



# Milton Keynes Local Development Framework

## Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08



**December 2008**



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and other languages.

**01908 252599**



**MILTON KEYNES  
COUNCIL**

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### Executive Summary

This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Milton Keynes Council as required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan are being implemented. The report covers the monitoring period running from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008. The Core Output Indicators have been updated in this years report as required by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

The key stages of the programme that have been delivered this monitoring year (up to 31st March 2008) include:

- The Waste DPD was adopted in February 2008
- The Sustainable Construction SPD was adopted in April 2007
- The Affordable Housing SPD was adopted in July 2007
- The Milton Keynes Urban Area Tariff was adopted in November 2007
- Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options took place for 6 weeks in September 2007. However, the submission target of February 2008 was not achieved. Submission of the Core Strategy is unlikely to take place until end June

Key findings of the 2007/08 Annual Monitoring Report include:

- A net total of 2317 new dwellings were built in Milton Keynes between April 2007 and March 2008. This figure is below the annual dwelling requirement set out in the Panel Report of the South East Plan and the Milton Keynes South Midlands (MKSM) Sub-Regional Strategy. However, it is the highest number of completions for over 20 years
- 40% of dwellings were built on previously developed land, which is above the Local Plan Target of 20% and the previous year's figure of 29.7%. Development on sites in Woburn Sands and Wolverton account for this high figure. Once these sites are completed, the proportion of development on previously developed land is likely to fall considerably. It should be remembered that as Milton Keynes is a New Town, most development will be on greenfield land and it will be difficult to maintain such high proportions of development on previously developed land
- The average density of new housing completions in the borough was 38.6 dwellings per hectare
- 679 affordable dwellings were provided in the monitoring year. This represents 29% of dwelling completions, which is the same as the previous year but just below the Local Plan target of 30%. While the percentage has not improved on last years figure, the number of affordable dwellings has increased by 178 due to the higher number of dwelling completions this year
- There was a net gain of 71,677m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace, 65,573m<sup>2</sup> of which was B8 (warehouse and distribution)

## Executive Summary

- Mixed A use class schemes represented the highest floorspace increase in Town and District centres
- There was 1 application approved contrary to EA advice. This was an objection on water quality grounds for which the applicant was provided with the relevant information in order to meet EA requirements

## 1 Background

### 1.1 Introduction

#### 1.1.1 Requirements for an Annual Monitoring Report

*"Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and then compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine what needs to be done."*<sup>(1)</sup>

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is a key part of this process and is required by Regulation 48 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The AMR must be based upon the period 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March the following year and must be submitted to the Secretary of State no later than the end December.

An AMR should demonstrate the following:

- The progress of the creation of Local Development Documents (LDDs) against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS)
- The effectiveness of the policies and proposals in delivering the objectives of the Local Development Framework
- Where the effects of policies are unintended, explain what measures will be taken to change this

Local Authorities should develop clear targets and indicators as a means of ensuring effective policy implementation, monitoring and review. There are 3 types of indicator used in this AMR. These are:

- Contextual - describe the wider social, economic and environmental background of the Local Authority area
- Output - assess the impact of policies
- Significant Effects - assess the major social, economic and environmental effects of policies

#### 1.1.2 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report

The AMR is divided into a further 5 chapters. This structure has been informed by LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide and is shown below in Table 1.1

1 Local Development Framework: A Good Practice Guide. It is available to view online at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/localdevelopmentframework>

# 1. Background

Table 1.1 Structure of AMR

Chapter No.	Content
1	Explains the contextual background of the local authority area. Also uses indicators taken from the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy Preferred Options Document to provide comparison with previous and future AMRs.
2	Sets out the progress of implementing the new LDF system against milestones set out in the LDS.
3	Reports and analyses the core output indicators and housing trajectory.
4	Data and analysis on related local policy indicators monitored through the Milton Keynes Council Plan and Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004-2034.
5	Data and analysis on the performance of policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan 2005, the majority of which have been saved past 21 December 2008.
6	Summarises the challenges to the delivery of current plans.

## 1.2 Contextual Indicators

### 1.2.1 Geographical

#### Milton Keynes Context

The borough of Milton Keynes is located within the north of the South East Region and covers both the new 'city' of Milton Keynes and a large rural area which includes Newport Pagnell, Olney and Woburn Sands.

Milton Keynes was designated as a new town in 1967. The development of Milton Keynes was subject to a 1970 master plan, implemented by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation until 1992. It has been and continues to be one of the fastest growing areas in the UK.

The growth of Milton Keynes is a success of its superb location midway between London and Birmingham, as well as its connections to the M1 motorway and the West Coast Mainline train service. Its position at the centre of the Oxford to Cambridge Arc offers great opportunities for the continued growth of the MK economy which is currently at twice the national average. Approximately 19 million people live within a 90 minute drive of Milton Keynes and the area has become a major shopping and leisure destination.



Milton Keynes and the surrounding South Midlands area have been identified by the Government as the location for major new housing development as part of its Sustainable Communities Plan. Expansion will continue and by 2026 there should be in the region of 50,000 additional homes in the Milton Keynes area, contributing to a vibrant city with a population of over 300,000.

## The Role of Milton Keynes Partnership (MKP)

Established in 2004, the role of MKP is to bring forward growth and development in the new city and to determine major planning applications in the designated Urban Development Areas (UDA) to the north, east and west of the city.

MKP was the lead authority on MK2031, a long-term growth plan providing much of the evidence base for the preparation of Milton Keynes Local Development Framework (LDF). In June 2006, MKP published 'A Strategy for Growth to 2031' and 'MK2031: Long Term Sustainable Growth Strategy', which underpin much of the preparation of the LDF documents.

## 1.2.2 Demographic Structure

### Population & Population Growth

Milton Keynes Borough is one of the fastest growing districts in the UK. The estimated population at June 2007 was 228,400 (shown in table 1.2)<sup>(2)</sup>. Thus there has been a 1.35% increase in population since 2006. Table 1.3 shows a breakdown of the June 2007 figure by age group and sex.

Table 1.2 Population of Milton Keynes

	Population
Milton Keynes at Designation in 1967	60,000
Milton Keynes June 2006	224,760
Milton Keynes June 2007	228,400

2 Source: MKI Observatory, Population Bulletin 2007/08, which can be viewed at <http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=7922&siteID=1026>

# 1. Background

Table 1.3 Population Breakdown for Milton Keynes, 2007

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0-4	6,600	6,300	12,900
5-9	7,400	7,200	14,500
10-19	15,600	14,400	30,000
20-29	15,600	14,700	30,300
30-39	18,700	18,400	37,100
40-49	18,400	17,400	35,800
50-59	14,500	14,400	29,000
60-69	9,300	9,200	18,400
70-79	4,700	5,700	10,400
80+	2,300	4,400	6,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,900</b>	<b>113,500</b>	<b>228,400</b>

The largest proportion of the population comes from the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups. Each group accords for 16% of the total Milton Keynes Borough population.

Figure 1.1 Future Population Growth

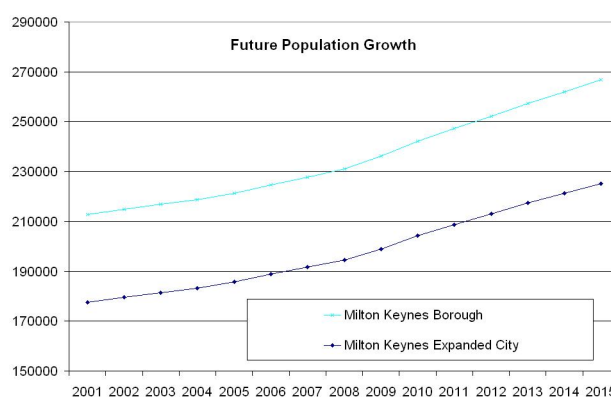


Figure 1.1 above shows that the rate of population growth has been steady since 2001, but is expected to increase from 2008-2009<sup>(3)</sup>. It is expected that by June 2015 the population of the borough will have increased by 39,130 (16.8%) from the June 2007 estimate.

3 Source: MKI Observatory, Population Bulletin 2007/08, which can be viewed at <http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/document.aspx?id=7922&siteID=1026>



## Ethnic Composition

Table 1.4 below displays the most recent information on the ethnic composition of Milton Keynes<sup>(4)</sup>.

