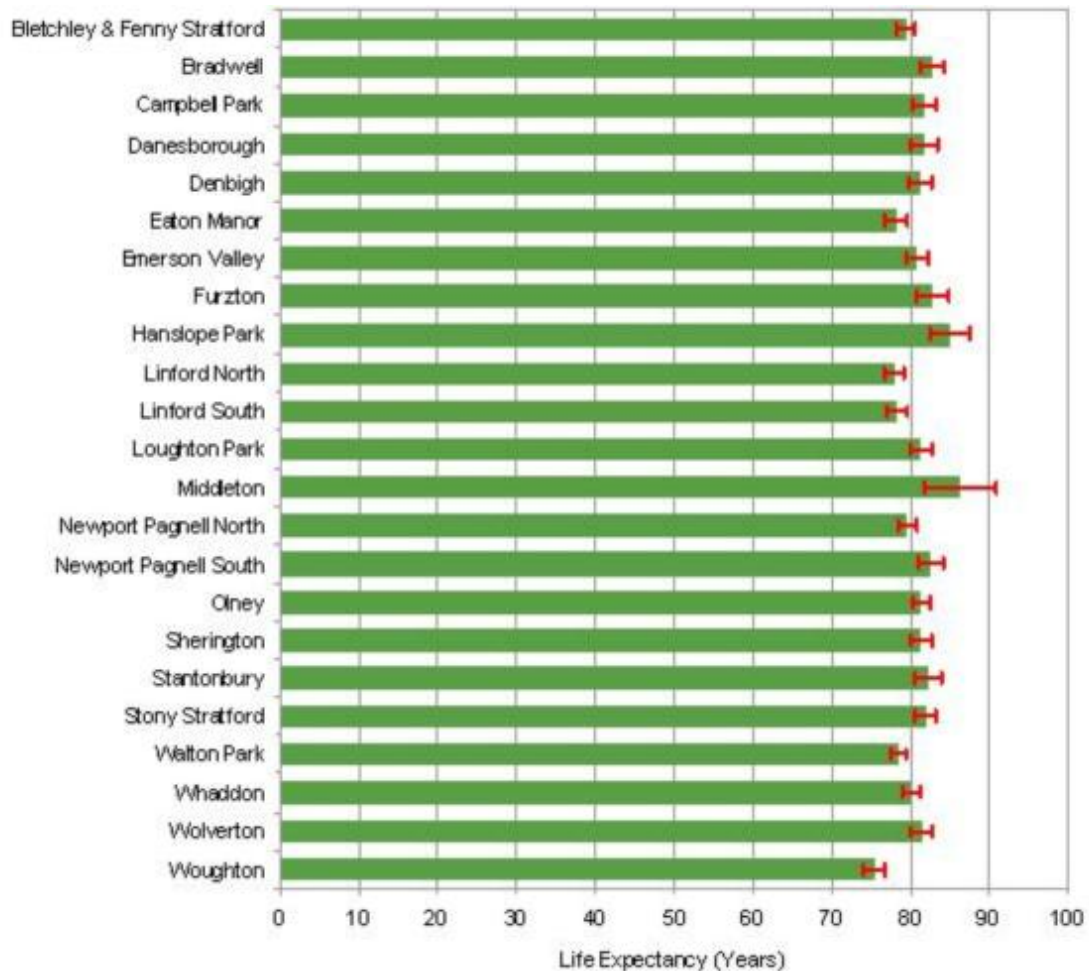
3.26   Passenger journeys on local buses have increased from 9 million in 2011/12 to 9.1 million in 2012/13 (a 1.1% increase). Based on a population of 248,821 in 2011 and 252,400 in 2012, there has been a 1.4% increase in population. Based on these figures, the increase in passenger journeys on local buses is not quite in line with the rate of population increase.

Human Health

3.27   The average life expectancy in Milton Keynes is 80.6, which is lower than in the neighbouring authorities, and for the south east as a whole. Although life expectancy has been on an upward trend from 78.25 in 2000-2002 to 80.6 in 2010-2012, there is a 10.8 year difference in life expectancy between Woughton Ward (lowest expectancy) and Middleton ward (highest expectancy).

3.28   The most common causes of death in Milton Keynes are circulatory disease and cancers. Together these accounted for 57% of all deaths in Milton Keynes. The Standard Mortality Ratio was 103 in 2011. This is higher than the ratio for all the surrounding local authority areas and for the south east region as a whole.

Figure 6 Life expectancy at birth by ward, 2007-2011

Source: Social Atlas 2012
http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10168/SocialAtlas2012.Pdf

3.29   85% of residents in Milton Keynes felt they had good or very good health compared with 81.4% in England. The figure for Milton Keynes also compares better to Bedford and Northampton Boroughs but slightly worse to Aylesbury Vale.

Environmental features

Brownfield land

3.30   In 2010, Milton Keynes had no derelict land or buildings (whereas Aylesbury Vale, Northampton and Bedford had 10ha, 40ha and 150ha respectively), 140ha of brownfield land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment (whereas Aylesbury Vale, Northampton and Bedford had 150ha, 220ha and 210ha respectively) and 20ha of land currently in use with known redevelopment potential (whereas Aylesbury Vale, Northampton and Bedford had 10ha, 80ha and 10ha respectively). The above shows that Milton Keynes compares favourably with its neighbours in terms of the amount of derelict land or buildings. This can be partly attributed to Milton Keynes' development as a new town, where the majority of buildings are still relatively modern and generally well maintained. The figures also indicate that in general the availability of brownfield land in Milton Keynes is

comparable to other neighbouring local authorities; this may suggest that land in Milton Keynes that has been originally developed as greenfield land is now becoming available for future re-development.

Landscape Character and Biodiversity

3.31   In terms of national designation, there are five Sites of Special Scientific Interest within or adjoining the Borough boundaries. These are: Oxley Mead, Howe Park Wood, Yardley Chase, Salcey Forest and Mill Crook. There are no National Nature Reserves within or immediately adjacent to the Borough, but we do have sites that are locally important, for example the Blue Lagoon Local Nature Reserve – a Local Nature Reserve site. There are also 16 MK Wildlife Sites, approximately 200 Local Wildlife Sites and two Areas of Attractive Landscape within the Borough.

3.32   A report on Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes (2012) produced by the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre shows that of the three SSSIs wholly or partly within Milton Keynes, all currently meet Natural England's aim of bringing all SSSIs into Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition; in south-east England as a whole, 97.5% of SSSIs are currently meeting this target.

3.33   It should be noted that SSSIs are monitored over a five - six year cycle, and thus this data cannot be used to provide annual monitoring figures, but the trends over time do provide a useful indicator of the quality of these protected sites.

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Figure 7 Biodiversity

Figure 8 Wildlife Sites

Wildlife Sites

Warrington
A428
Lavendon
A509
Olney
Clifton Reynes
Ravenstone
Newton Blossomville
Walton Underwood
West Coast Main Line Railway
Long Street
M1 Motorway
Stoke Goldington
Emberton
Tyringham and Filgrave
Hardmead
A422
Astwood
Hanslope
Sherington
Chicheley
Castlethorpe
Newport Pagnell
Haversham
North Crawley
Stony Stratford
Moulsoe
Junction 14
Central Milton Keynes
Calverton
Wavendon
Woburn Sands
Bletchley
Bow Brickhill
A421
Little Brickhill
A5

Milton Keynes Wildlife Sites

Local Wildlife Sites

Heritage and Conservation

3.34   There are 50 scheduled ancient monuments, 27 conservation areas and approximately 1000 listed buildings in Milton Keynes. According to English Heritage (2013), six of the 50 scheduled monuments are on the "at risk" register. The six monuments are all in private ownership, have a declining trend and their principal vulnerability is arable farming.