17.2% are categorised as being British non-white. The largest ethnic minority groups in Milton Keynes are:

- Other White
- Asian or Asian British - Indian
- Black or Black British - African

Table 1.4 Ethnic Composition of Milton Keynes Borough, 2006

Ethnic Composition		Milton Keynes %	Milton Keynes %	England %
White	British	186,100	82.8	84.2
	Irish	2,800	1.3	1.1
	Other White	7,200	3.2	3.3
Mixed Ethnicity		4,900	2.2	1.6
Asian or Asian British	Indian	6,200	2.8	2.5
	Pakistani	2,300	1.0	1.7
	Bangladeshi	1,500	0.7	0.7
	Other Asian	1,300	0.6	0.6
Black or Black British	Caribbean	2,200	1.0	1.2
	African	5,600	2.5	1.4
	Other Black	600	0.3	0.2
Chinese		2,100	1.0	0.7
Other Ethnic Group		1,900	0.9	0.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>224,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

# 1. Background

## Health

### Average Life Expectancy

Table 1.5 below shows the average life expectancy at birth for Milton Keynes compared with the South East region and the whole of England at end 2006<sup>(5)</sup>.

Table 1.5 Average Life Expectancy at Birth, 2004-2006

	Milton Keynes	South East England	England
Females	80.9	82.4	81.5
Males	77.4	78.5	77.3

It is interesting to note that while the male figures for Milton Keynes and England are comparable, the English figure for females is 0.6 years longer than Milton Keynes.

### Standardised Mortality Ratio

The standardised mortality ratio at December 2007 was 103 whereas it was 101 in 2006.

### Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours

The statistics below show the various percentages of Milton Keynes population undertaking various lifestyle behaviours at December 2005.

- 23.5% of people in Milton Keynes smoke
- 17.5% of people in Milton Keynes binge drink (i.e. have drunk more than 8 units (men) or 6 units (women) in one day in the last 7 days)
- 24.7% of people in Milton Keynes are obese
- 25.4% of people in Milton Keynes eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day

Although there are no previous figures to compare with, indicators show that these figures are similar to the national averages.

## Employment

Table 1.6 below shows an estimated breakdown of the working population by occupation at December 2007. <sup>(6)</sup>

Table 1.6 Occupational Groups of Working Population, 2007

	Numbers in Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes (%)	South East Region (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>1. Managers &amp; Senior Officials</b>	20,000	16.0	17.5	15.3
<b>2. Professional Occupations</b>	15,900	12.7	14.5	13.0
<b>3. Associate Professional &amp; Technical</b>	19,000	15.1	15.4	14.6
<b>4. Administrative &amp; Secretarial</b>	17,700	14.1	12.1	11.7
<b>5. Skilled Trades Occupations</b>	11,200	8.9	10.3	10.8
<b>6. Personal Service Occupations</b>	7,600	6.0	7.6	8.0
<b>7. Sales &amp; Customer Service Occupations</b>	9,100	7.3	7.1	7.6
<b>8. Process, Plant &amp; Machine Operatives</b>	8,400	6.7	5.2	7.2
<b>9. Elementary Occupations</b>	16,400	13.1	10.2	11.4
<b>Total Employed Working Population</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Milton Keynes has a lesser share of highly skilled and trained occupational groups 1 to 3 and a larger share of the elementary occupations in comparison to the South East region. However, it is important to note that these are the occupation groups of residents of Milton Keynes, not the occupation groups of people that work in Milton Keynes.

The key changes from the 2006/07 AMR are:

6 Source: Nomis <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431757/report.aspx>

# 1. Background

- A large reduction in Professional Occupations (down from 18,400, 15.9% share)
- A large increase in Associate Professional & Technical Occupations (up from 15,000, 13.0% share)
- A large increase in Elementary Occupations (up from 12,200, 10.5% share)

Table 1.7 below shows the breakdown of employed population by qualification.

Table 1.7 Level of Qualifications of Employed Population, 2007

	Milton Keynes (Total)	Milton Keynes (%)	South East Region (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>NVQ4 &amp; Above</b>	41,900	28.2	30.8	28.6
<b>NVQ3 &amp; Above</b>	65,500	44.1	49.6	46.4
<b>NVQ2 &amp; Above</b>	93,700	63.1	68.2	64.5
<b>NVQ1 &amp; Above</b>	118,600	79.8	82.3	78.1
<b>Other Qualifications</b>	10,100	6.8	8.1	8.8
<b>No Qualifications</b>	19,900	13.4	9.6	13.1

It can be drawn from the above table that the employed population residing in Milton Keynes is less educated than the South East Region average.

The percentage of people with NVQs dropped in all categories from the 2006/07 AMR. The only increases were those with other qualifications and no qualifications, up from 5.4% and 12.1% respectively.

## Wages

Figures 1.2 and 1.3 below display the gross average weekly wages for full time workers (by residence and workplace respectively) for Milton Keynes, the South East and England & Wales in 2007 <sup>(7)</sup>.

Figure 1.2 Gross Weekly Average Wages - Residence

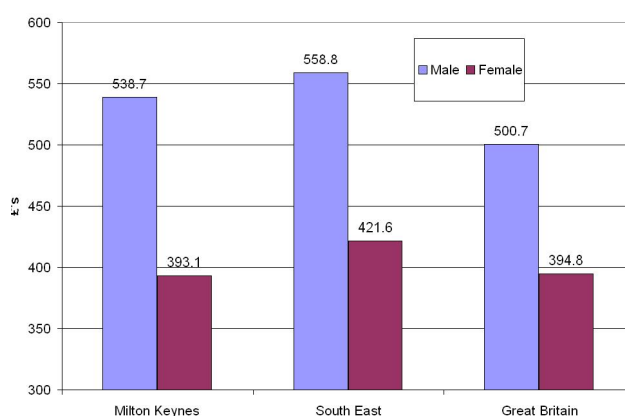
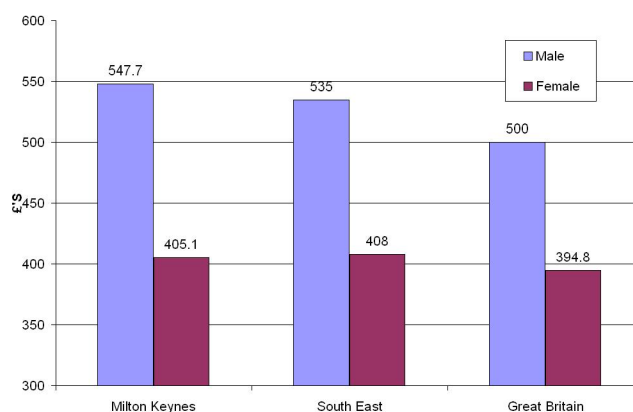


Figure 1.3 Gross Average Weekly Wages - Workplace



The following conclusions can be drawn from the above statistics:

- Wages for both males and females living in Milton Keynes are on average lower than the South East but are higher than the Great Britain average.
- The higher average wage for those that work in Milton Keynes above those that live there indicates that there are a significant number of higher than average paid workers who commute into Milton Keynes from outside the borough.
- This trend is the opposite to the South East as a whole.

7 Source: NOMIS - Official Labour Market Statistics, which can be viewed at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431757/report.aspx>

# 1. Background

## Job Density

Job density is the ratio between the number of filled jobs divided by the total working age population in a given area. Table 1.8 below shows the most recent data for Milton Keynes and wider regions <sup>(8)</sup>.

Table 1.8 Job Density, 2006

	Milton Keynes (Jobs)	Milton Keynes (Density)	South East (Density)	England (Density)
Job Density	154,000	1.04	0.89	0.88

The above data shows that there is an excess of jobs in Milton Keynes compared to the working age population. Milton Keynes performs better than the South East region and England as a whole where there are less filled positions than the total working age population.