Figure 9 Heritage Sites
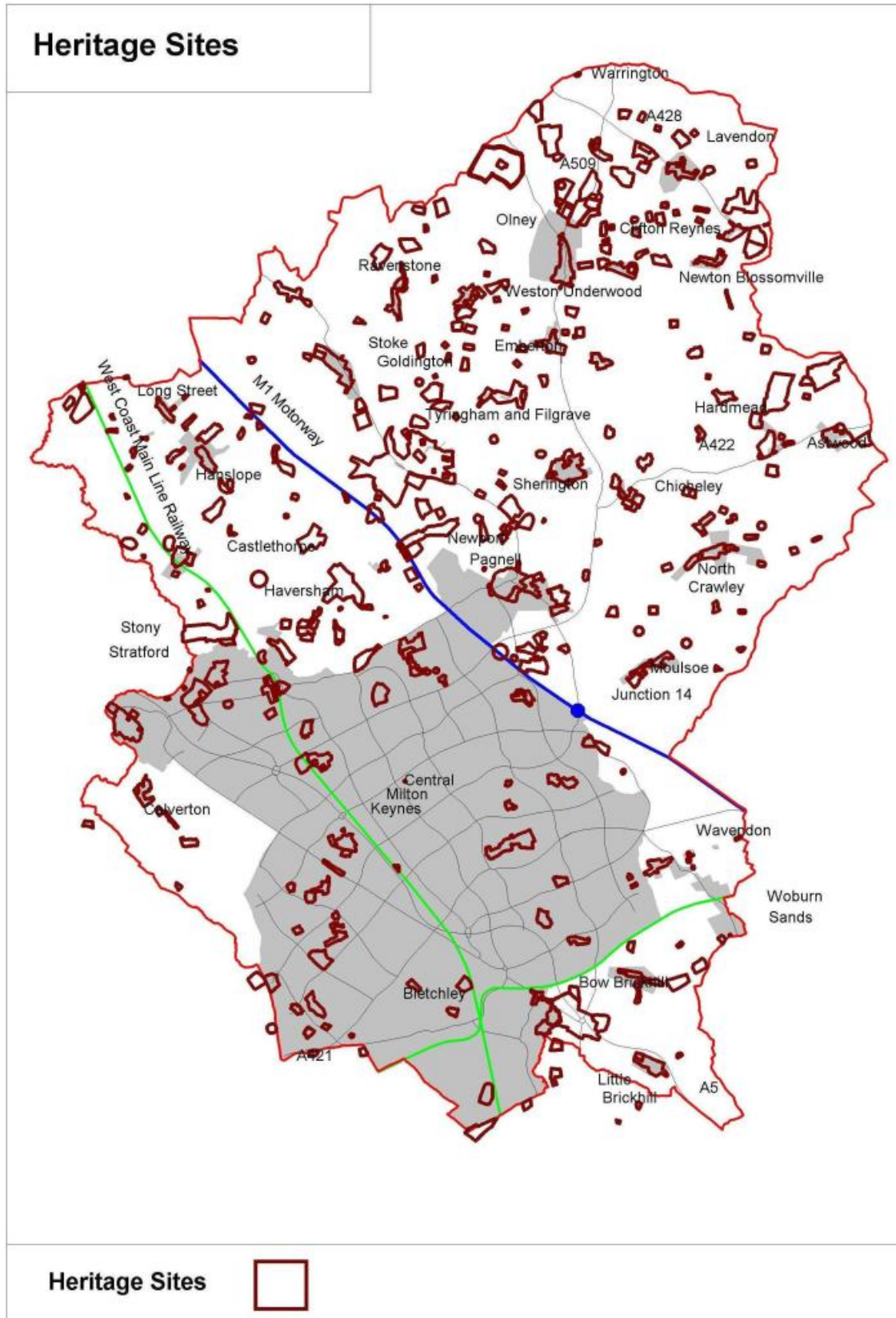
Figure 10 Conservation Areas
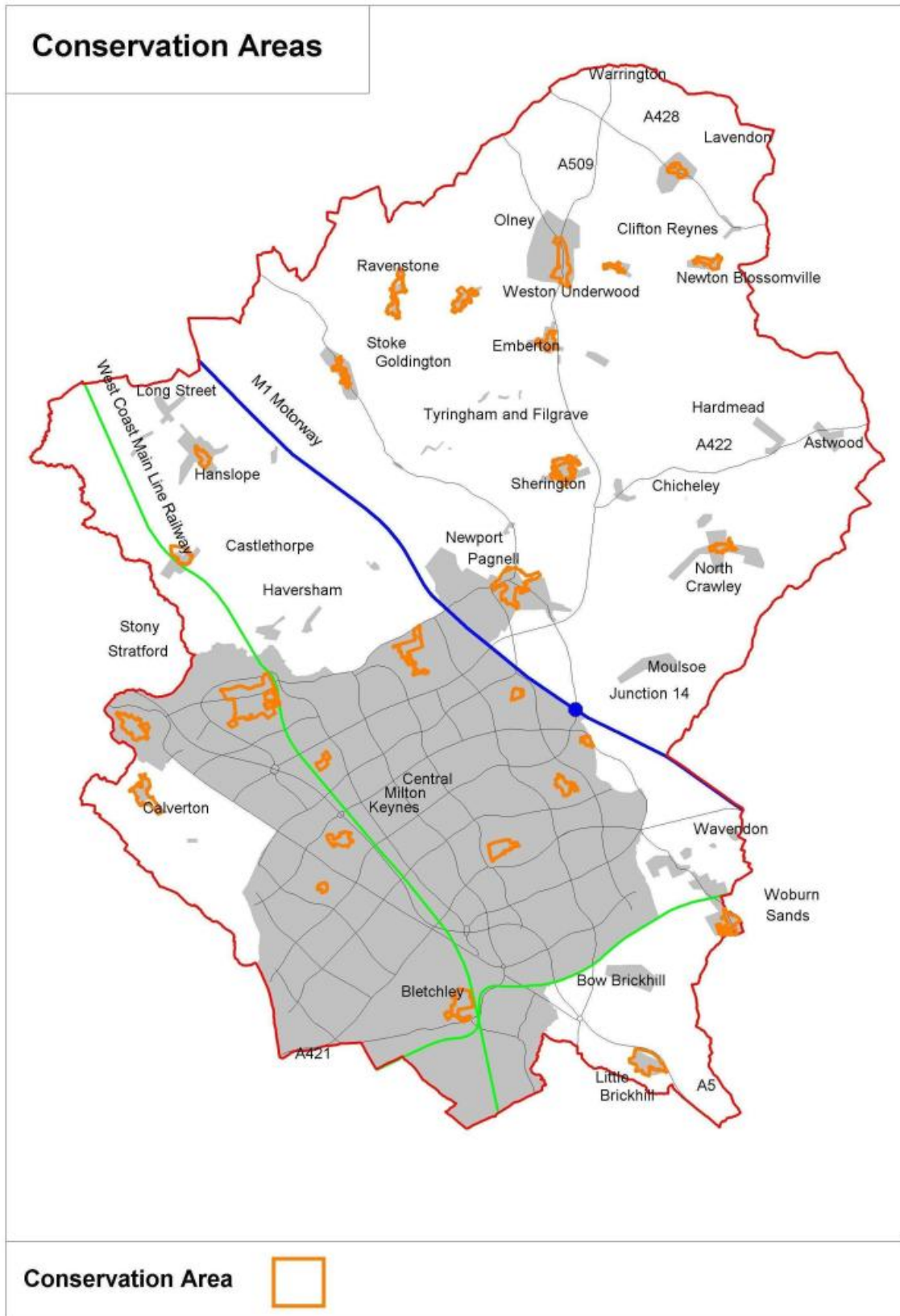
Figure 11 Ancient Monuments
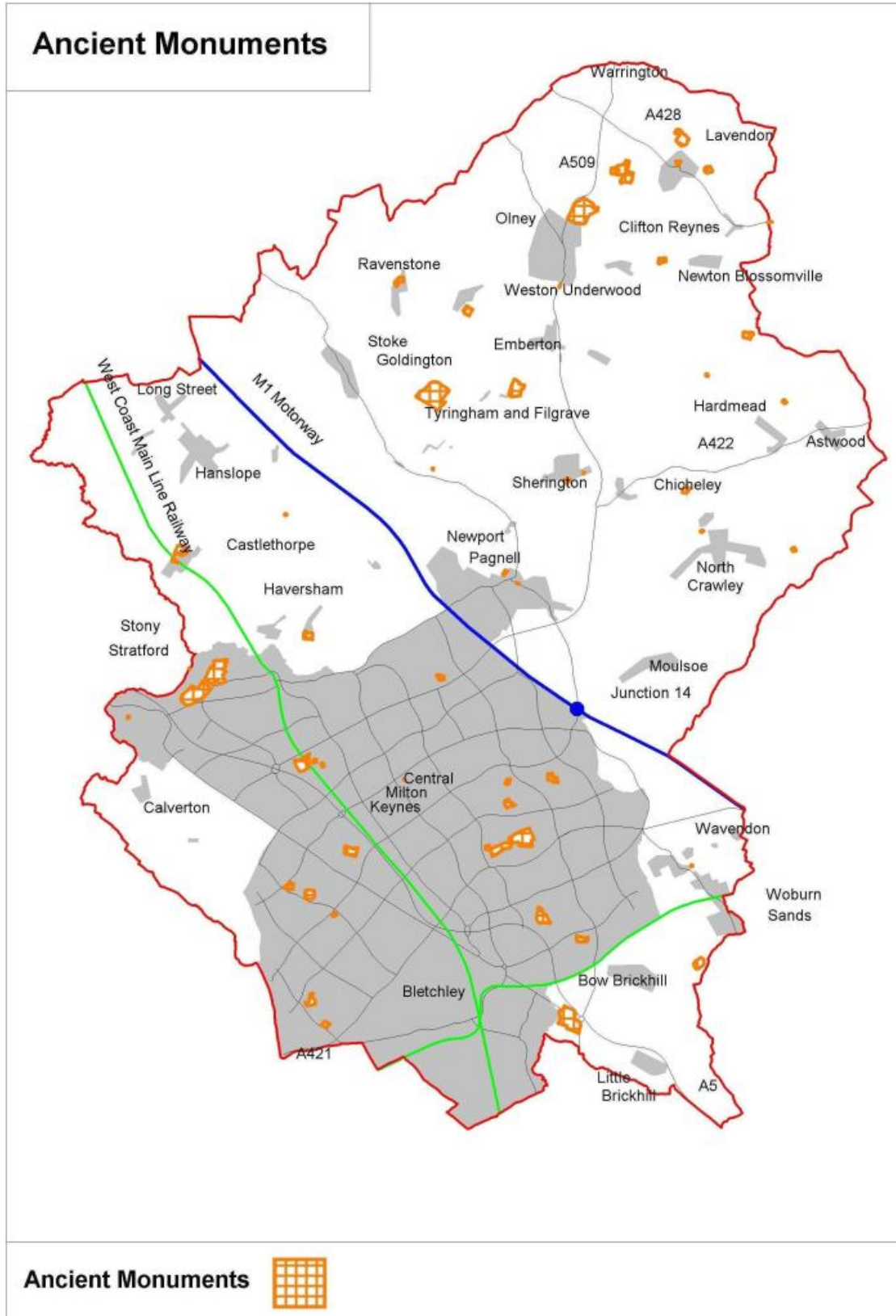
Water quality and flooding

3.35   Flooding in Milton Keynes is restricted to the main watercourses in the borough. The main watercourses are the Ouse, the Calverton and Loughton Brooks, the Tove, the Ouzel and Broughton Brook. shown on The map below shows areas could be affected by flooding if there were no flood defences. There are two different kinds of area:

- Dark blue annotation (flood zone 3) - this area could be affected by a flood that has a 1 per cent (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year;
- Light blue annotation (flood zone 2) - shows the additional extent of an extreme flood from rivers These outlying areas are likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.

3.36   Milton Keynes is in the Ruthamford South zone of the Anglian region which, under dry year annual average conditions and without investment to maintain the supply-demand balance, is predicted to be in deficit by 2039-40. The majority of the water supply for Milton Keynes comes from Grafham Water.

3.37   Most of the rivers in Milton Keynes have been assessed by the Environment Agency as being of good chemical and biological quality. However, the nitrate and phosphate levels in many of the rivers are relatively high. Although nutrients naturally occur in river systems, nitrate levels can be artificially high because of nitrogen run-off from agricultural land. The main sources of artificially high phosphates in river systems are households and industry. High levels of nitrates and phosphates can cause eutrophication and harm to the river ecosystem.

Figure 12 Flood Risk
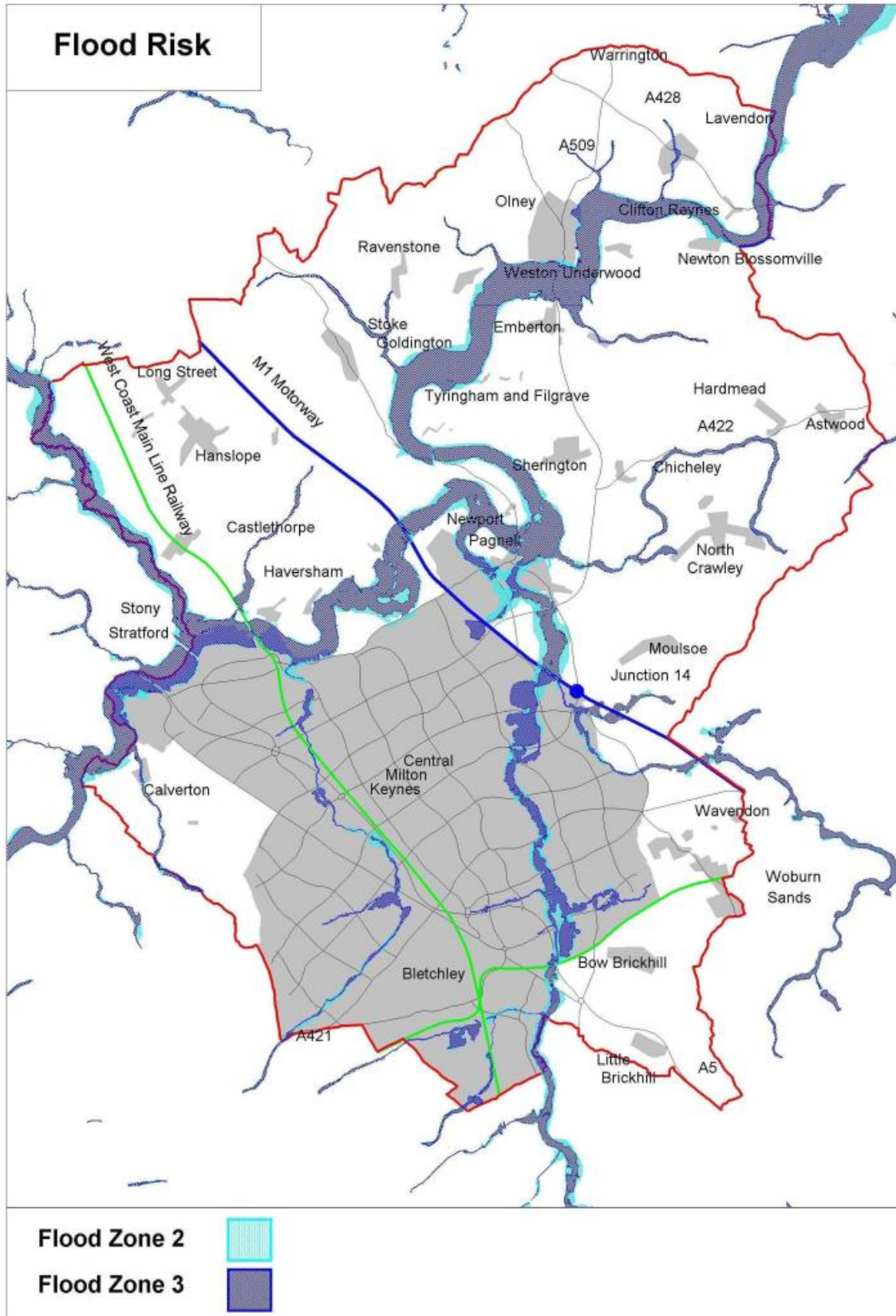
Air Quality and Noise

3.38   There is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Milton Keynes, declared in Olney in 2008 for high levels of nitrogen dioxide. In 2014 Milton Keynes Council issued an Air Quality Progress Report which confirms AQMA in Olney is still required and the geographical boundary does not need to be changed. The Report also notes that the next course of action for this area in Olney is to implement the options in the Air Quality Action Plan and to submit an Updating and Screening Assessment to Defra in April 2015.

3.39   Noise complaints in Milton Keynes have increased every year since 2006/07 to 15.3 complaints per 1000 population in 2011/12. Housing development in the borough could potentially result in more noise hotspots, as more roads and infrastructure are required.

Carbon Emissions

3.40   Industrial and commercial activity continues to be the biggest sources of carbon dioxide emissions in Milton Keynes (43%). The total average of 6 tonnes per capita is just below the average for the south-east region.

3.41   Although the trend in Milton Keynes has been for decreasing levels of carbon dioxide emissions, to 6 tonnes per capita in 2012, the level is still slightly higher than in surrounding local authorities and for the south east as a whole.

3.42   Policy D4 in the 2005 Local Plan requires requires all new development over a certain threshold to meet standards of sustainable construction and reduce its impact on natural environment. Between 2011 and 2014 almost 97% of all housing developments that fell under this threshold complied with policy D4.

Waste Management

3.43   Household Residual Waste in Milton Keynes has decreased every year from 835kg per household in 2005/06 to 487kg in 2011/12. This downward trend has also been seen in the local authorities surrounding Milton Keynes. Although Milton Keynes has a lower rate of residual waste per household than the neighbouring authorities, 487kg is a higher rate than the the south east region average but nearly 82kg lower than the England average rate.

3.44   This is also the case for the proportion of waste sent to landfill - there has been a downward trend in Milton Keynes for the percentage of waste sent to landfill (38.2%) but there is still a higher proportion of waste sent to landfill than the average for England (37.4%) and the south east region (25.1%). It is worth noting that the figure for municipal waste sent to landfill in Bedford Borough is significantly higher than in Milton Keynes (53.2%). The figures for Aylesbury Vale and Northampton are not available.

3.45   Milton Keynes performs better than the surrounding local authorities, and the England and south east average, for household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting - 53.8% of total waste was reused, recycled or composted (compared to 43.3% for the south east as a whole; 41.6% for Northampton; 38.2% for Bedford and 21.5% for Aylesbury Vale).

Economic features

Employment

3.46 Unemployment, measured by the claimant rate (percentage of adults aged 16-74 claiming unemployment benefits) has been decreasing since 2009 (when the rate was 4.4%) and at the rate of 2.3% is now (June 2014) the same as at the 2008 pre-recession rate.