## Working Age Population

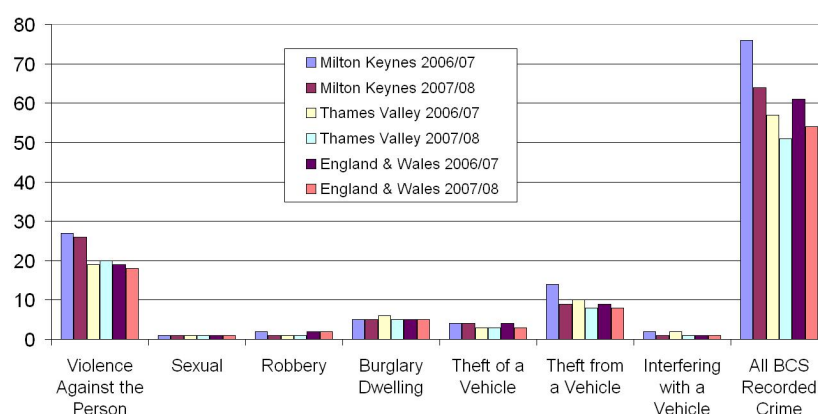
In 2007, 65.5% of the population of Milton Keynes were of working age, 82.4% of which were economically active.

## 1.2.3 Socio-cultural issues

### Crime Rates

Figure 1.4 below details British Crime Survey (BCS) crime rates per 1000 of the population for Milton Keynes, Thames Valley Police and England & Wales.

Figure 1.4 BCS Crime Rates



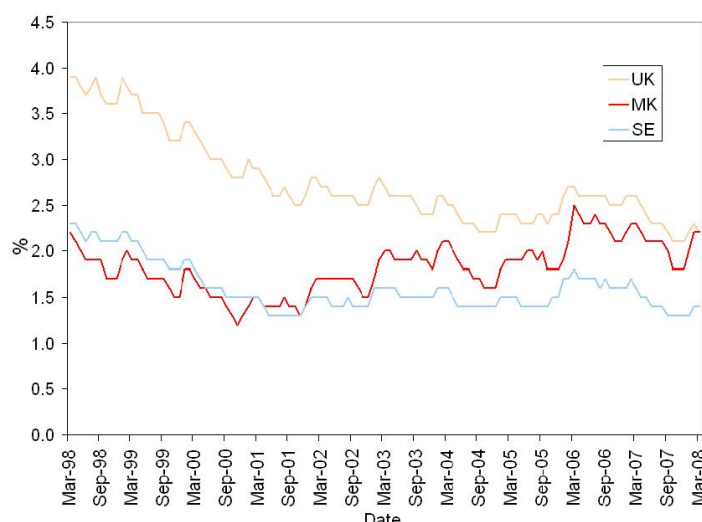
The total BCS crime rate (per 1000 population) for Milton Keynes in 2007/08 was 64, which is higher than rates for the whole Thames Valley Police area (51) and England & Wales (54). Overall, these figures show a reduction from the 2006/07 figures which were: Milton Keynes (76); Thames Valley (57); and England & Wales (61).

In Milton Keynes there was a large decrease in the theft from vehicles from 2006/07 to 2007/08 and small decreases in violence against the person, robbery and interfering with a vehicle. Violence against the person remained the single biggest crime in Milton Keynes.

## Unemployment

Figure 1.5 below shows the unemployment rate for Milton Keynes and the wider regions up to March 2008. <sup>(9)</sup>

Figure 1.5 Unemployment Rates in Milton Keynes, Claimants Rate of Working Age Population March 1998 - March 2007



The current claimant rate is 2.2% which matches the figure reported in the 2006-07 AMR. Traditionally the unemployment rate for Milton Keynes was lower than the UK average but this gap appears to be narrowing. The unemployment rate has slowly increased from the low of 1.2% in November 2000.

## Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 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. Milton Keynes is made up of 139 LSOAs. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The previous study was carried out in 2004. The key points from the 2007 survey are shown below.



# 1. Background

- Overall Milton Keynes is ranked 212 out of 354 Local Authorities, with 1 showing the highest level of deprivation. This is a slight improvement over 2004 rank of 204. It is important to remember that these figures are relative and do not necessarily represent an improvement in standards in Milton Keynes but could represent worsening in other areas;
- Areas ranked closely to Milton Keynes include Stevenage, Kettering, Worthing and Herefordshire.

Table 1.9 below shows the numbers of the most deprived and least deprived LSOAs in Milton Keynes for the 2004 and 2007 survey.

Table 1.9 Milton Keynes LSOA's within least deprived 30% and most deprived 30% in England

	Number of LSOAs			
	Within the Most Deprived		Within the Least Deprived	
	2004	2007	2004	2007
0-10%	5	6	14	14
10-20%	8	9	26	35
20-30%	9	7	31	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>

The above table shows that there has been little overall change between the 2004 and 2007 Indices on Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The only significant change was the increase in the 10-20% range of least deprived LSOAs. However, there was a drop in the 20-30% range, resulting in little overall change.

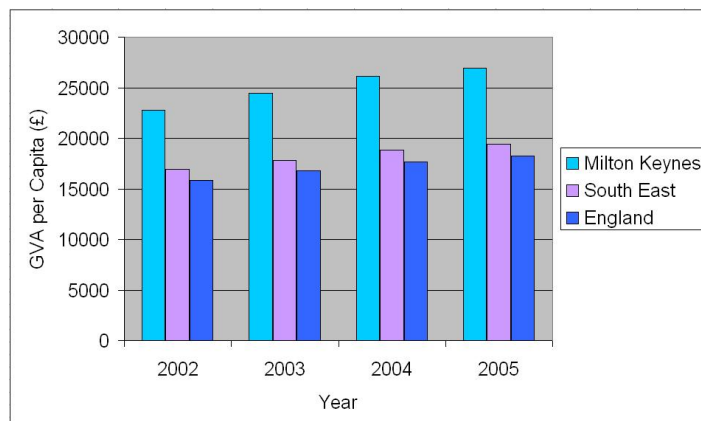
- The areas identified as being the most deprived in both the 2004 and 2007 IMD are Netherfield, Beanhill and Coffee Hall.
- The areas identified as being the least deprived in both the 2004 and 2007 IMD are Olney, Blakelands and Hanslope.

## 1.2.4 Economy

### Economic Productivity

Figure 1.6 shows the Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita for 2005, which is the most up to date information available.

Figure 1.6 Gross Value Added (GVA) per Capita



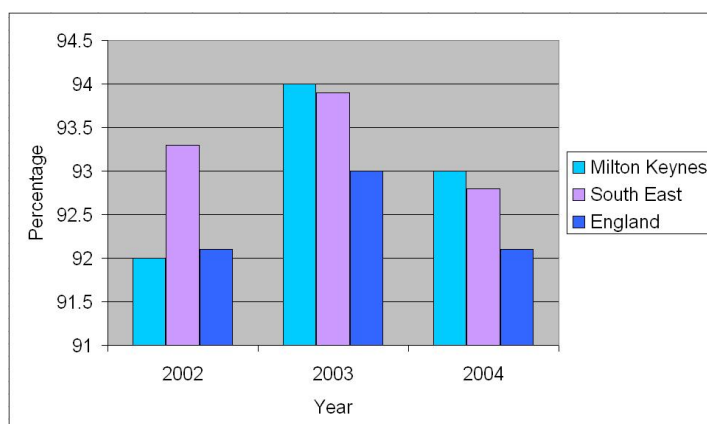
The GVA per Capita has increased each year between 2002 and 2005 in all three areas shown.

Milton Keynes' GVA has remained approximately £6000-£8000 higher than figures for the South East and England each year.

## Business Survival Rate

Figure 1.7 shows the business survival rate for the years 2002-2004. The business survival rate is the proportion of businesses that remain registered for VAT one year after their initial registration.

Figure 1.7 Business Survival Rate



2004 figures show that Milton Keynes compares well to the South East and England. The figures indicate that Milton Keynes is a relatively good location for business start-ups.

## Enterprise - VAT Registrations

Table 1.10 below shows the number of enterprises registering for VAT each year.

# 1. Background

Table 1.10 Number of Enterprises Registering for VAT

Year	Milton Keynes	South East	England
2002	810	28,655	155,770
2003	860	30,755	168,250
2004	945	28,795	160,565
2005	895	28,380	158,995
2006	870	28,680	159,315

## House Price Level

Figure 1.8 shows average house prices for Milton Keynes, the South East, and England. House prices in Milton Keynes have been, and remain, considerably lower than the average in the South East. This price difference is one of many reasons that makes Milton Keynes a desirable location to live. In addition Milton Keynes has very good transport links, including a frequent train service into London, taking under 40 minutes. Prices in Milton Keynes are slightly below prices for England as a whole but the gap is closing. In April 2008 the difference had decreased to £6887, compared with £9989 in April 2007.