3.47 In 2011, 76% of the population in Milton Keynes were economically active. This is more than for the surrounding local authorities and the south east average. Despite the high proportion of economically active population in Milton Keynes, the rate of unemployment is still higher than in Aylesbury Vale (1.8%). However, it is lower than in Bedford Borough (4.1%).

Productivity and Pay

3.48 In 2012, the average weekly earnings in Milton Keynes borough were £536. This is lower than the south east average (of £555) and for Aylesbury Vale (£557).

3.49 Productivity in Milton Keynes is good. When measured per head of population, Milton Keynes performs better than the surrounding local authorities and the south east average. In fact in 2012 GVA per capita in Milton Keynes was the fourth highest in the country (including London). In 2012 GVA per head of population was £34,296 in Milton Keynes, £20,197 in Bedford and £16,558 in Central Bedfordshire, and £23,221 in the south east.

3.50 In 2012, Milton Keynes had a higher rate of business start-ups than its neighbours - 13.5% of the total stock in Milton Keynes, 10.2% for Central Bedfordshire, and 9.7% for Aylesbury Vale. The rate of business start-ups in Milton Keynes also compares favourably with the average for the south east (10.8%).

Housing

3.51 In 2012 there were 104,238 households in Milton Keynes. In 2012/13, 23% of all housing completions in Milton Keynes were affordable housing. There is a decreasing trend for affordable housing provision in Milton Keynes- in 2011/12, 29% of all completions were affordable and 30% of all completions in 2010/11. However, this matches a decreasing trend in England- there was a decrease of 26% in affordable housing provision between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

3.52 In 2012 affordable housing formed 26.1% of the total housing stock of the Borough. However, the proportion of affordable housing in the rural areas at 8.5%is significantly smaller compared to the borough-wide figure.

3.53 Relative to earnings, housing affordability in Milton Keynes compares well to affordability in neighbouring local authorities. In 2011, the ratio of median house price to median earnings was 6.3. This means that the median house price was 6.3 times median earnings. Although the ratio has increased from 4.5 in 2001, Milton Keynes still compares favourably with Aylesbury Vale (with a ratio of 8.4) and Bedford Borough (with a ratio of 6.9) and the average for the south east (with a ratio of 8).

3.54 Figures show that over the last three years numbers of eligible homeless households in Milton Keynes was raising (90 in 2012, 144 in 2013 and 168 in 2014).

3.55   The housing target in the Core Strategy is to deliver an average of 1,750 homes across the Borough – for the purpose of plan making this is 1,640 in and around the urban area as part of continued growth plans for Milton Keynes, and 110 per year in the rural rest of the Borough. Since the start of the Core Strategy Plan period (2011) there have been 5,177 net completions, (4,823 in the urban area, 354 in the rural area). Against the average requirements of the Core Strategy this means there has been a shortfall of 1,823 homes across the Borough.

Question 2

Do you have, or know of, any additional relevant baseline data that is relevant to Plan:MK?

Question 3

Are you aware of any inaccuracies in the data presented?

Section 4 Task A3: Sustainability Issues

Task A3: Identifying key sustainability issues and trends

Corresponds to Annex 1 (d) of the SEA Directive

Introduction

4.1   The SEA Directive requires an analysis of "any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan" (Annex 1 (d) of the Directive). Identifying these problems will enable Plan:MK to address the issues and make an important contribution to enhancing the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the borough.

Methodology

4.2   The problems and issues in the following section have been identified from the following sources:

- Analysis of the baseline data collected as part of Stage A2
- Existing knowledge of officers
- Issues identified in achieving the targets in the plans, policies and programmes reviewed in Stage A1

4.3   The section below only includes the challenges relating to social, environmental and economic characteristics of the Borough. The positive sustainability trends are included in Stage A2 and the collection of baseline data and so are not repeated as part of Stage A3.

4.4   Stage A3 is iterative and will evolve as more baseline data becomes available.

Review of key sustainability issues

Social Issues and Trends

4.5   **The rate and level of population growth** - the population is projected to increase from 248,821 in 2011 to 289,500 in 2021 (a 16% increase). In addition, the composition of the population is projected to change. By 2026, the proportion of people aged 65+ is projected to rise from 11.7% in 2012 to 17.8% in 2026.

4.6   On-going population growth is likely to put increased pressure on housing provision and other infrastructure. There also may arise a challenge to provide accommodation, facilities, services and infrastructure that are appropriate for an ageing population. It will also provide challenges in terms of protecting the environmental characteristics of the area from possible expansion of the urban area and the potential increase in activity that will result from an increased population. Consideration also needs to be given to the impact population growth has been shown to put on transport and waste management systems.

4.7   The population is also becoming more ethnically diverse. This change in population composition will also have implications for the type of accommodation, facilities, services and infrastructure that the population may require.

4.8   **Deprivation** - in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Milton Keynes was ranked 211 out of 326 local authorities in England (where 1 is the most deprived). Compared to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation, there were more LSOAs in 2010 in the 10% most deprived and the 20% most deprived in England. Although Milton Keynes is fairly prosperous and has a successful economy, there are still pockets of deprivation. The Plan should consider how new development can help to reduce inequalities within the borough and bring the deprived areas up towards the Milton Keynes average.

4.9   **Health** - although life expectancy in Milton Keynes has been on an upward trend, it is still below the national and regional averages. Life expectancy in Milton Keynes is also less than for the surrounding local authority areas.

4.10   In the 2011 Census, 50.2% of the population in Milton Keynes said that their health was "very good". 3.2% said that their health was bad. This compares favourably with the statistics for the south east region - 49% said that their health was "very good" and 3.4% said that their health was "bad".

4.11   Despite this, the Standard Mortality Ratio in Milton Keynes is much higher than in surrounding local authority areas (103 in Milton Keynes, compared with 93 in Aylesbury Vale and 93 for the south east region as a whole). In Milton Keynes, 57% of all deaths in 2010 were caused by circulatory disease or cancer, which suggests that there are opportunities to promote healthier, more active lifestyles and improve the health of the population through careful planning and layout of new development, the location of services and facilities and the provision of transport routes that encourage and facilitate walking and cycling.

4.12   **Crime** - Although the number of crimes decreased between 2010/11 and 2011/12, the crime rates for burglary and criminal damage were higher than rates in Aylesbury Vale. The Plan should consider how new development could encourage a level of activity at most times of the day, thus providing a high degree of natural surveillance.

4.13   **Educational attainment** - Compared to the surrounding local authority areas and the south east region, Milton Keynes has a relatively low proportion of adults over 16 with no qualifications.

4.14   However, although the percentage of the population in Milton Keynes with level 4 qualifications or above is higher than the England average, it is below the average for the south east. With the ambition of building a knowledge-based economy, these skills deficiencies should be addressed and opportunities for further and higher education should be supported.

Environmental Issues and Trends

4.15   **Protection of landscape character and wildlife habitats -** the protection of designated sites has been integral to the structure of the city. Within the borough a number of new wildlife habitats have been created, including the linear and country parks, which have helped to compensate for the loss of land to the continuous expansion of Milton Keynes.

4.16   There are a number of important designated sites in the borough and the surrounding local authority areas, which will play an important part in shaping any possible future expansion of the city.

4.17   Heritage and cultural character - since the 1970s the development of Milton Keynes has already seen several small villages incorporated within the boundary of the new town. Many of these with particular historic importance are covered by conservation areas, which help to protect their character and setting.

4.18   There are 27 conservation areas in Milton Keynes, all of which cover areas that pre-date Milton Keynes. The conservation area designation helps to protect the character and setting of these locations, and their historic importance.

4.19   As Milton Keynes continues to grow, there may be increased pressure on the rural parts of the borough. The impact on the character and setting of culturally important areas should be considered.

4.20   There are six scheduled ancient monuments at risk in Milton Keynes borough. They are all in private ownership and are at risk due to being under cultivation. As agricultural land these sites fall outside the remit of planning policies. Plan:MK should consider whether including the at risk scheduled ancient monuments as unimproved open space within larger development areas would remove this risk factor and allow the sites potentially be interpreted as areas of significant and distinctive heritage.

4.21   Air quality - Milton Keynes has one Air Quality Management Area, in Olney. The AQMA was declared in 2008 and has high levels of nitrogen dioxide. An increase in population could lead to increased car usage, congestion and air pollution. It could exacerbate air pollution in the Olney AQMA. Plan:MK should develop policies and proposals that would seek to ensure that increased growth in the population encourages the use of sustainable modes of transport over the car reducing adverse effects of combustion engine vehicles on air quality and human health.

4.22   Passenger journeys on local bus services - although the number of passenger journeys on local bus services increased between 2009/10 and 2010/11, it has since decreased. And although there were more journeys on local buses in Milton Keynes compared to the surrounding authorities, Milton Keynes does not perform well when compared to local authorities further afield.

4.23   Climate change - although there is a decreasing trend for carbon dioxide emissions in Milton Keynes, emissions per capita are still higher than for surrounding authorities and for the south east region as a whole. Industrial and commercial activity continues to be the biggest sources of carbon dioxide emissions in Milton Keynes (43%). The average of 6 tonnes per capita is just below the average for the south-east region. There is a need to help meet national and local targets for the reduction of CO_2 emissions by ensuring that the main sources of emissions are targeted for improvements.

4.24   Flood risk and water - although flooding is restricted to the main watercourses, the flood plain is more significant in the northern part of the borough.

4.25   Water in Milton Keynes is supplied by Anglian Water from Grafham Water, in Cambridgeshire. Milton Keynes is in the Ruthamford South zone of the Anglian region, which has some of the driest and lowest lying parts in the UK. Under dry annual average conditions, and without investment to maintain the supply-demand balance, the Ruthamford South zone is predicted to be in deficit by 2039-40. A growing population in Milton Keynes could have further impacts and should be closely monitored. Consideration should be given as to whether the water supply from Grafham Water is sufficient to support the demands of a growing population.

4.26 The chemical and biological quality of the water in Milton Keynes is mostly good but, in places, nitrates and phosphates are quite high.

4.27 **Contaminated land** - there are 121 sites in Milton Keynes classified as "potentially contaminated". Policies in Plan:MK should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by remediating and mitigating contaminated land, where appropriate. Also Plan:MK should set out environmental criteria so as to ensure that permitted operations do not result in local, or wider contamination.

4.28 **Household residual waste** - although residual waste per household has decreased every year in Milton Keynes, the proportion of waste sent to landfill is higher than the proportion sent to landfill for the England, and significantly higher than the proportion for the south east region. Plan:MK should support further reductions in the level of waste going to landfill.

Economic Issues and Trends

4.29 **Business survival rates** - for business start-ups, Milton Keynes compares favourably with neighbouring local authorities and the south east region as a whole. However, there is a downward trend of business survival rates throughout time- more businesses survive one year after start up than five years after start-up. The rate of business survival in Milton Keynes, after three years, is lower than the average rate for the south east region.

4.30 **Unemployment** - in 2014 (June), 2.3% of adults aged 16-74 were claiming out of work benefits. The claimant rate has been decreasing since 2009 (when the rate was 4.4%) and is the same as the 2008 pre-recession rate.

4.31 **Economic growth** - Milton Keynes has shown that it can sustain a high level of economic growth with almost continuous rise in GVA per capita per head since 2002 to £34,296 (2012). This is one of the highest GVA per capita figures in the country and shows that Milton Keynes is steadily increasing its productivity.

4.32 In 2012, Milton Keynes had a higher rate of business start-ups than its neighbours - 13.5% of the total stock in Milton Keynes, 10.2% for Central Bedfordshire, and 9.7% for Aylesbury Vale. The rate of business start-ups in Milton Keynes also compares favourably with the average for the south east (10.8%).

4.33 Milton Keynes' strategic location, within the Oxford to Cambridge arc and its close proximity to London, will continue to make it an attractive location for business, both new and relocating, in the future.

Housing

4.34 Despite the increase in cost, Milton Keynes still compares relatively well to the surrounding area in terms of the affordability of housing. Plan:MK should ensure that there is enough land allocated for housing to create conditions for an adequate supply of both market and affordable homes in affordable prices. Policies of the new local plan, and its development proposals should also ensure that future housing growth is sustainable and does not have a detrimental impact on natural environment.

Question 4

Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for Plan:MK?

Question 5

Are you aware of any other sustainability issues, which in your opinion should be added?

Section 5 Task A4: SEA Framework

Task A4: Developing the SEA Framework

Introduction

5.1   The sustainability objectives, identified in Appendix 4 'Sustainability Objectives & Monitoring Indicators' and repeated in Table 5.1 'Table of Sustainability Objectives', will be used to assess the sustainability of the Plan and to monitor the success of the Plan.

5.2   The objectives were derived from the PPPs reviewed as part of Stage A1, the baseline data (A2), and the sustainability issues (A3). The final version of the objectives will also take into account comments from the consultation on the Scoping Report.

5.3   When developing policy options, the sustainability objectives will be a tool to aid comparisons between the different options. In this way, the objectives will help to maximise sustainability. The achievement of the objectives should be measurable using the identified indicators.

5.4   As part of Task A4, Figure 13 'Sustainability Objectives - Internal Compatibility Matrix' analyses the potential conflicts between the sustainability objectives. 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.

Table 5.1 Table of Sustainability Objectives

	Sustainability Objective	SEA Topic
	Social	
1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in an affordable, sustainably constructed home	Population Material Assets
2	Protect and improve residents' health and reduce health inequalities	Human health
3	Reduce levels of crime and create vibrant communities	Population
4	Reduce the gap between the most deprived areas of Milton Keynes and the average	Population
5	Ensure all sections of the community have good access to services and facilities	Population
6	Improve educational attainment and qualification levels so that everyone can find and stay in work	Population
	Environmental	
7	Combat climate change by reducing levels of carbon dioxide	Climatic factors

	Sustainability Objective	SEA Topic
8	Maintain and improve the air quality in the borough	Air
9	Maintain and improve water quality and minimise the risk of flooding	Water
10	Reduce waste generation and encourage sustainable waste management in accordance with the waste management hierarchy	Soil Landscape
11	Conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity	Biodiversity Flora and fauna
12	Conserve and enhance the borough's heritage and cultural assets	Cultural heritage
13	Protect and enhance soil quality throughout the borough	Soil
14	Limit noise pollution	Population
15	Encourage energy efficiency, renewable energy use and efficient use of natural resources	Climatic factors Material assets
16	Limit and reduce road congestion and encourage sustainable transportation	Air Climatic factors
17	Ensure the sustainable and efficient use of land by encouraging the development of brownfield sites before greenfield sites	Material assets
	Economic	
18	Ensure high and stable levels of employment	Population Material assets
19	Encourage the creation of new businesses	Material assets
20	Sustain economic growth and enhance competitiveness	Population Material assets

Methodology

5.5   Following on from Stage A3, which identified the sustainability problems and issues in Milton Keynes, Stage A4 presents sustainability objectives. These objectives relate to the issues identified in Stage A3 and the 12 SEA topics. They are categorised as social, environmental and economic considerations. There are more environmental than social and economic objectives, but this reflects the incorporation of the SEA requirements in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Figure 13 Sustainability Objectives – Internal Compatibility Matrix
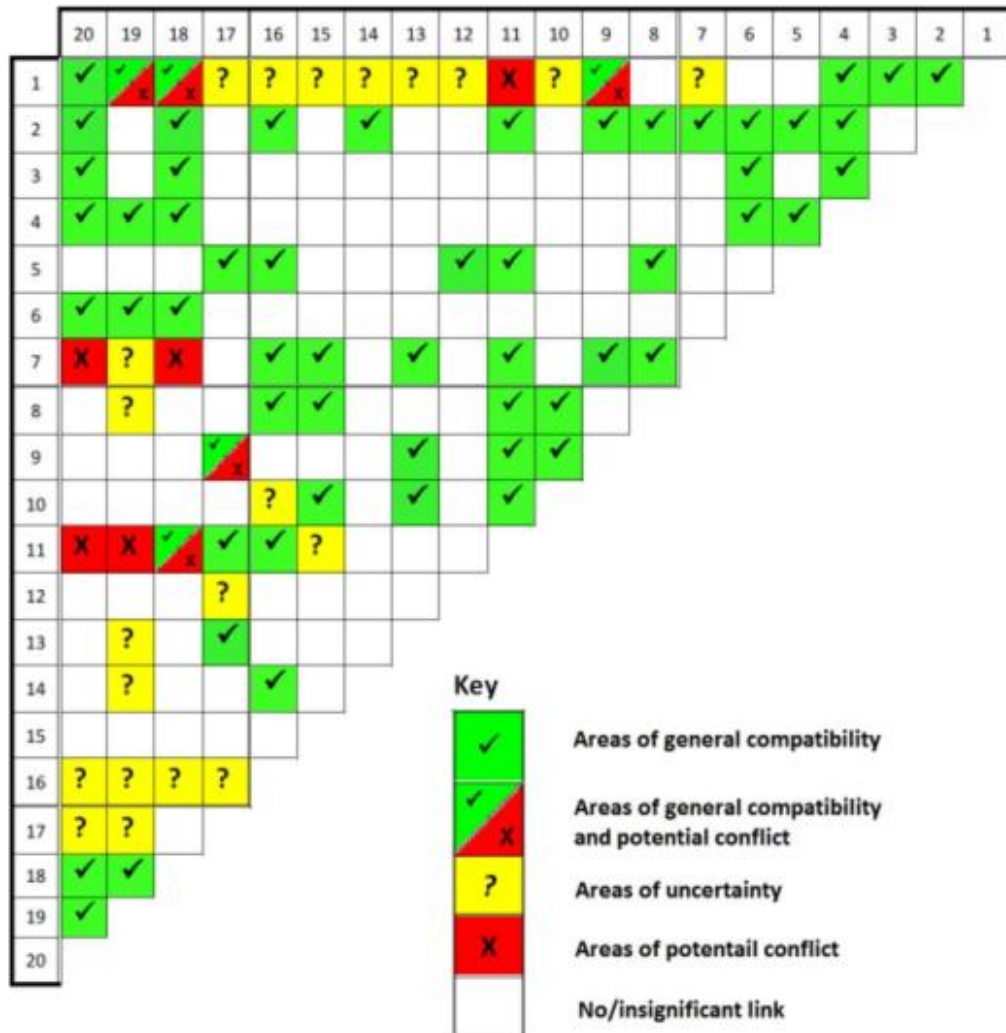
Areas of conflict between sustainability objectives

5.6   Assessing the compatibility of the sustainability objectives highlights the inherent difficulty of simultaneously addressing social, environmental and economic objectives. By their very nature, and different priorities, there are bound to be areas of conflict and uncertainty between social, economic and environment objectives. Identifying these conflicts now will help at the policy formation stage.

5.7   The main area of conflict involves the development of housing and employment, and their impact on the environment. For example, there is potential conflict between housing and employment developments and protecting biodiversity. In certain cases biodiversity offsetting could help avoid this conflict by setting a requirement to compensate for habitats and species lost to development in one area, with the creation, enhancement or restoration of habitat in another.

5.8   The table above shows that housing development can potentially have both positive and negative impacts on minimising the risk of flooding. For instance, a primary objective in the original design of Milton Keynes was that its development should not increase flooding more than that which would have been experienced had development not taken place. Development within areas of flood risk was largely avoided and this was achieved through the provision of a strategic system of linear parks along the main watercourses flowing through Milton Keynes. Also, the development of a number of large balancing lakes and smaller features along the watercourses provided compensation for the increased runoff from the newly developed urban areas.

5.9   Housing development could also conflict with objectives for economic development, since housing could be built on land that would otherwise be designated as employment land. On the other hand providing adequate levels of housing can have a positive impact on economic growth as it encourages the creation of new businesses and can directly impact the labour market (e.g. through labour mobility).

5.10   Economic growth could potentially conflict with the objective for minimising our impact on climate and reducing the levels of carbon dioxide emissions. It will be important to ensure that future policies in Plan:MK encourage moving to a low-carbon economy and promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

5.11   While promoting the reuse of previously developed land is likely to be desirable, it should be recognised that national planning policy no longer prioritises its reuse over greenfield development and that some proportion of new houses will need to be built on greenfield land. As already noted above this could have a positive impact on flood management and creation of new open spaces.

5.12   The table above shows that most of the uncertainties (marked yellow in the table) also involve housing and employment development. For example, there is uncertainty concerning the impact of housing development on congestion, energy efficiency, cultural heritage, carbon dioxide emission and noise.

5.13   In addition, the compatibility of the sustainability objectives for brownfield development, heritage conservation and congestion is uncertain.

Question 6

Are the Sustainability Objectives and Indicators suitable?

Question 7

Should any other Sustainability Objectives and Indicators be added or should any be removed?

Question 8

Are you able to provide any indicators with baseline data that may help inform the SA?

Section 6 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope

Task A5: Consulting on the Scope

6.1   This Scoping report covers Stage A of the SA process by:

- Identifying and reviewing plans, programmes, policies and sustainability objectives that will influence the plan
- Collecting relevant baseline information on social, environmental and economic factors
- Identifying sustainability issues and trends for to be addressed through the SA and Core Strategy
- Developing a robust appraisal framework
- Providing the basis upon which the scope of the SA can be consulted

6.2   Consultation is an integral part of the SEA process. The SEA Directive and Regulations require the Responsible Authority (Milton Keynes Council) to consult with the three statutory consultees (Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage) on the Scoping Report. Responses to the consultation will be used to update the SEA Framework where necessary. Any amendments to this Scoping Report will be reported in the Environmental Report accompanying the draft Plan:MK.

In this Scoping Report we ask the following questions

Section 6 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope

Task A1: Review other plans, policies, programmes & SA objectives

1. Have all the plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the production of Plan:MK been considered? Or are there any others that should be added to Plan, Programme and Objective Review?

Task A2: Collecting baseline information

2. Do you have, or know of, any additional relevant baseline data that is relevant to Plan:MK?

3. Are you aware of any inaccuracies in the data presented?

Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues

4. Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for Plan:MK?

5. Are you aware of any other sustainability issues, which in your opinion should be added?

Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal framework

6. Are the Sustainability Objectives and Indicators suitable?

7. Should any other Sustainability Objectives and Indicators be added or should any be removed?

8. Are you able to provide any indicators with baseline data that may help inform the SA?

How to contact us

Online via our consultation portal:
http://miltonkeynes.objective.co.uk/portal/planmk

Via email: PlanMK@milton-keynes.gov.uk

In writing:

Development Plans,
Civic Offices,
1 Saxon Gate East,
Central Milton Keynes,
MK9 3EJ

6.3   All comments received during the five week period of consultation (22 October to 26 November 2014) will be considered by Milton Keynes Council. The responses from the consultation will help to shape the Sustainability Appraisal report.

What happens next?

6.4   The Sustainability Appraisal of Plan:MK will take place over several stages (as identified in Figure 1, Section 2 of this Report). Following the consultation period, responses will be considered. A draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published detailing the assessment of options. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

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Appendix 1 Plan, Programme and Objective Review

Table 1.1

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
European		
Directive 2009/147/EC (The Birds Directive)	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interaction with, wild birds in Europe. One of the key objectives is to maintain the population of all wild bird species, but great emphasis is also placed on the protection of habitats. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:020:0007:0025:EN:PDF	Ensure that wild birds and habitats are protected and not adversely affected by development in Plan:MK. Include an SA objective for the protection of species and habitats.
2010/31/EU Directive (The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive recast)	The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is an EU measure designed to tackle climate change by reducing the amount of carbon produced by buildings. Article 9 requires that "Member States shall ensure that by 31 December 2020 all new buildings are nearly zero-energy buildings; and after 31 December 2018, new buildings occupied and owned by public authorities are nearly zero energy buildings".	Ensure that Plan:MK contributes towards achieving the the zero energy buildings objective.
National		
National Planning Policy Framework 2012	The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. The overarching aim is sustainable development. There are 12 core principles. Planning should: • Be plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings • Not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives • Productively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places • Always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings • Take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them • Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution • Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed • Promote mixed use developments • Conserve heritage assets	Use these core principles in the NPPF as guiding principles for Plan:MK and the Sustainability Appraisal framework.

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	• Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable • Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs	
The Climate Change Act (2008)	This Act introduced a statutory target of reducing CO_2 emissions to at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.	Plan:MK will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge.
The Planning and Energy Act (2008)	Currently The Act provides local authorities with the ability to set specific carbon, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets for new build properties.	Plan:MK will have to consider how energy efficiency of new development can be improved and how to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.
The Localism Act (2011)	The aim of the Localism Act is to devolve decision making powers from central government to individuals, communities and councils. The Act contains provisions to make the planning system clearer, more democratic, and more effective.	Plan:MK should be aware of these new provisions.
The Energy Act (2013)	The Act includes an amendment to the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act for a new fuel poverty target and an amendment to the Feed-in Tariff Order to extend the maximum capacity that community projects can install from 5MW to 10MW.	Plan:MK should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006	Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Section 41 contains the list of UK BAP priority habitats to which the NERC Act particularly applies.	Consider any potential impacts on biodiversity through the policies in Plan:MK and, where necessary, include them in the SA Framework.

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
The Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)	The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the sustainability of new homes. It is an environmental assessment method for new housing, based on BRE's Ecohomes, and contains nine categories of sustainable design, against which the sustainability of new homes will be measured. These nine categories are: • Energy and CO_2 emissions • Water • Materials • Surface water run off • Waste • Pollution • Health and Wellbeing • Management • Ecology It aims to protect the environment by providing guidance on the construction of high performance, sustainable homes. It should be noted that the Government intends to wind down the Code for Sustainable Homes after 2016. http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/ www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/codesustainhomesstandard.pdf	Consider these issues through the policies in Plan:MK and, where necessary, include them in the SA Framework.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System 2008	The document outlines the Government's five goals for the UK's transport system: • To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and effective transport networks • To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcomes of tackling climate change • To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health • To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society • To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http:/www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/dasts/dastsreport.pdf	Ensure that the state (and location) of existing transport infrastructure and a shift to more sustainable modes of transport are taken into consideration in Plan:MK.
UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020. Its purpose is to set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, and to identify priority work at a UK level, across the four countries, which will be needed to help deliver the five strategic goals agreed in the new strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Those five goals are:	Include an SA objective on biodiversity and ensure that Plan:MK does not endanger biodiversity.