December 2007 saw the first signs of a downturn in the housing market, with a slight decrease in prices from those in November for the South East and England. This picked up again in January but continued to decrease slightly into March.

Figure 1.8 Average House Prices over the Monitoring Period

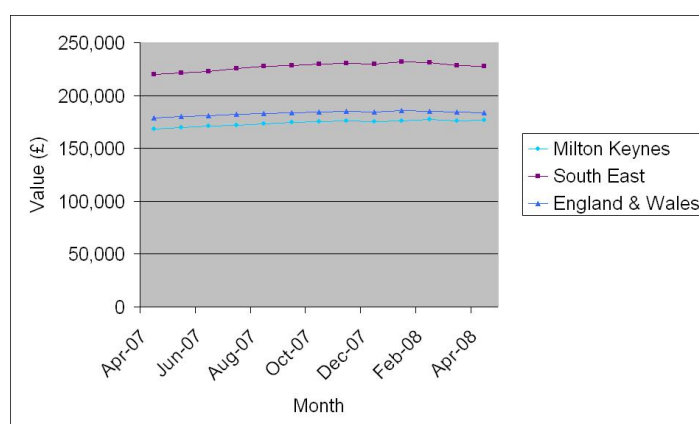


Figure 1.9 shows house prices in April of each year from 2000 to 2008. The graph shows the rate at which house prices have increased over the 8 year period. There was a fairly sharp increase between 2006 and 2007 for all three areas, but this rate of increase fell between 2007 and 2008. It is expected that next year's AMR will show a drop in prices over 2008/09.

Figure 1.9 Average House Prices since 2000

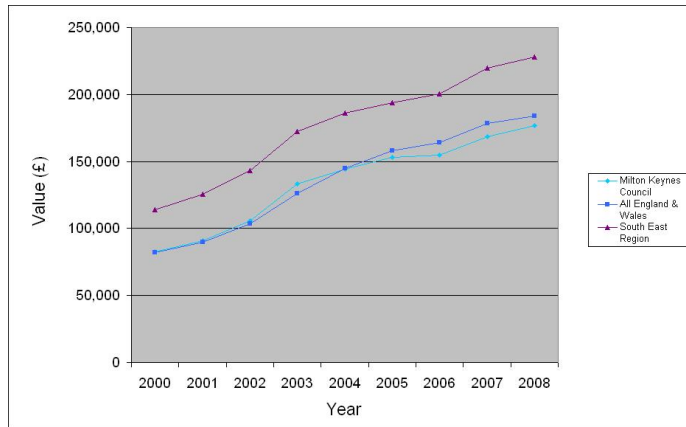
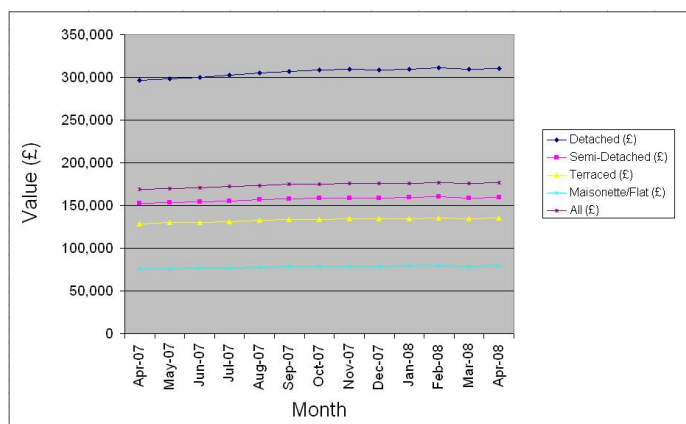


Figure 1.10 shows the average prices for houses of different types in Milton Keynes. Over the year house prices have risen by approximately 4.5% for dwellings of all types. All the property types followed a very similar pattern, with the only minor drops in house prices all occurring in December 2007 and March 2008.

Figure 1.10 Average House Prices by Type



## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

### 2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

This section reviews progress in implementing Milton Keynes Council's current Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2006-2009. In reviewing the progress, it reports the achievement of milestones over the 2007/08 monitoring period, provides an update on document implementation up to December 2007 and looks at progress towards meeting future milestones. All Local Development Framework (LDF) documents are prepared by the Development Plans Team at Milton Keynes Council unless otherwise stated.

#### 2.1 Overview

##### Regional / Sub-regional Progress

The South East Plan (SEP) will be the Regional Spatial Strategy covering the entire South East Region, which includes the Milton Keynes Council (MKC) area. Consultation on the first stage of the SEP ended in June 2006, with the Examination in Public taking place between 28th November 2006 and 30th March 2007. The findings of the Panel were published in 2007.

The publication of the Secretary of States proposed modifications was timetabled for Autumn 2007. However, they were delayed until July 2008. The Secretary of State's changes include an additional Strategic Development Area in Milton Keynes which MKC does not agree with. Consultation on the Proposed Changes closed recently and the finalised SEP is expected in early 2009.

The Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (SRS) was adopted in March 2005 and provides the basis for the preparation of the SEP and the LDF. The SEP and SRS provide high level spatial planning policies for the region, including details of how many homes are required to meet the future needs of the region's population.

##### Local Development Scheme

The findings of the first AMR and further monitoring resulted in a review of the LDS in October 2006. The changes were mainly minor amendments to LDS milestones and key stages in the preparation of new documents and were reported in the 2005/06 AMR. The LDS was agreed with the Government Office of the South East in October (GOSE) 2006. There was a partial review of the LDS in February 2007 to reflect the withdrawal of the Wolverton Area Action Plan, which was agreed with GOSE in March 2007. Progress on the Core Strategy was delayed by staffing shortages in the Development Plans Team, which has now been rectified. Submission of the Core Strategy to GOSE is unlikely to take place until end June 2009. Due to the Core Strategy being so near to submission, the additional housing numbers for Milton Keynes in the Proposed Changes are unlikely to be reflected in the Core Strategy.

## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Milton Keynes Council is currently undertaking a review of the LDS with a view of submitting a new LDS, covering 2009 to 2012, next year. This will detail the revised milestones for the Core Strategy and Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs) as well as set out which Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) will be produced in the forthcoming years.

### Reserve Documents

Milton Keynes Council has begun the production of the Transport Infrastructure SPD, which was listed as one of two reserve documents in the LDS. This has been made possible due to the availability of additional resources from Milton Keynes Council's Transport Division. Production on the other reserve document, the Central Milton Keynes (CMK) Obligations SPD, is yet to begin.

### Replacement Milton Keynes Local Plan Progress

The Milton Keynes Local Plan was formally adopted in December 2005. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the policies in the Local Plan were automatically saved for 3 years from the date of adoption. MKC had requested the Secretary of State to save most policies in the Local Plan beyond December 2008, which was agreed.<sup>(10)</sup> Similarly, MKC will request that the policies in the Minerals Local Plan be saved beyond April 2009. The adopted waste plan (Waste Local Plan for Buckinghamshire) was superseded by the Milton Keynes Waste DPD in February 2008. In the meantime, each emerging DPD will indicate which policies in the adopted Local Plan they will replace.

### Local Development Documents (LDD) Progress

In the 2007/08 monitoring period, four LDDs were adopted. These are:

- Waste DPD was adopted in February 2008, ahead of schedule
- Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (adopted April 2007)
- Affordable Housing SPD (adopted July 2007)
- Milton Keynes Urban Area Tariff SPD (adopted November 2007)

The following Local Development Documents which were set out in the 2006-2009 LDS have been adopted in previous monitoring years:

- Statement of Community Involvement (adopted December 2006)
- Central CMK Framework SPD (adopted December 2006)

Section 2.2 details the progress against timetables set out in the 2006-2009 LDS, of LDD production and those adopted in the 2007/08 monitoring year.

10 Details of saved policies can be viewed at <http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/local%5Fplan%5Freview/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=61236>

## 2.2 Progress of Milton Keynes LDF

The following tables show the progress of LDF documents against timetables set out in the 2006-2009 LDS.