Appendix 1 Plan, Programme and Objective Review

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	• Strategic Goal A: address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Strategic Goal B: reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • Strategic Goal C: to improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Strategic Goal D: enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Strategic Goal E: enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services	
Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	The strategy sets out how the quality of our environment will be improved over the next next 10 years. It follows on from the policies in the Natural Environment White Paper (2011). The vision of the Strategy is that "by 2020 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to change, providing healthy services and delivering benefits for everyone". The mission for the Strategy is "to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people." https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services	Include an SA objective on biodiversity and ensure that Plan:MK does not endanger biodiversity.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	The Habitats Regulations transpose Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora into UK law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of "European sites", the protection of "European protected species" and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. They require competent authorities to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/pdfs/uksi_20100490_en.pdf	Ensure that European Sites and European Protected Species are not adversely affected by development in Plan:MK. Include an SA objective to protect these sites and species.
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	The Regulations implement the European Floods Directive 2007/60/EC, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. Under these Regulations, the Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs. And the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) are responsible for local sources of flood risk (surface run off, groundwater and ordinary water courses.) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made	Ensure that flood risks from a range of water sources are considered in Plan:MK.
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	Transposes EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC into UK law. The EU Directive seeks to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters and groundwater and requires that all inland and coastal waters should achieve "good status" by 2015. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/3242/contents/made	Ensure that water networks are protected from the negative impacts of development and

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
		incorporate the protection of the water network in the SA Framework.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations 1994	The Regulations transpose the European Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC) into UK law. The objective is to raise the standard of waste water treatment and to ensure common high standards across Europe.	Ensure that Plan:MK contributes to the protection of water courses from waste water.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007	The Strategy provides a clear long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and reducing the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. It sets out objectives and measures to improve air quality, which are often expressed as a maximum ambient concentration not to be exceeded http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf	Include an SA objective on air quality and ensure that development in Plan:MK does not adversely impact air quality.
Planning for Climate Change 2012	The guide aims to support the development of a low carbon future and reduce green house gas emissions. The objectives are: • Shape places to help reduce green house gas emissions. This requires the location and layout of new development to be planned to deliver energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel (especially by private car) • Actively support and help to drive the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy • Shape places to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change • Increase sustainable transport use and local transport solutions http://www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/PCC_Guide_April_2012.pdf	Include policies in Plan:MK that incorporate these objectives.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: national strategy for climate change and energy	The Plan plots how the UK will meet its target for a 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, a legally binding target set by the 2008 Climate Change Act. It shows how reductions in different sectors could enable carbon budgets to 2022 to be met. http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/other/9780108508394/9780108508394.pdf	Ensure that development in Plan:MK contributes towards achieving these targets for carbon reduction.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the UK	The Plan implements the EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC. The Plan provides details on a set of measures that would help the UK to meet its target (to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020), as set by 2009 Renewable Energy Directive. https://www.gov.uk/government/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47871/25-nat-ren-energy-action-plan.pdf	Ensure that policies in Plan:MK support the government's objectives for renewable energy.

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Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	The regulations transpose the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC into UK law, and relate to the assessment and management of environmental noise. The objective is to reduce environmental noise. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/2238/made	Consider the impact of noise throughout Plan:MK, in particular with regard to the location of development. Ensure that the requirements of both the EC Directive and the Regulations are reflected in the SA Framework.
Noise Policy Statement for England 2010	The vision of the document is "to promote good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development." The noise policy aims are: • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life • Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life • Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69533/pb13750-noise-policy.pdf	Include policies in Plan:MK that incorporate these objectives.
Waste Strategy for England 2007	The strategy applies the principle of the waste hierarchy. Some of the key objectives are to: • Reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020. • Recycle and compost 50% of waste by 2020. • 75% of municipal waste recovered by 2020. http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/documents/waste07-strategy.pdf	Ensure that policies on waste address the issue in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	The Regulations transpose the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC into UK law. The Directive requires recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. The aim is, firstly, to prevent or reduce waste production and, secondly, to recover waste through recycling, re-use or reclamation. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents/made	Ensure that policies on waste address the issue in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	The Review prioritises efforts to manage waste in line with the waste management hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste. By driving waste up the hierarchy, the Review will help the UK meet its EU targets and obligations on waste management. Other commitments from the Review include: • Develop a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse • Support energy from waste, where appropriate, and for waste which cannot be recycled • Work to overcome the barriers to increasing the energy from waste which Anaerobic Digestion provides https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69401/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf	Ensure that policies on waste address the issue in accordance with the waste hierarchy
Safeguarding our Soils- a Strategy for England 2009	The Strategy's vision is that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The vision means that soils in urban areas will be valued during development and construction practices to ensure vital soil functions can be maintained. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69261/pb13297-soil-strategy-090910.pdf	Consider the impacts of Plan:MK on soils and include an SA objective on soil quality.
Local		
Waste Development Plan Document 2007-2026	The Document sets out how the waste management requirements for Milton Keynes will be achieved. This includes requirements for municipal, industrial, commercial, and construction and demolition waste. http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/waste-dpd-submission	Plan:MK should develop policies that support the requirements of the Waste Development Plan Document.
Minerals Local Plan (forthcoming)	The draft strategic objectives are the following: • Support Milton Keynes', and wider, needs by ensuring a sufficient supply of aggregates in order to facilitate growth and the delivery of infrastructure • Provide clear guidance regarding how minerals-related development should relate to growth patterns, other land use forms and infrastructure networks • Reinforce local identity through the supply of locally sourced building stone • Maximise the efficient recovery and use of mineral reserves and the use of secondary and recycled materials • Safeguard Milton Keynes' mineral resources of local and national importance (sand and gravel), reserves and ancillary development from other forms of development • Protect and enhance Milton Keynes' key environmental and heritage designations • Minimise adverse effects of minerals-related development and associated transport movements on human health and residential amenity	Ensure that Plan:MK includes policies to protect mineral search areas.

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	• Support the provision of green infrastructure and recreational opportunities • Ensure progressive restoration of mineral extraction sites • Support Milton Keynes' transition to a low carbon economy	
Core Strategy 2013	The Core Strategy is the principal spatial plan for the borough of Milton Keynes and sets out the vision of how the borough will be in 2026. The Strategy contains 16 objectives, which cover housing, the economy, health and well-being, transport, climate, environment, and minerals. http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/adopted-core-strategy	Ensure that Plan:MK addresses the broad range of objectives that are in the Core Strategy.
The Local Plan 2005	The vision for the Local Plan is: "We want a Milton Keynes that... • Provides a high quality of life for all • Encourages sustainable lifestyles • Offers real choice for transport • Promotes a dynamic, knowledge-based economy • Creates attractive, vibrant, successful town centres • Enjoys a clean, green environment • Stimulates diversity and innovation • Welcomes growth to meet local needs • Strengthens its role as a regional centre" There are 12 Local Plan aims: • Transport • Energy • Wildlife • Air • Water • Land • Minerals and Waste • Health and Safety • Culture	Plan:MK will review this vision and will include its own aims.

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	• Equality • Housing • Employment http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-plan	
The Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2031	The Plan sets out the Council's transport aims, objectives and implementation strategy for the period 2011-2031. The Plan will contribute to the five national goals for transport: • Supporting economic growth • Improving quality of life • Contributing to better safety, security and health • Tackling climate change • Promoting equal opportunities http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/streets-transport-and-parking/transport-roads-and-travel/a-href-mkwebarticle-id-72970-local-transport-plan-3-a	Plan:MK should take account of the projects and schemes proposed in the Local Transport Plan.
Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004- 2034	The Strategy 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: • Reinventing our City, Places and Spaces- delivering high quality environments for the people of our city and neighbourhoods. • Delivering Better Services- Promoting social inclusion and delivering excellent services for the people of our area that are convenient and easy to access. • Facilitating Participative Communities- Supporting people and Organisations to be active and enterprising in civic life. • Managing Change Together- Implementing and monitoring our community strategy so that it makes a tangible improvement to people's lives. http://cmis.milton-keynes.gov.uk/CmisWebPublic/Binary.ashx?Document=11115	Plan:MK should provide a spatial approach to the delivery of the objectives of the Community Strategy.
Milton Keynes Green Infrastructure Plan 2008	The guiding principles of the Green Infrastructure Plan include: • Landscape Character • Historic/ archaeological heritage	Plan:MK should have regard to the unique green infrastructure in the urban area.

Plan/ Programme/ Objective	Objectives and Requirements	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	• Wildlife and biodiversity • Public access and accessibility • Community greenspace/ involvement opportunities • Connectivity • Multi-functionality • Landmark projects	
Milton Keynes Heritage, Museums and Archives Strategy 2014 - 2023	The Strategy and its accompanying documents set out the vision, plan, major programmes and projects that have been identified by stakeholder engagement as strategically vital for the future of Milton Keynes http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/leisure-tourism-and-culture/arts-and-heritage	Plan:MK should set out the policies that will help to achieve the Strategy's aims and vision.
Arts and Public Arts Strategy 2014-2023	The Milton Keynes Arts and Public Art Strategy 2014 - 2023 is designed to be a partnership strategy between MK Council and key partners and stakeholders locally, regionally and nationally and brings together aspirations for arts and public arts in Milton Keynes. This Strategy will continue to ensure that Milton Keynes flourishes with artistic energy and articulates an aim for Milton Keynes to be recognised internationally for its distinctive arts and heritage. Milton Keynes Cultural Vision: 'By 2023 we will be recognised as being World Class.' http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/leisure-tourism-and-culture/arts-and-heritage	Plan:MK should set out the policies that will help to achieve the Strategy's aims and vision.
Milton Keynes Economic Development Strategy 2011- 2016	The Strategy aims to provide stability, sustainability and success for the local economy. Six priorities are identified: • Diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy • Economic regeneration • Skills and learning • Business support • Articulating a compelling "MK offer" • Enabling infrastructure http://cmis.milton-keynes.gov.uk/CmisWebPublic/Binary.ashx?Document=32818	Plan:MK should help set out the policies and proposals that will help to achieve the vision for the future of MK's economy.
Milton Keynes Strategic Housing Market Assessment SHMA (2014 draft)	The SHMA report outlines conditions of our housing market area and highlights key housing issues relevant to housing market.	Plan:MK should consider the latest findings of the assessment.

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Table 2.1

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Social					
Population: age structure and composition	Milton Keynes borough population 2011- 248,821 49.5% male Milton Keynes Borough Population 2001- 207,057. Percentage increase from 2001 to 2011 population- 20.2%. Age composition for Milton Keynes 0-4 years- 8% 5-15 years- 14% 16-24 years- 10% 25-29 years- 8% 30-44 years- 24% 45-59 years- 19% 60+ years- 16% (Adds to 99% because numbers have been rounded)	Aylesbury Vale 2011 population- 174,137 49.5% male Bedford Borough population 2011- 157,479 49.1% male Central Bedfordshire population 2011- 254,381 49.5% male South East 2011 population- 8,634,750 49.1% male South East population 2001- 8,000,645. Percentage increase from 2001 to 2011 population- 7.9%. Age composition for South East 0-4 years- 6%	The population of Milton Keynes Borough is projected to be 289,500 in 2021 (a 16% increase). By 2026, the population is forecast to have aged. The proportion of people aged 65+ is projected to rise from 11.7% in 2012 to 17.8% in 2026. However, this is still lower than the projected proportion of people aged 65+ in England (20.5%).	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		5-15 years- 12% 16-24 years- 11% 25-29 years- 6% 30-44 years- 20% 45-59 years- 20% 60+ years- 23% (Adds to 98% because numbers have been rounded)			
Ethnicity	Milton Keynes Borough 2011 White- 74% Mixed- 3% Asian/Asian British- 9% Black/ Black British- 7% Other- 1%	Milton Keynes Borough 2001 White- 90.7% Mixed- 1.8% Asian/Asian British- 3.6% Black/Black British- 2.4% Chinese/other- 1.4% Bedford Borough 2011 White-81% Mixed- 3% Asian/ Asian British- 11% Black/ Black British- 4% Other- 0.7% C e n t r a l Bedfordshire 2011 White- 89.7% Mixed- 1.9% Asian/Asian British- 2.6%	The size of the ethnic population in Milton Keynes has increased since 2001 and is larger than in the South East.	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		Black/Black British- 1.4% Other- 0.3% Aylesbury Vale 2011 White- 90% Mixed- 2% Asian/Asian British- 6% Black/Black British- 2% Other- 0.4% South East 2011 White- 91% Mixed- 2% Asian/Asian British- 5% Black/Black British- 1.6% Other- 0.6%			http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10218/Borough2011CensusProfile.pdf http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/2011_census/key_statistics.aspx http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?newquery=dwelling+type
Household type	Milton Keynes Borough 2011 Detached- 28.2% Semi-detached- 28.1% Terraced- 27.4% Flats- 16.2% Caravan- 0.1%	Milton Keynes Borough 2001 Detached- 29.2% Semi-detached- 28.55% Terraced- 30.4% Flats/maisonettes- 11.9% Caravans/mobile- 0.1% Bedford Borough 2011 Detached- 27.4% Semi-detached- 32.2%	There is a growing proportion of flats in Milton Keynes, although this is also reflected in the national trend.	Population	

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		Terraced- 21.9% Flat/maisonettes- 17.6% Caravans/mobile- 0.9% Aylesbury Vale 2011 Detached- 32.6% Semi-detached- 32.3% Terraced- 23.5% Flat/maisonette- 22.5% Caravans/mobile- 0.2% South East Detached- 28.2% Semi-detached- 28.1% Terraced- 22.5% Flat/maisonette- 20.3% Caravans/mobile- 0.6% England Detached- 22.4% Semi-detached- 31.2% Terraced- 24.5% Flat/maisonette- 21.2% Caravans/mobile- 0.4%			

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Housing tenure	Milton Keynes 2013 Owner occupied and private rented: 74% RSL rented: 8% RSL shared ownership: 5.4% RSL reduced cost sale: 0.3% MKC rented: 13% MKC shared ownership: 1.5%	Aylesbury Vale 2011 Owner occupied: 71.6% Private rented: 13.3% AVDC rented: 3.4% Shared ownership: 0.9% Other: 11% South east 2011 Owner occupied: 67.6% Private rented: 16.3% Local authority rented: 5.8% Shared ownership: 1.1% Other: 10%	Milton Keynes appears to have relatively more local authority rented accommodation, compared to Aylesbury Vale and the south east region as a whole. Since 2004 the Owner-occupied and private rented sector has stayed reasonably constant- at around 74% of the total housing stock. Whilst MKC rented accommodation has decreased (from 13.3% in 2004 to 10.8% in 2013), RSL rented accommodation has increased (from 7% in 2004 to 8% in 2013). Beanhill, Netherfield and Fullers Slade have the highest levels of MKC rented accommodation (59.3, 56.2 and	Material assets	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
			47.3 respectively). However, for all three there is a decreasing trend of MKC rented accommodation.		
Homelessness	**Milton Keynes - 2012**	**2012**	Over the last three years the number of eligible homeless households in Milton Keynes was raising. It is considerably higher than in the neighbouring local authorities.	Population	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness
April-June 2012	90 homeless households	Aylesbury Vale 37 homeless households			
&	**Milton Keynes - 2013** 144 homeless households	Bedford Borough 55 homeless households			
April-June 2013	**Milton Keynes -2014**	**2013**			
&	168 homeless households	Aylesbury Vale 24 homeless households			
April-June 2014		Bedford Borough 48 homeless households			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need		**2014**			
		Aylesbury Vale 42 homeless households			
		Bedford Borough 36 homeless households			

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Deprivation	Milton Keynes IMD 2010 rank of 211 out of 326 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived). According to the IMD 2010, of the 139 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Milton Keynes, 7 LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England. These areas cover a large part of Woughton ward, part of Eaton Manor ward and Fullers Slade. There are 18 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in England.	Of the 103 LSOAs in Bedford Borough, 4 are in the in 10% most deprived in England and 11 are in the 20% deprived in England. Bedford Borough ranks 159 out of 326 local authorities.	In the 2007 IMD, 6 LSOAs in Milton Keynes were in the 10% most deprived in England, and 15 LSOAs were in the 20% most deprived in England. The trend is for increasing relative deprivation compared to the rest of England.	Deprivation	Http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=1912&siteID=1026 http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/super_output_area_profiles.aspx
Unemployment (claimant rate- % of adults aged 16-74)	Milton Keynes borough June 2014 - 2.3%	Aylesbury Vale 2013- 1.8% Bedford Borough 2013- 4.1%	Milton Keynes 2008: 2.3% 2009: 4.4% 2010: 4.1 2011: 3.9% 2013- 3.3% The trend is of decreasing unemployment in Milton Keynes.	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp?v=2&mode=cube&cube=http%3A%2F%2Far For June 2014 please see http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=9855&siteID=1026
Average earnings per week	Milton Keynes Borough 2012- £536.60 per week	South East 2012- £555.80 per week Aylesbury Vale 2012- £557.80 per week	In 2012, the average weekly earnings in Aylesbury Vale had decreased from £575.40 in 2010 to £550.80 in 2011.	Economy	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

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Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		Central Bedfordshire 2012-2012- £561.80 per week Bedford Borough 2012- £517.50	However, in Milton Keynes, the average weekly earnings increased from £517.50 in 2010 to £536.60 in 2012. Average weekly earnings are on an upward trend in Milton Keynes.		
Claimants of out of work benefits (jobseekers' allowance, employment support allowance and incapacity benefit, lone parent income support, and other related income benefits).	Milton Keynes Borough February 2013- 16,840 Wards with highest numbers of claimants- Woughton- 1,860 Campbell Park- 1,595 Sherington ward (lowest number of claimants)-100	Milton Keynes Borough February 2012- 18,280	The number of claimants in Milton Keynes has decreased since 2009. Only 4 wards have had an increase in the number of claimants since 2009: Middleton, Hanslope Park, Danesborough, and Bletchley and Fenny Stratford.	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Life expectancy	Milton Keynes borough 2010-2012- 80.6 (78.7 for males and 82.5 for females). The two wards in Milton Keynes with the lowest life expectancy are- Woughton 75.43 Linford North 77.93 There is a 10.8 year difference in life expectancy between	South East 2010-2012- 82.5 (80.3 for males and 83.8 for females).	The average life expectancy for Milton Keynes Borough has been on an upward trend from 78.25 in 2000-2002 to 80.6 in 2010-2012.	Human health	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10139/Chapter%206%20-%20Mortality%20&%20Major%20Diseases.pdf

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
	Woughton ward (lowest) and Middleton ward (highest- 86.28). In 2010, 57% of all deaths in Milton Keynes were caused by circulatory disease or cancers. Smoking is the most important risk factor for premature death, disability and inequality in health.	Aylesbury Vale 2010-2012- 81.9 (79.9 for males and 83.9 for females). Bedford Borough 2010-2012- 81.2 (79.3 for males and 83.1 for females). Central Bedfordshire 2010-2012- 82.25 (80.5 for males and 84 for females).	Linford South and Linford North wards have had downward trends for life expectancy- Linford North 1999/2003 81.38 2007/2011 77.93 Linford South 1999/2003 80.34 2007/2011 78.26		
Health	Milton Keynes borough 2011 'Very good' - 50.2% 'Good'- 34.9% 'Fair'- 10.8% 'Bad'- 3.2% 'Very bad'- 0.9%	South east 2011 'Very good' - 49% 'Good'- 34.6% 'Fair'- 12% 'Bad'- 3.4% 'Very bad'- 1% Aylesbury Vale 2011 'Very good' - 51.4% 'Good'- 34.2% 'Fair'- 11% 'Bad'- 2.7% 'Very bad'- 0.8% Bedford Borough 2011 'Very good' - 46.9% 'Good'- 36% 'Fair'- 12.6% 'Bad'- 3.6% 'Very bad'- 1% Central Bedfordshire 2011	85% of residents in Milton Keynes felt they had good or very good health compared with 81.4% in England (2011 Census) Comparisons with the 2001 Census data are difficult due to different questions being used.	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

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Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		'Very good' - 49.1% 'Good' - 35.5% 'Fair' - 11.5% 'Bad' - 3% 'Very bad' - 0.8%			
Standard Mortality Ratio	Milton Keynes Borough 2011- 103	South east 2011- 93 Aylesbury Vale 2011- 93 Bedford Borough 2011- 95 Central Bedfordshire 2011- 89		Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Qualifications- adults aged 16 or over with no qualifications	Milton Keynes Borough 2011- 18%	Aylesbury Vale 2011- 17.4% Bedford Borough 2011- 20.4% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 19.4% South East 2011- 19.1%		Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/2011_census/key_statistics.aspx http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Qualifications- adults aged 16 or over with level 1 qualifications	Milton Keynes Borough 2011- 15.9%	Aylesbury Vale 2011- 13.8% Bedford Borough 2011- 13.8% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 14.9% South East 2011- 13.5%		Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/2011_census/key_statistics.aspx http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Qualifications- adults aged 16 or over with level 2 qualifications	Milton Keynes Borough 2011- 16.7%	Aylesbury Vale 2011- 16.5% Bedford Borough 2011- 15.2% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 17% South East 2011- 15.9%		Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/2011_census/key_statistics.aspx http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Qualifications- adults aged 16 or over with level 3 qualifications	Milton Keynes Borough 2011- 11.5%	Aylesbury Vale 2011- 12.2% Bedford Borough 2011- 11.8% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 12.6% South East 2011- 12.8%		Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/2011_census/key_statistics.aspx http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
Qualifications- adults aged 16 or over with level 4* qualifications or above *Level 4: degree, NVQ levels 4-5, Nurse, Doctor, Dentist, Teacher.	Milton Keynes Borough 2011- 28.2%	Aylesbury Vale 2011- 32% Bedford Borough 2011- 28.1% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 27.3% South East 2011- 29.9%			http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp http://www.bedford.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/statistics_and_census/2011_census/key_statistics.aspx http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/

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Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Crime	Milton Keynes Borough 2011/12 Criminal damage- 13.1 per 1000 people Burglary- 7.5 per 1000 dwellings For all crimes, the following wards in Milton Keynes had the highest number recorded (2011/12)- Central Milton Keynes- 3,413 Water Eaton- 804 Central Bletchley- 628 West Bletchley- 607	Aylesbury Vale 2011/12- Criminal damage- 8.86 per 1000 people Burglary- 6 per 1000 dwellings	For Milton Keynes as a whole, and for the wards with the highest number of crimes, the number of crimes has decreased between 2010/11 and 2011/12.	Population	MK Social Atlas 2012- http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10168/SocialAtlas2012.pdf http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/aylesbury-10-11.pdf http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Local Authority homes non-decent at the start of the year (2009/2010)	Milton Keynes 2009/2010- 16%	South East 2009/2010- 14% Central Bedfordshire 2009/2010- 1%		Material assets	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-non-decent-homes-provisional-estimates-2009-to-2010
Car or van availability (percentage of households)	Milton Keynes 2011 0- 18.9% 1- 43.2% 2- 29.8% 3- 6.1% 4+ 1.9%	South east 2011- 0- 18.6% 1- 41.7% 2- 29.8% 3- 7.1% 4+ 2.8% Aylesbury Vale 2011- 0- 13.3% 1- 38.1% 2- 36.2% 3- 8.8% 4+ 3.5% Bedford Borough 2011-	The proportion of households without a car in Milton Keynes (18.9%) is similar to the proportion of households without a car in the southeast (18.6%). However, 18.9% of households without a car in Milton Keynes is a larger proportion than	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		0- 20.6% 1- 41.8% 2- 28.3% 3- 6.8% 4+ 2.6% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 0- 13.2% 1- 40.1% 2- 34.7% 3- 8.7% 4+ 3.3%	for the neighbouring local authorities. The proportion of households in Milton Keynes that own 1 car is higher than the neighbouring authorities and the south east as a whole (although, the reason a lower percentage of households in Central Bedfordshire own 1 car could be because a higher proportion of households own 2 cars). Woughton ward in Milton Keynes has the highest rate for 0 car or van availability (35.3%)		

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Passenger journeys on local bus services 2012-2013	Milton Keynes- 9.1 million	Bedford Borough 2012/13- 6.6 million Central Bedfordshire- 3.5 million Milton Keynes- 2009/10- 8.2 million 2010/11- 9.2 million 2011/12- 9 million	Passenger journeys on local buses increased significantly between 2009/10 and 2010/11 but then decreased. Although there are more passenger journeys on local buses in Milton Keynes than in Bedford, when compared to passenger journeys in other local authorities, Milton Keynes does not perform as well. For example, in Surrey, there were 28 million. And in Hampshire, 33 million.	Population	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-bus-statistics-2012-13 (See BUS0109a tab).
Affordable housing* completions 2012/2013 (*Affordable homes- shared ownership and housing association)	Milton Keynes 2012/2013- 305 affordable homes (23% of all housing completions 2012/2013.)	Milton Keynes 2010/2011- 389 affordable homes (30% of all housing completions 2010/2011). Milton Keynes 2011/2012- 464 affordable homes (29% of all housing completions 2011/2012).	The trend in Milton Keynes has been for decreasing affordable housing provision.	Material assets	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/259999/Affordable_Housing_Supply_2012-13.pdf http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		Aylesbury Vale 2011/2012- 449 affordable homes (no data on what proportion this is of the total completions) England 2012/2013- 42,830 affordable homes delivered (a decrease of 26% compared to the 58,100 supplied in 2011/2012.			
Number of dwellings	Milton Keynes Borough 2004- 90,982 2005- 92,342 2006- 94,140 2007- 95,803 2008- 98,106 2009- 99,949 2010- 101,363 2011- 102,658 2012- 104,238		The trend in Milton Keynes is an increase in dwellings. However, although there has been an increase in housing, this has not been enough to meet the Core Strategy target of 1,750 new homes per annum.	Material assets	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Dwellings by ownership	Milton Keynes Borough 2012- Owner occupied- 57.7% Shared ownership- 6.4% Social rented- 19% Private rented- 17% Wards with the highest percentage of RSL rented (expressed as a percentage of the total housing stock in that ward) 2012- Shenley Wood- 40.8% Leadenhall- 36.8% Monkston Park- 28% Wards with the highest percentage of MKC rented (expressed as a percentage of the total housing stock in that ward) 2012- Beanhill- 59% Netherfield- 56% Fullers Slade 47%	South East 2012- Owner occupied- 67.6% Shared ownership- 1.1% Social rented- 13.7% Private rented- 16.3% Aylesbury Vale 2012- Owner occupied- 71.6% Shared ownership- 0.9% Social rented- 12.9% Private rented- 13% Bedford Borough 2012 Owner occupied- 65.7% Shared ownership- 1% Social rented- 16% Private rented- 15.8%	Housing ownership in Milton Keynes is lower than in the neighbouring authorities and in the south east region as a whole. Shared ownership and social rented are higher in Milton Keynes than in the neighbouring authorities. The percentage of MKC rented accommodation on the three wards with the highest levels (Beanhill, Netherfield, Fullers Slade), has stayed relatively constant between the period 2004-2012.	Material assets	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Environment					
Designated sites	There are no internationally designated sites in Milton Keynes 2 SSSIs-	The number and area of SSSIs in Milton Keynes is below the national average.	Natural England undertook an assessment of the condition of the Howe Park Wood SSSI in September 2010.	Biodiversity	PlanWeb http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1006067 http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=2000053

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
	Howe Park Wood (24.2ha)		It was reported that the woods looked in excellent condition with a lot of active management. The overall habitat was in good condition and suitable for supporting the invertebrate interest. The assessment description was "favourable". Natural England's 2008 assessment of the Oxley Mead SSSI reports increased site wetness as a result of the summer 2007 flooding. This meant less management the following year. The report states that it will be important to ensure the hydrology of the site remains constant. The assessment description was "favourable".		http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1001584
	Oxley Mead (3.4ha)				
	Wavendon Health Ponds (4.7ha) (This SSSI is outside the Milton Keynes boundary but is included here because it is close to the boundary and the plan may still have an impact).				
	Local Wildlife Sites- approximately 200.				
	16 MK Wildlife Sites (plus an additional 14 outside but very close to the boundary.				