Table 2.1 Core Strategy & Key Diagram

Stage		LDS 2006-2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Pre-production	Evidence Gathering		
Production	Preparation of Issues & Options in consultation with key stakeholders		
	Consultation on Issues & Options	December 2006 - March 2007	Achieved - Consultation ran for 12 weeks from December 2006
	Public Participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	September - October 2007	Achieved - Consultation ran for 6 weeks in September 2007
	Preparation of Submission Document		Achieved - Currently being prepared
Examination	Submission to Secretary of State	February 2008	* Missed
	Pre-examination Meeting	July 2008	* Missed
	Examination	September 2008	* Missed
Adoption	Adoption	March 2009	* Will not achieve
* In the 2006/07 AMR it was stated that submission to the Secretary of State was expected to slip past the February 2008 target due to staff shortages. At present the document is likely to be submitted to GOSE by end June 2009. A revised timetable will be set out in the 2009 - 2012 LDS, due to be submitted next year, subject to the finalisation of the SEP.			

## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation



## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.2 Waste DPD

Stage		LDS 2006 - 2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Pre-Production	Evidence Gathering		
Production	Preparation of Issues & Options in consultation with key stakeholders		
	Consultation on Issues & Options	August - September 2005	Achieved - Consultation ran for 7 weeks from 15 August 2005
	Public Participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	August - September 2006	Achieved - Consultation ran for 6 weeks from 17 August 2006
	Preparation of Submission Document		
	Submission to Secretary of State	January 2007	Achieved - DPD was submitted in January 2007
Examination	Pre-examination Meeting	July 2007	Achieved - Meeting took place in July 2007
	Examination	September 2007	Missed - The examination commenced on 3rd October 2007
Adoption	Adoption	April 2008	Achieved - The DPD was adopted in February 2008.

## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.3 Allocations (Housing & Employment) DPD

Stage		LDS 2006 - 2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Pre-production	Evidence Gathering		In progress
Production	Preparation of Issues & Options in consultation with key stakeholders		
	Consultation on Issues & Options	June - August 2008	* Missed
	Public Participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	September - October 2009	N/A
	Preparation of Submission Document		
	Submission to Secretary of State	May - June 2010	N/A
Examination	Pre-examination Meeting	October 2010	N/A
	Examination	January 2011	N/A
Adoption	Adoption	September 2011	N/A
* Delays in the production of the Core Strategy have put back the production of the Allocations DPD.			

## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.4 Milton Keynes Urban Development Area Tariff SPD

Stage	LDS 2006 - 2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Preparation	March - August 2006	Achieved - Preparation began in March 2006
Public Participation on Draft SPD	*	Consultation in July 2007
Adoption	No estimated adoption date in LDS	Adopted November 2007
* Milton Keynes Council were responsible for leading on the SPD, in consultation with MKP. The Milton Keynes Urban Development Area Tariff SPD was drafted for consultation and was published when the first Framework Legal Agreement under the Tariff System was signed. This took place in July 2007 on advice from Milton Keynes Council's Legal Section.		

Table 2.5 Affordable Housing SPD

Stage	LDS 2006 - 2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Preparation	August 2006	Preparation began with the production of the Local Housing Assessment. Delays at this stage pushed the timetable back.
Public Participation on Draft SPD	October - November 2006	Missed - Started January 2007
Adoption	March 2007	Missed - Adopted July 2007

## 2. Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.6 Sustainable Construction SPD

Stage	LDS 2006 - 2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Preparation	December 2005	Achieved - Began in December 2005
Public Participation on Draft SPD	December 2006	Achieved - Started in December 2006
Adoption	March 2007	Missed - Adopted April 2007
Milton Keynes Council were responsible for leading on the SPD in consultation with MKP.		

Table 2.7 Transport Infrastructure Planning Obligations SPD

Stage	LDS 2006 - 2009	Progress Against LDS Timetable
Preparation	* No dates set in LDS	
Public Participation on Draft SPD	* No dates set in LDS	
Adoption	* No dates set in LDS	
* This SPD was listed as a reserve document in the 2006 - 2009 LDS and thus no milestone dates were set out. Production of this SPD has commenced due to availability of additional resources from the Milton Keynes Council's Transport Division.		

### 3 Core Output Indicators

This section details information collected as core output indicators. These are used to help monitor sustainable development and the impacts of national policy at a local and regional scale. For the 2007/08 monitoring year these indicators have been updated as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update February 2008. Unless otherwise stated core output indicators detail information collected during the period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

Where there is a gap in the data collected by Milton Keynes Council, there is an explanation and the information will be reported in next year's Annual Monitoring Report.

#### 3.1 Business Development and Town Centres

Due to an error in the base data, the core output indicator figures published in the 2006/07 AMR relating to indicators BD1 and BD2 were inaccurate. The revised 2006/07 and 2007/08 information is presented below.

##### Indicator BD1: Total Amount of Additional Employment Floorspace - by Type

The total area of additional employment floorspace developed in 2006/07 and 2007/08 is set out in tables 3.1 and 3.2 respectively.

Table 3.1 Area of additional floorspace developed, 2006/07

Use Class	Gross Internal Floorspace Loss (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gross Internal Floorspace Gain (m <sup>2</sup> )	Net Internal Floorspace Gain (m <sup>2</sup> )
B1(a) - Offices	1,695	25,808	24,113
B1(b) - Research & Development	0	367	367
B1(c) - Light Industry	1,194	4,982	3,788
B2 - General Industry	6,021	8,484	2,463
B8 - Storage & Distribution	2,574	78,615	76,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,484</b>	<b>118,256</b>	<b>106,772</b>

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Table 3.2 Area of additional floorspace developed, 2007/08

Use Class	Gross Internal Floorspace Loss (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gross Internal Floorspace Gain (m <sup>2</sup> )	Net Internal Floorspace Gain (m <sup>2</sup> )
B1(a) - Offices	11,315	14,807	3,492
B1(b) - Research & Development	0	0	0
B1(c) - Light Industry	1,237	1,658	421
B2 - General Industry	3,300	5,492	2,191
B8 - Storage & Distribution	5,889	71,462	65,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,741</b>	<b>93,418</b>	<b>71,677</b>

The above information shows that:

- In both 2006/07 and 2007/08, B8 uses constituted the highest floorspace developed for employment.
- However, in 2007/08 62732m<sup>2</sup> B8 floorspace out of 71462m<sup>2</sup> B8 total came from one development.
- There was an 24% drop in net additional floorspace completed between 2006/07 and 2007/08.

#### Indicator BD2: Total Amount of Employment Floorspace on Previously Developed Land

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 below show the gross amount of floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL) in 2006/07 and 2007/08 respectively.

Table 3.3 Employment Floorspace Completed on previously developed land, 2006/07

Use Class	Area of Floorspace Completed on PDL (m <sup>2</sup> )	%age of all Employment Floorspace Completed on PDL
B1(a) - Offices	20,486	79
B1(b) - Research & Development	367	100
B1(c) - Light Industry	2,436	49
B2 - General Industry	6,652	78
B8 - Storage & Distribution	17,744	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,684</b>	<b>40</b>

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Table 3.4 Employment Floorspace Completed on previously developed land, 2007/08

Use Class	Area of Floorspace Completed on PDL (m <sup>2</sup> )	%age of all Employment Floorspace Completed on PDL
B1(a) - Offices	5,806	39
B1(b) - Research & Development	N/A	N/A
B1(c) - Light Industry	1,658	100
B2 - General Industry	5,492	100
B8 - Storage & Distribution	11,082	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,037</b>	<b>26</b>

The information above shows that:

- In the last two years less than a quarter of B8 floorspace completed was built on previously developed land.
- However, this is largely due to 3 large distribution facilities built on allocated greenfield sites as part of growth plans.

#### Indicator BD3: Employment Land Available - by Type

Table 3.5 below shows the amount of land allocated for employment in the adopted 2006 Local Plan not including sites that have subsequently been completed. It is not possible to break down the overall figure into separate B1, B2 and B8 use classes as the vast majority of sites are allocated for multiple uses. When the Local Plan was adopted in 2005, the plan allocated a total of 290 hectares of employment land.

Table 3.5 Allocated Employment Land in the Adopted Local Plan (not constructed)

Use Class	Area (ha)
B1	31.6
B1/B8	4.0
B2/B8	99.1
B1/B2/B8	114.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>



### 3. Core Output Indicators

Table 3.6 details the area granted permission for employment uses but which are not on sites allocated for employment use.

Table 3.6 Employment Uses Granted Permission but not Sited on Employment Land (not completed)

Use Class	Area of Sites (ha)
B1	1.16
B2	0.02
B8	0.12
Mixed B Use	3.85
Total	5.15

Thus the total amount of available employment land is 254.15 hectares.

#### Indicator BD4: Total Amount of Floorspace for "Town Centre Uses"

Table 3.7 below shows the area of "town centre use" floorspace, by use class, completed in 2007-08, for within town centres and for the entire Milton Keynes Borough. Town centre uses are defined as use classes A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional services), B1a (offices) and D2 (assembly and leisure).

Table 3.7 Town Centre Uses Completed 2007-08

Use Class	Gross Internal Area Completed Within Town Centres (m <sup>2</sup> )	Net Internal Area Completed Within Town Centres (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gross Internal Area Completed - Milton Keynes Borough (m <sup>2</sup> )	Net Area Internal Completed - Milton Keynes Borough (m <sup>2</sup> )
A1	2308	1674	40033	38681
A2	1990	1964	2053	1928
Mixed A Use	7232	7232	8189	8102
B1a	0	-8922	14807	5885
D2	0	0	12686	12686
<b>Total</b>	<b>11530</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>77768</b>	<b>64889</b>

### 3. Core Output Indicators

- Stadium MK, home to the MK Dons, accounts for the large D2 floorspace area that was completed outside a town centre area.
- Asda at Denbigh North accounts for the majority of the large A1 floorspace area that was completed outside a town centre area. This also accounts for the large increase in completed A1 floorspace when compared to the 2006/07 AMR
- The reduction in net floorspace of B1a uses in town centres continues from the 2006/07 AMR, although this year the loss is far greater (-123m<sup>2</sup> in 2006/07). However, over 8000m<sup>2</sup> of this year's loss is from the conversion of Stephenson House, in Bletchley Town Centre, from offices to flats. This building had been vacant for nearly 10 years.
- As with the 2006/07 AMR there were no gross completions of B1a floorspace in town centres.

#### Implications for Planning Policy

- As reported in the 2006/07 AMR, large footprint employment warehouse and distribution development continues to account for the majority of new employment floorspace in the borough area. Milton Keynes aspires to grow its knowledge based economy and this pattern is not consistent with that aspiration. The Core Strategy, currently being prepared, and Allocations DPD will look at how this trend can be addressed.
- The amount of employment space developed on previously developed land is lower than is desired. However, it must be factored that Milton Keynes is a new town, where there is little previously developed land available. As a result the majority of the proposed employment land designated in the local plan are greenfield sites.

### 3.2 Housing

With regards to housing delivery, Milton Keynes Council will be using targets and phasing requirements from the South East Plan Panel Report. Milton Keynes Council does not accept the position set out in the Secretary of States Proposed Changes, which states that an additional strategic development area should be developed to the east of the M1. No information regarding 5,600 dwellings east of the M1 will be included in the report. Milton Keynes Council will continue to refer to the Panel Report until the South East Plan is adopted.

Milton Keynes Council is aware that it is a requirement of the South East Plan Panel Report that not only housing within the MKC area is monitored but also housing within the proposed Strategic Development Areas (SDA) that are part of the Milton Keynes Growth Area. The South West SDA lies within Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC) and 5,600 proposed dwellings within Mid Bedfordshire District Council's (MBDC) portion of the South East SDA. This is required so that not only the 1:1 jobs to dwellings ratio is monitored but also that infrastructure delivery and services are prepared for future development.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Milton Keynes SDA delivery outside the MKC area will not be monitored in this AMR primarily because the South East Plan is still subject to change and the East of England Plan Review may differ from the South East Plan in terms of dwellings to be provided in the MBDC portion of the South East SDA. However, we will be working with officers at MBDC, AVDC and MKP to set out the growth and phasing of the SDAs in due course. This will be reported on in the 2008/09 AMR.

#### Indicator H1 - Plan Period and Housing Targets

Table 3.8 Housing Plan Periods

	Start of Plan Period	End of Plan Period	Total Housing Required	Source of Plan Target
H1(a)	2001	2011	22,900	Milton Keynes Adopted Local Plan 2005
H1(b)	2006	2026	41,360	South East Plan Panel Report - MKC Area

The 41,360 dwellings to be provided within MKC area can be broken down as follows:

- 34,160 within the Milton Keynes Urban Area
- 4,800 within the MKC portion of the South East SDA
- 2,400 in the remainder of the borough outwith urban Milton Keynes

The South East Plan Panel raised the MK Urban Area target by 1,320 dwellings up to 34,1460. This was to make up for the shortfall in delivery against targets in the adopted Local Plan and Milton Keynes South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy from 2001 to 2006.

#### Indicator H2 - Housing Trajectory

Table 3.9 below shows the amount of dwellings completed over the previous H1(a) plan years as required by indicator H2a. The 2006/07 completions will be shown in table 3.10 as it is the start of the South East Plan period.

Table 3.9 Net Additional Dwellings in Previous Years

2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
1,231	1,183	1,133	1,360	1,795

Tables 3.10, 3.11 and Figure 3.1 show the proposed housing trajectory for the Milton Keynes Borough Council Area.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

The red 'monitor' line shows how many dwellings above or below the planned rate is being delivered at any point in time. The areas where the trend line moves below zero, the strategy is under delivering relative to the South East Plan requirement.

The orange 'manage' line represents the annual number of completions needed to meet the strategic plan total, taking into account any shortfalls or surpluses from both previous and future years.

Past completions will be shown in the trajectory diagrams. However, no plan target or shortfall will be shown prior to 2006 to prevent double counting as the shortfall in delivery was included in SEP Panel Report housing delivery figures for Milton Keynes.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Table 3.10 Milton Keynes Council Area Housing Trajectory 2006-2016

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
H2b Net Additional Dwellings Past/Current Reporting Year	1660	2317								
H2c - Projected Net Additional Dwellings Future Years *1			1500	1100	1400	1600	1900	2100	2400	2600
H2c Net Area of Additional Dwellings (ha) *2				28.9	36.8	42.1	50.0	55.3		
H2c PLAN - Annualised South East Plan Target *3	2620	2620	2620	2620	2620	2820	2820	2820	2820	2820
Cumulative Completions	1660	3977	5477	6577	7977	9577	11,477	13,577	15,977	18,577
MONITOR - No. Dwellings Above or Below Cumulative Completions	-960	-1263	-2383	-3903	-5123	-6343	-7263	-7983	-8403	-8623
H2d Managed Delivery Target Taking Account of Past/Projected Completions	2068	2089	2077	2111	2174	2226	2270	2299	2315	2308
Maximum Potential Completions *4			2519	2859	3528	3656	3235	3283	3191	3148
Projection Using 75% of Potential Completions Rounded *5			1900	2100	2600	2700	2500	2400	2400	2600
Projection Using Revised Optimum Bias Due to Economic Slowdown *5			60%	40%	40%	45%	55%	65%	75%	75%
Rounded Completion Estimates *5			1500	1100	1400	1600	1900	2100	2400	2600

Table 3.11 Milton Keynes Council Area Housing Trajectory 2016-2026

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
H2c - Projected Net Additional Dwellings Future Years *1	2500	2400	2300	2300	2300	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
H2c PLAN - Annualised South East Plan Target *3	1410	1410	1410	1410	1410	1422	1422	1422	1422	1422
Cumulative Completions	21,077	23,477	25,777	28,077	30,377	32,577	34,777	36,977	39,177	41,377
MONITOR - No. Dwellings Above or Below Cumulative Completions	-7533	-6543	-5653	-4763	-3873	-3095	-2317	-1539	-761	17
H2d Managed Delivery Target Taking Account of Past/Projected Completions	2278	2254	2235	2226	2214	2197	2196	2194	2192	2183

\*1 - Joint Housing Delivery Team (JHDT) forecasts only run to 2021 and after 2016 they are estimates based on sites not currently in the planning process. The post 2016 figures assumed from the delivery of the MKC portion of the South East SDA up to 2026, new sites to be found as part of South East Plan allocations and capacity from incomplete sites from the 2006 to 2016 period. Individual site projected delivery figures are listed in Annex A.

\*2 - This prediction is based on an average net density of 38 dph.

\*3 - The plan target is based on 5 year phasing plans set out for 2006-2026 in the Panel Report of the South East Plan.