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
			Natural England's assessment of the Wavendon Health Ponds SSSI in 2010 was "unfavourable recovering". A new habitat is being created in a sensitive manner for the target Sphagnum, and a diverse and appropriate fauna is present. If this is continued in the coming years, the site can be assessed as being in a recovering condition (although this is subject to the quantity and persistence of water in the bottom pond.		
Biodiversity Action Plan (a review of this plan is forthcoming)	There are 10 Habitat Action Plans and 15 Species Action Plans in the MK BAP.	In the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Action Plan there are targets for each Habitat Action Plan. These are broadly: Maintaining extent		Biodiversity, fauna and flora	http://www.theparkstrust.com/downloads/wildlife/Biodiversity%20Action%20Plan.pdf http://www.buckinghamshirepartnership.co.uk/media/1022633/Intro.pdf

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		Achieving condition Restoration of degraded habitat Creation of new habitat			
Population density (population per square kilometre)	Milton Keynes 2011- 810 people per Km²	Milton Keynes 2001- 689 people per Km² Aylesbury Vale 2011- 194 people per Km² Bedford Borough 2011- 331 people per Km² Central Bedfordshire 2011- 357 people per Km² South East 2011- 454 people per Km²	Population density in Milton Keynes as a whole has increased every year. In 2001 it was 689 people per Km² and in 2011 it was 810. Although density is increasing, the overall density in the urban area of Milton Keynes is low. A variety of densities exist across Milton Keynes as a whole. In CMK density should be higher- up to 100dph. Density can be higher close to shops, facilities and public transport.	Population, housing	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Cultural heritage	There are approximately 1000 listed buildings in Milton Keynes Borough. There are 50 scheduled ancient monuments and 27 conservation areas in Milton Keynes Borough. Conservation areas: • Bletchley • Bradwell • Broughton • Calverton • Castlethorpe • Clifton Reynes • Emberton • Great Linford • Hanslope • Lavendon • Little Brickhill • Loughton • Milton Keynes (Middleton) • Newport Pagnell • Newton Blossomville • North Crawley • Olney • Ravenstone • Shenley Church End • Sherington • Stoke Goldington • Stony Stratford • Weston Underwood • Willen	Aylesbury Vale- approximately 2900 listed buildings.		Cultural heritage	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/ protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/ (search for Milton Keynes) http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2071&siteID=1026 http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/ conservation-and-archaeology/conservation-areas-in-milton-keynes https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/environment/ conservation-listed-buildings/listed-building/ See Residential Design Guide: http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/ planning-and-building/urban-design-and-landscape-architecture-udla/ urban-design-policy

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
	• Woburn Sands • Wolverton • Woughton-on-the-Green				
Heritage at risk	According to English Heritage (2009), there are 6 scheduled monuments at risk in Milton Keynes: • Roman town of Magiovinium and Roman Fort, Bletchley and Fenny Stratford • Wood Farm Moat, Clifton Reynes • St Martin's Church (site of), Emberton • Roman villa 300m south east of Newton Lodge Farm, Newton Blossomville • Roman site at Olney, Olney • Group of ring ditches and enclosures at Tyringham, Tyringham and Filgrave	Bedford Borough- 1 listed building and 15 scheduled monuments at risk. Central Bedfordshire- 14 scheduled monuments at risk.	The 6 monuments are all in private ownership, all have a declining trend and the principal vulnerability for all 6 is arable farming.	Cultural heritage	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/HAR_Register_South_East_2009/southeast-2009-har-register.pdf http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/HAR_Register_East_of_England_2009/190609eastengland-2009-har-register.pdf

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Contaminated land	There are currently 121 potentially contaminated sites in Milton Keynes borough (January 2014).	Aylesbury Vale and Bedford Borough did not register any contaminated land. Out of the 319 English local authorities that provided information to the EA, 74 said they had determined 659 contaminated land sites.	The Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001) showed that there were 450 potentially contaminated sites in Milton Keynes borough. The trend is for decreasing potentially contaminated sites.	Soil	http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/environmental-health-and-trading-standards/pollution/contaminated-land
Air Quality	One Air Quality Management Area in Milton Keynes- Olney. Declared in 2008 for high levels of NO2.	Aylesbury Vale has three AQMAs- all located in the town, all with high levels of NO2. Two declared in July 2008, one in July 2005. Bedford Borough has one AQMA- the town centre. The pollutant is Nitrogen Dioxide. Declared in November 2009. Central Bedfordshire has one AQMA, called the South Bedfordshire AQMA. The pollutant is Nitrogen Dioxide. Declared in January 2005.		Air	http://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/air-quality-management-areas/ http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php (List of local authority areas with AQMAs).

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Carbon dioxide emissions	Milton Keynes borough 2011- 6.5 tonnes per capita	Milton Keynes Borough 2005- 8.7 tonnes per capita South east region- 8 tonnes per capita in 2005, 6.3 tonnes per capita in 2011 Aylesbury Vale- 7.1 tonnes per capita in 2005, 5.6 tonnes per capita in 2011 Bedford Borough- 7.2 tonnes per capita in 2005, 5.6 tonnes per capita in 2011 Central Bedfordshire- 7.7 tonnes per capita in 2005, 6.3 tonnes per capita in 2011	The trend in Milton Keynes has been for decreasing levels of carbon dioxide per capita between 2005 and 2011. However, the levels of carbon dioxide per capita in Milton Keynes are higher than the levels for Aylesbury Vale, Bedford Borough and the south east region as a whole.	Climate Change	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Flooding	Flood maps indicate that flooding is restricted to the main watercourses in the borough.			Flooding	http://watermaps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiyby.aspx?topic=floodmap#x=484684&y=233909&scale=11 Planweb
Noise	Noise complaints received in Milton Keynes 2011/12- 15.3 per 1000 population.		Noise complaints per 1000 population have increased every year since 2006/07 (7.9 complaints per 1000 population) to 15.3	Noise	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
			complaints per 1000 population in 2011/12. Expansion in the Borough could potentially result in more noise hotspots, as more roads and infrastructure are constructed.		
Minerals	In the forthcoming Minerals Local Plan, five sites have been identified for minerals development. These include three sites for sand and gravel and two sites for limestone (building stone) extraction.		None of the sites have international or national environmental designations either on site or on adjacent land. For one of the five sites, three protected bird species have been identified as potentially being on site.	Minerals	Minerals Local Plan (forthcoming)

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Household Residual Waste per household (kg)	Milton Keynes 2011/12- 487kg per household	England 2011/12- 568kg per household South east 2011/12- 457kg per household Aylesbury Vale 2011/12- 590kg per household Bedford Borough 2011/12- 662kg per household Central Bedfordshire 2011/12- 510kg per household	Household Residual Waste has decreased every year from 835kg in 2005/06 in Milton Keynes. Household Residual Waste has also had a downward trend for Aylesbury Vale, the South East and England as whole.	Waste	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")
Household Waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (% of total waste)	Milton Keynes 2011/12- 53.8%	England 2011/12- 43% South East 2011/12- 43.3% Aylesbury Vale 2011/12- 21.5% Bedford Borough 2011/12- 38.2% Central Bedfordshire 2011/12- 51.1%	There is an upward trend of reuse, recycling or composting in Milton Keynes (32.6% of waste in 2005/06 compared to 53.8% in 2011/12.) Aylesbury Vale has experienced a downward trend in reuse, recycling and composting since 2008/09 (23%)	Waste	(see "Environment")

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Municipal waste sent to landfill (% of total waste)	Milton Keynes 2011/12- 38.2%	England 2011/12- 37.4% South east 2011/12 - 25.1% Bedford Borough 2011/12 - 53.2% Central Bedfordshire 2011/12 - 46.1%	Waste sent to landfill has decreased from 67.7% in 2005/06 to 38.2% in 2011/12. However, this is still a higher proportion of waste to landfill than the England and south east region averages.	Waste	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")
Derelict land and buildings (ha)	Milton Keynes 2010- 0ha	South east 2010- 2280ha Aylesbury Vale 2010- 10ha Bedford Borough 2010- 150ha Central Bedfordshire 2010- 80ha			http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")
Land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment (ha)	Milton Keynes 2010- 140ha	South east 2010- 11,800ha Aylesbury Vale 2010- 210ha Bedford Borough 2010- 150ha Central Bedfordshire 2010- 430ha			http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Land currently in use with known redevelopment potential	Milton Keynes 2010- 20ha	South east 2010- 1860ha Aylesbury Vale 2010- 10ha Bedford Borough 2010- 10ha Central Bedfordshire 2010- 60ha			http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")
Water quantity	Milton Keynes is in the Ruthamford South zone (RZ) of the Anglian region. Under dry year annual average conditions and without investment to maintain the supply-demand balance, the Ruthamford South zone is predicted to be in deficit by 2039-40.	The Anglian region has some of the driest and lowest lying parts in the UK and also supports a fast growing population (England and Wales receive an average of 900mm of annual rainfall, Anglian Water receives 600mm).	A yield assessment in 2012 showed a reduction of deployable outputs from Grafham. Output is also at risk of a further large reduction because of work to update the way measurements are taken. Improved accuracy may result in further reductions in yield.	Water	http://www.anglianwater.co.uk/news/general/FBA50990D23542E6A28B38CCC1E7240D.aspx
Water quality Chemistry and biology A-F (very good to very bad)	Most of the river data for Milton Keynes reports chemistry and biology	Although for a lot of water courses in Aylesbury Vale the data is not available, for some rivers the water quality is poor. **Stocklake Brook** (data collected at Bear Brook 2009)		Water	http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Nitrates and phosphates 1-6 (very low levels to very high levels)	ratings of B or above. However, there are a few that have a C rating: **River Ouse** (data collected at Thornborough Mill, Deanshanger Brook 2009) Chemistry: A Biology: C Nitrates: 5 Phosphates: 4 **River Ouse** (data collected at Deanshanger Brook, confl. Tove 2009) Chemistry: A Biology: C Nitrates: 5 Phosphates: 4 **River Ouzel** (data collected at Stapleford Mill, Eaton Leys Farm 2009) Chemistry: B Biology: B Nitrates: 5 Phosphates: 5 **River Ouzel** (data collected at Eaton Leys Farm, A421 bridge 2009) Chemistry: A Biology: B Nitrates: 5 Phosphates: 4	Chemistry: E Biology: C Nitrates: 2 Phosphates: 5 **Fleet Marston Brook** (data collected at Franks Ditch- Thame 2009) Chemistry: C Biology: C Nitrates: 4 Phosphates: 6			
Economic					
Economic performance (GVA 2012)	Milton Keynes 2012- £8,655 million (£34,296 per head)	South East 2012- £202,597 million (£23,221 per head). Like Milton Keynes, the GVA	The GVA dropped in 2009 to £7,397 million from £7,557 million in 2008. However,	Economy	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
		for the South East also dropped between 2008 and 2009. Bedford Borough 2012- £3,215 million (£20,197 per head). Bedford Borough's GVA dropped between 2007 and 2008 but has been increasing since. Central Bedfordshire 2012- £4,305 million (£16,558 per head).	since 2009, GVA has been increasing.

When measured per head of the population, Milton Keynes performs better than the surrounding local authorities and the south east region average. | | |

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Employment sectors 2012	Milton Keynes 2012- Wholesale and retail 20.6% Professional scientific and technical 6.6% Manufacturing 8% Education 10.5% Health and social 9.3%	South east 2012- Wholesale and retail 15.6% Professional scientific and technical 7.5% Manufacturing 7.2% Education 10.1% Health and social 11.6% Aylesbury Vale 2012- Wholesale and retail 16.2% Professional scientific and technical 7.7% Manufacturing 8% Education 10.3% Health and social 11.6% Bedford Borough 2012- Wholesale and retail 17.1% Professional scientific and technical 6.6% Manufacturing 8.5% Education 11.6% Health and social 12.4%	Milton Keynes has larger wholesale and retail sector in comparison to Aylesbury Vale and the South East region as a whole. But it has a slightly small professional scientific and technical sector than the South East region as a whole.	Economy	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Business survival rates	Milton Keynes- in 2008 57.1% of business start-ups had survived for three years.	South East- in 2008 61.4% of business start-ups had survived for three years. Aylesbury Vale- in 2008 63% of business start-ups had survived for three years.	There is a downward trend of business survival rates in time (more businesses survive one year after start-up than five years after start-up).	Economy	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Business start-up rates	Milton Keynes 2012- 1,375 (13% of total stock)	South east 2012- 41,245 (10.8% of total stock) Aylesbury Vale 2012- 850 (9.7% of total stock) Bedford Borough 2012- 675 (11.2% of total stock) Central Bedfordshire 2012- 1150 (10.2% of total stock)	In Milton Keynes, the business start-up rate decreased from 1,335 (14.5% of total stock) in 2004 to 895 (8.9% of total stock) in 2008. But since 2008 business start-ups have increased every year. In Aylesbury Vale and the south east region as a whole, the upward trend in business start-ups did not recommence until 2010 (in Milton Keynes the upward trend recommenced in 2009).	Economy	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Indicator	Data	Comparative data	Trends (how things could change in the future)	SEA topic	Source
Economically active population	Milton Keynes 2011- 76%	South east 2011- 72% Aylesbury Vale 2011- 75% Bedford Borough 2011- 72% Central Bedfordshire 2011- 75%	The economically active population in Milton Keynes is slightly higher than average.	Population	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Housing affordability (ratio of median house price to median earnings)	Milton Keynes 2011- 6.3	Milton Keynes 2001- 4.5 South east 2011- 8.0 Aylesbury Vale 2011- 8.4 Bedford Borough 2011- 6.9 Central Bedfordshire 2011- 7.5	As the ratio of median house price to median earnings increases, housing affordability decreases. In 2011, the median house price in Milton Keynes was 6.3 times the median earnings. This compares to a ratio of 4.5 in 2001. However, when compared to Aylesbury Vale and the south east region, the ratio of 6.3 is favourable.	Material assets	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Appendix 3 Sustainability Issues

Table 3.1

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
Social issues			
Housing provision	16% of the population in Milton Keynes are in the 60+ age group (compared to 15% in 2001 and 23% in the south east in 2011). Although the 60+ age group in Milton Keynes is smaller than that for the south east region, it has been increasing since 2001. The type of housing provided must reflect the age composition of the population.	Ensure that requirements for housing numbers help provide sufficient housing for all sectors of the community. With an increasing proportion of residents age 60+, consideration must be given to the changing requirements for facilities and transportation around the city.	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Housing affordability	The ratio of median house price to median earnings has increased from 4.5 in 2001 to 6.3 in 2011. This means that housing	The Plan should carefully balance housing supply and demand.	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
	affordability is decreasing. Affordable housing completions have also been on a downward trend (from 30% of all housing completions in 2010/11 to 23% of all completions in 2012/13).		
Population growth	The population in Milton Keynes is projected to be 302,100 in 2026 (an increase of 19.7% increase on the 2012 population).	An increasing population poses challenges to provide facilities for new residents whilst ensuring that existing areas are not neglected. In light of the potential increase in activity (as a result of the increase in population), there will also be challenges to protect the environment and landscape characteristics of the urban area.	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=1914&siteID=1026

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
		Consideration should also be given to the impact of population growth on transportation and waste management systems.	
Ageing population	The population in Milton Keynes is forecast to have aged by 2026. The proportion of people aged 65+ is projected to rise from 11.7% in 2012 to 17.8% in 2026.	The plan should consider the kinds of land uses, facilities and services that may be required to serve an ageing population.	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=10341&siteID=1026
Unemployment	In 2014, 2.3% of adults aged 16-74 were claiming unemployment benefits.	Plan:MK should encourage job creation and allocate land for employment uses.	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp?v=2&mode=cube&cube=http%3A%2F%2Fanalysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk%3A80%2Fobj%2FfCut For June 2014 please see http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=9855&siteID=1026
Changes in ethnic composition	Between the 2001 and 2011 census, the population in Milton Keynes has become more diverse.	The change in ethnic composition may have an impact on the type of facilities and	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
		accommodation that are required.	
Pockets of deprivation	Although Milton Keynes is fairly prosperous and has a successful economy, there are still pockets of deprivation. In the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, Milton Keynes was ranked 211 out of 326 (1 being the most deprived). But there are 7 LSOAs that are in the 10% most deprived in England and 18 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in England.	Plan:MK should consider how new development can reduce inequalities.	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=1912&siteID=1026
Health	Although life expectancy in Milton Keynes is good (80.17 for 2007/2011), there is a difference of 11.5 years between the ward with the highest life expectancy	Plan:MK should protect and improve residents' health and must also work to reduce health inequality.	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10139/Chapter%206%20-%20Mortality%20&%20Major%20Diseases.pdf

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
	(Middleton) and the ward with the lowest (Woughton).

The Standard Mortality Ratio is also higher in Milton Keynes than it is in the surrounding local authority areas or for the south east as a whole. | | |
| Crime | Crime in Milton Keynes has been on a decreasing trend, but it is still higher than in Aylesbury Vale. | Consideration should be given to how particular land uses may help to reduce crime and improve safety. | http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/10168/SocialAtlas2012.pdf |
| Educational attainment | The percentage of people with level 3 or level 4 qualifications in Milton Keynes is lower than for the neighbouring authority areas, and for the south east region as a whole. | Access to further education facilities should be good. New development should contribute to school, college and university provision. | http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp |

Environmental issues

Appendix 3 Sustainability Issues

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
Heritage at risk	There are 6 scheduled monuments in Milton Keynes that all have a declining trend, whose principal threat is arable farming, and which are all in private ownership.	Consider whether new development can help to maintain and repair nearby scheduled monuments.	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/HAR_Register_South_East_2009/southeast-2009-har-register.pdf
Air Quality	The Olney Air Quality Management Area is the only AQMA in Milton Keynes. It has high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide.	Plan:MK should consider the impacts of development on the Olney AQMA.	http://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/air-quality-management-areas/
Passenger journeys on local bus services	The number of passenger journeys on local bus services has decreased since 2010/11 and is significantly lower than the number of passenger journeys on local bus services in other local authority areas.	Plan:MK should carefully consider the location of development to encourage sustainable transport use.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-bus-statistics-2012-13

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
Carbon dioxide emissions	Although the trend is for decreasing levels of carbon dioxide emissions per capita in Milton Keynes, the levels are still higher than those of the neighbouring authorities and the south east region as a whole.	The Plan should consider ways to limit and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp
Flooding	Flooding maps indicate that flooding is restricted to the main watercourses.	Plan:MK should consider flood maps and flood zones when allocating sites for development.	http://watermaps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiyby.aspx?topic=floodmap#x=484684&y=233909&scale=11
Contaminated land	There are currently 121 potentially contaminated sites in Milton Keynes.	Check whether any of the proposed sites are on the list of potentially contaminated sites.	Regulatory Unit.
Household residual waste	In 2011/12 there was 487kg of residual waste per household. Although this is lower than the average for	Consider the waste hierarchy throughout the Plan.	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")

Appendix 3 Sustainability Issues

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
	England and Aylesbury Vale, it is higher than the average for the south east. Similarly, although less waste is sent to landfill than for Central Bedfordshire, the proportion of waste to landfill in Milton Keynes remains higher than the south east region and England averages.		
Land currently in use with known redevelopment potential	Milton Keynes has 20ha of land that is currently in use but that has known redevelopment potential. This is twice the amount for Aylesbury Vale.	Plan:MK should consider redevelopment opportunities and not neglect these in favour of new greenfield development.	http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/page.aspx?id=2097&siteID=1026 (see "Environment")
Economic issues			
Business survival rates	Although Milton Keynes has a good rate of business start-ups, only 57% of business	Consider what support is needed to new businesses in order to	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Sustainability issue or trend	Description	How Plan:MK can address this	Source
	start-ups survive for 3 years. This is lower than neighbouring authorities and the south east region as a whole.	increase their survival rate.	
Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita	Milton Keynes has one of the highest GVA per capita figures in the country. Over the years the GVA figure shows a rising trend, which indicates that Milton Keynes is steadily increasing its productivity.	Plan:MK should consider what conditions are needed to maintain high productivity in the Borough.	http://analysis.mkiobservatory.org.uk/webview/index.jsp

Appendix 4 Sustainability Objectives & Monitoring Indicators

Table 4.1

	Sustainability Objective	Performance indicators	Source	SEA Topic
SOCIAL				
1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in an affordable, sustainably constructed, home	Housing affordability ratio	MKi Observatory	Population, Material assets
		Number of housing completions	MKi Observatory	
		Household type	MKi Observatory	
		Percentage of affordable housing completions	MKi Observatory	
			DCLG Housing Statistical Release (November 2013)	
		Housing tenure	MKi Observatory	
2	Protect and improve residents' health and reduce health inequalities.	Life expectancy	MKi Observatory	Human health
		Standard Mortality Ratio		
3	Reduce levels of crime and create vibrant communities	Overall crime rate	MK Social Atlas 2012	Population
		Violent crime	MKi Observatory	
		Burglaries	MKi Observatory	
4	Reduce the gap between the most deprived areas in Milton Keynes and the average.	Number of LSOAs in the 10% or 20% most deprived in England and the number of LSOAs in the 10% or 20% least deprived in England.	MKi Observatory	Population
		Index of Multiple Deprivation	MKi Observatory	

Appendix 4 Sustainability Objectives & Monitoring Indicators

	Sustainability Objective	Performance indicators	Source	SEA Topic
5	Ensure all sections of the community have good access to services and facilities	% of new dwellings within 400m of a bus stop	AMR & LTP3 Monitoring	Population
		% of new dwellings within walking distance of school	AMR	
		% of new dwellings within walking distance of shop	AMR	
6	Improve educational attainment and qualification levels so that everyone can find and stay in work	Percentage of working age population with either level 4, 3, 2 or 1 qualifications	MKi Observatory	Population
ENVIRONMENTAL				
7	Combat climate change by reducing levels of carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	MKi Observatory	Climatic factors
8	Maintain and improve the air quality in the borough	Number of AQMAs	Milton Keynes Council	Air
9	Maintain and improve water quality and minimise the risk of flooding	Environment Agency ratings for chemistry, biology, nitrates and phosphates for rivers in Milton Keynes.	Environment Agency website	Water
		Amount of development permitted in areas at risk of flooding (ha).	Environment Agency website/ PlanWeb	
10	Reduce waste generation and encourage sustainable waste management in accordance with the waste management hierarchy	Household residual waste per household (kg)	Office for National Statistics	Soil, Landscape
		Waste sent to landfill (kg)	Office for National Statistics	
		Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (percentage of total waste)	Office for National Statistics	
11	Conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity	Condition of nationally designated sites	Natural England	Biodiversity, flora and fauna
		Condition of locally designated sites	Site Surveys	
12	Conserve and enhance the borough's cultural heritage	Number of heritage assets at risk	English Heritage	Cultural heritage

	Sustainability Objective	Performance indicators	Source	SEA Topic
13	Protect and enhance soil quality throughout the borough	Percentage of approved planning applications with a Soil Management Plan	Environment Agency	Soil
14	Limit noise pollution	Noise complaints received per 1000 population	MKi Observatory	Population
15	Encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy use	Carbon offset received	Planning Obligations records	
		Carbon dioxide emissions	MKi Observatory	
16	Limit and reduce road congestion and encourage sustainable transportation	Car or van availability	MKi Observatory	Air, climatic factors
		Passenger journeys on local bus services	Department for Transport Statistics	
17	Ensure the sustainable and efficient use of land by promoting the development of brownfield sites before greenfield sites	Land that is unused and may be available for redevelopment (ha).	Office for National Statistics	Material assets
		Percentage of new housing built on previously developed land.	AMR	
		Derelict buildings brought back into use.		
		Land currently in use with known redevelopment potential (ha).	Office for National Statistics	
ECONOMIC				
18	Ensure high and stable levels of employment	Percentage of adults aged 16-74 claiming unemployment benefits.	MKi Observatory	Population, material assets
		Levels of in and out commuting	Census 2011 data	
		Supply of employment land (ha)	AMR	
		Percentage of jobs in each employment sector	MKi Observatory	

Appendix 4 Sustainability Objectives & Monitoring Indicators

	Sustainability Objective	Performance indicators	Source	SEA Topic
19	Encourage the creation of new businesses	Business start-ups	MKi Observatory	Material assets
		Business survival rate after one year	MKi Observatory	
		Business survival rate after three years	MKi Observatory	
20	Sustain economic growth and enhance competitiveness	Gross Value Added (GVA)	MKi Observatory	Population, material assets
		Average weekly earnings	MKi Observatory	
		Qualification levels	MKi Observatory	

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