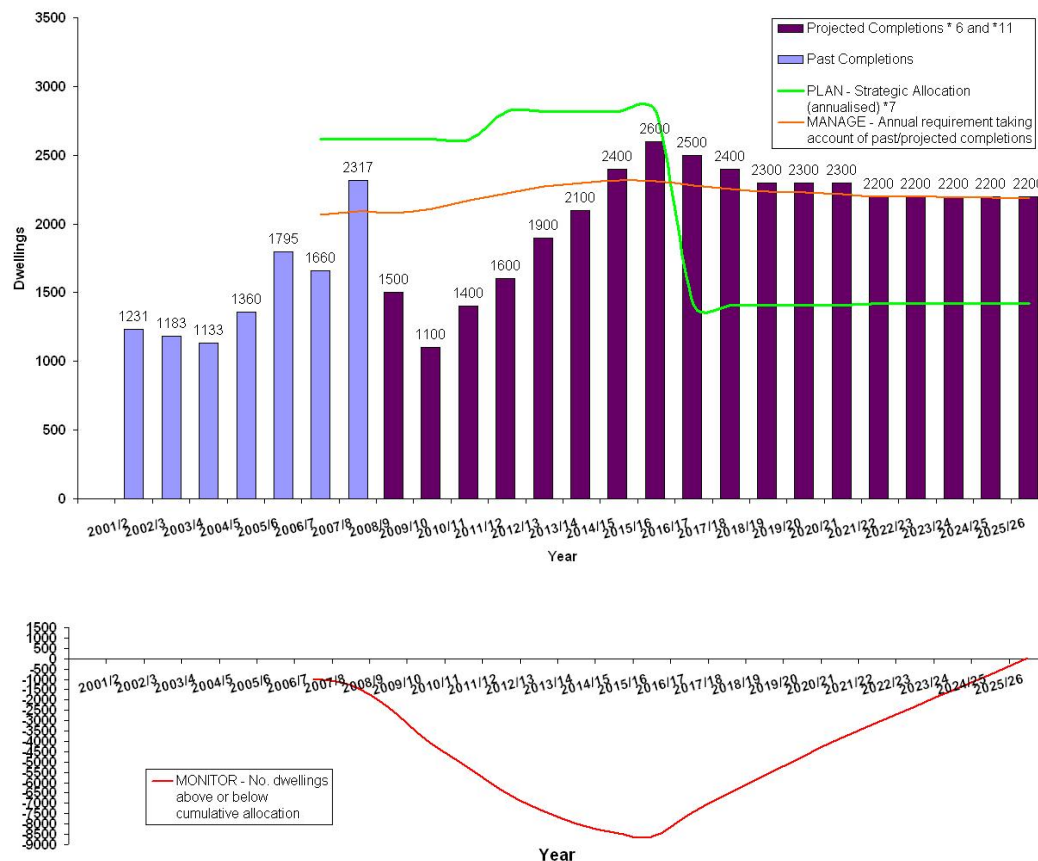
\*4 - The maximum potential completions are derived from the forecast set for each active scheme by MKC, MKP and private developers each year and monitored by the JHDT. Post 2016 data is not provided as there are a lack of active sites at present which will be delivering in this period.

\*5 - The projected completions are usually derived by taking 75% optimum bias of the maximum potential completions estimated across all sites. This is based upon what has been estimated and achieved in the past using actual against first year estimates. However, due to the economic slowdown the optimum bias has been lowered to reflect more realistic completion figures. The 75% optimum bias is not used to derive completions until 2013/14.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Figure 3.1 Milton Keynes Housing Trajectory 2001-2026



#### Analysis of the Housing Trajectory

During the last monitoring year (April 2007 - March 2008) a net total of 2317 dwellings were completed. This is significantly higher than the 06/07 completion figure and the 2007/08 estimation of 1900 completions in the 06/07 Annual Monitoring Report. This is also the highest number of completions in a year in Milton Keynes for over 20 years.

The trajectory has been developed as a realistic estimation of delivery up to 2026. No projected completions figures exceed 2600 dwellings per annum as this is considered to be unachievable. The annual targets for the MKC area fluctuate over 5 year periods, as set out in the phasing plan for Milton Keynes in the South East Plan Panel Report. Post 2016 the target drops dramatically, as the majority of the Urban Milton Keynes housing is expected to be completed and the SDAs are expected to start to be developed. Approximately two thirds of the total SDAs apportionment is outside MKC boundaries.

While 2317 completions is the highest number for over 20 years, the trajectory shows that it is not enough to meet the plan target. The trajectory also shows that the plan target is only likely to be met in one year over the 2006-2016 period. For that reason a cumulative shortfall in housing delivery significantly increases between the period of 2006/07 to 2015/16. It is



anticipated, based upon the completion of the South East SDA by 2026 and a gradual recovery in the housing market, that between 2016 and 2026 this deficit will gradually decrease. This will ensure that the plan requirements of 41360 will be delivered by 2026.

Housing Delivery

Co-operation between Milton Keynes Council, Milton Keynes Partnership Committee, the Housing Corporation and the Government Office for the South East has assisted in increasing housing delivery in the borough from 2004 onwards. The Joint Housing Delivery Team (JHDT) is partially responsible for this as it aims to increase housing completions within Milton Keynes. JHDT meets on a monthly basis. Actions include progress reviews on new housing projects, addressing blockages to delivery and developing detailed programs for the joint delivery of key projects.

The most recent JHDT information indicates that the delivery schedule set out in trajectories is under serious threat from the current financial crisis and its impacts on housing development. Annually each development is assessed and completion estimates are ascribed to each site. The "credit crunch" has seen programmed sites not progressing and a slow down in starts and consequently completions. Best estimates have been discussed at JHDT and the annual targets agreed. Even considering the slow down there were full consents at October 2008 for 6,113 dwellings and a further 7,631 with outline consent.

Indicator H3 - Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land

Figure 3.2 Number of dwellings built on previously developed land

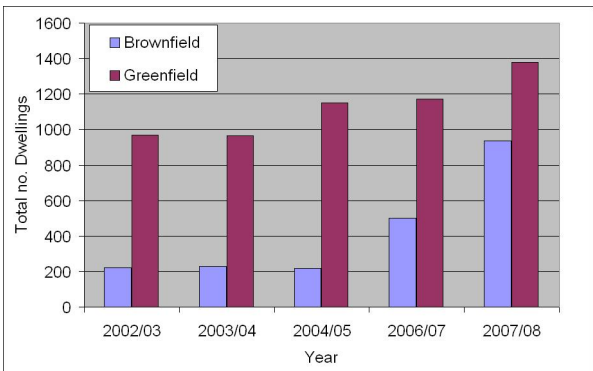


Figure 3.3 % of dwellings built on previously developed land

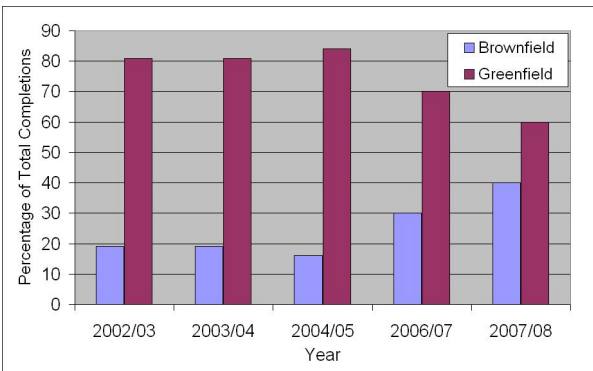


Figure 3.2 shows the number of dwellings built on previously developed land. The graph shows that there was a big increase on previously developed land this monitoring period, compared to the previous four. There was also a higher overall number of completions.

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage of the total number of dwellings completed on both brownfield and greenfield land. The graph shows that 40 per cent of dwellings were developed on brownfield sites. This is much larger than in previous years. In 2004/05 only 16 per cent of development occurred on brownfield land.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

These trends reflect the fact that Milton Keynes is a New Town. It is therefore inevitable that most of the borough's development will take place on greenfield sites. It must also be stressed that Milton Keynes is a growth area and that the level and rate of growth is likely to be much higher than areas that are not designated with this status. The total number of houses built on previously developed land this monitoring period increased fairly significantly (by 282, 10 per cent more as a proportion of total completions).

The percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land in 2007/08 exceeded Milton Keynes Council Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) target (23 per cent) by 17 per cent; a total of 40 per cent. Major development in Wolverton and Woburn Sands has contributed significantly to this figure and is also likely to contribute to next year's monitoring figures. Whilst this is an impressive achievement, levels of development on previously developed land at this level cannot be sustained. The sheer level of growth we will experience over the next few decades will make it impossible to maintain.

#### Indicator H4 - Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

In January 2007, measures in the Housing Act 2004 came into force. These measures require Local Authorities to include Gypsies and Travellers in the Accommodation Needs Assessment process and to have a strategy in place which sets out how any identified needs will be met as part of their wider housing strategies. Milton Keynes Council carried out its Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment in August 2006.

Table 3.15 shows the net additional number of Gypsy and Traveller site pitches since the last monitoring period; there was a gain of zero pitches.

Table 3.12 Net Additional Gypsy/Traveller Pitches

	Permanent	Transit	Total
2006/2007	18	0	18
2007/2008	18	0	18

#### Indicator H5 - Affordable Housing Completions

Table 3.16 shows the number of affordable housing units completed, as well as a percentage of total completions. Whilst the overall number of affordable units has risen by nearly 200 for this monitoring period, the percentage of completions has remained the same because of the overall level of housing completions. This remains slightly lower than the Local Plan target of 30%.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Table 3.13 Affordable Housing Completions

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Affordable Housing Completions	128	446	751	491	679
Total Completions	1188	1360	1795	1672	2317
Affordable as a % of Total	11%	30%	42%	29%	29%

#### Additional Housing Completion Information

The majority of dwellings built in Milton Keynes were traditionally houses. However, Figure 3.4 shows that this trend is changing. This year the number of flats completed was 30% higher than the number of houses as a percentage of total completions.

Figure 3.4 Housing completions by type

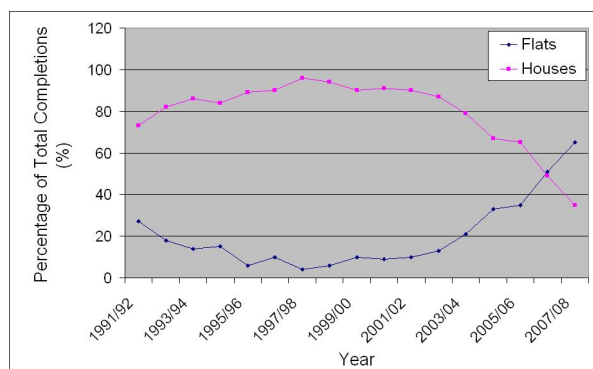


Figure 3.5 Flat completions by size

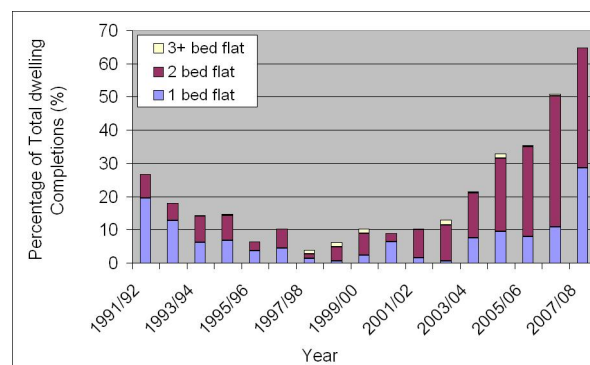


Figure 3.5 shows that the number of flats with 2 bedrooms being completed remained very similar to last year. One bedroom flats are entirely responsible for the increase in the overall proportion of flats as a total of all completions from 2006/07 to the current monitoring period.

Figure 3.6 shows that the proportion of all house sizes have fallen this year with the exception of houses with 2 bedrooms. There was a slight increase of 1% in houses of this size. Houses with 3 and 4 bedrooms have seen the sharpest fall. The overall number of houses as a proportion of completions has fallen because, as shown above, the number of flats is increasing.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Figure 3.6 House completions by size

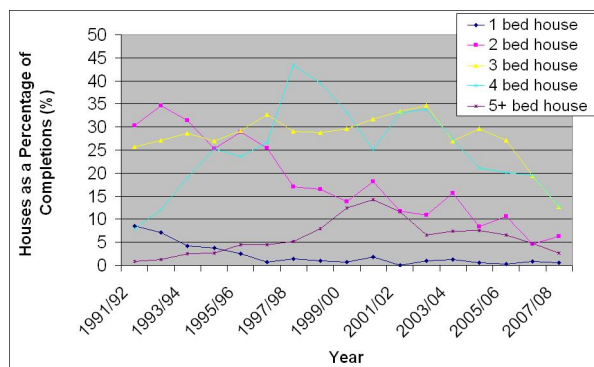


Figure 3.7 Flats and houses as proportions of completions

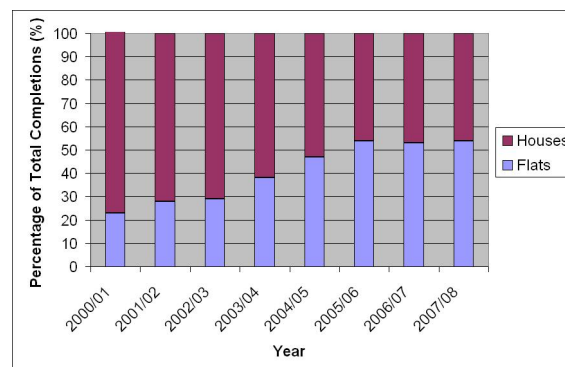


Figure 3.7 shows that the trend in the number of flats as a proportion of total completions is increasing. In 2000/01 houses accounted for almost 80% of completions, since then the proportion of flats has been increasing and is now greater than houses as a proportion of the total. In 2006/7 the proportion of flats reached 54% and has remained around this level in the last two monitoring periods.

Higher numbers of flat completions generally means an increased housing density. In 2000/01 the average housing density for new developments in Milton Keynes Borough was 26 dwellings/ha. In 2007/08 this had increased to 38.6.

A report commissioned by SEERA and SEEDA, carried out by DTZ, on housing type and size identifies some possible reasons for the increase in flat numbers. These include:

- Permanent changes in market demand and development viability
- The success of the 'buy to let' market and the growth in the private rented sector
- Cyclical changes in the housing market
- Changes to planning policy - including the emphasis on reusing brownfield sites and encouragement for higher densities
- In the public sector - the funding regime for Registered Social Landlord, and evidence from housing needs surveys.

#### Implications for Planning Policy

There is ongoing pressure to ensure housing delivery continues at the required rate. The production of the Core Strategy and the allocations DPD will be integral to ensuring a continued supply of land is available to support delivery in the medium term. The current economic downturn will make it highly unlikely that South East Plan housing targets to 2026 will be met. This is due to the low completion rates expected in the next few years and the difficulties of addressing this shortfall in future years through increased annual completions.

The increase in the development of brownfield sites is encouraging. However despite pressure to develop on brownfield sites, it is unlikely that current rates can be sustained.

In last year's AMR it was noted that due to the fall in the level of affordable housing completions the figure would be monitored to see if a policy revision would be required. This year the level of affordable housing has remained the same, in percentage terms, as last year. The figure (29 per cent) is only slightly short of the Local Plan target of 30 per cent. The current housing market slump may have an impact on next years figures. The impact may be positive as funding for affordable housing will remain, meaning they may be built ahead of market housing. The full implications of the revised mix introduced in an SPD may not yet be clear as it was introduced part way through the year. The figure will continue to be monitored closely.

### 3.3 Environmental Quality

#### **Indicator E1 - Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds**

One planning permission was granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds during this monitoring period. The objection was raised because there was a lack of information submitted with the application to provide assurance that the risks of pollution were understood. The council granted permission and provided information from the Environment Agency which would enable the applicant to deal with risk of pollution appropriately. The Environment Agency made 13 additional objections, which were either dealt with before the applications were granted, the applications were withdrawn or permission was refused.

Information on the applications that the Environment Agency objected to are available on the Environment Agency website<sup>(11)</sup>.

#### **Indicator E2 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance**

There has been neither losses nor gains in biodiversity habitat for this monitoring period. Annex C provides details of biodiversity in Milton Keynes.

#### **Indicator E3 - Renewable energy generation**

Permission has been granted for one wind farm near, Emberton, Milton Keynes. The installed capacity of the wind farm will be between 11.6 and 21MW, depending on the type of turbine installed. No strategic renewable energy developments were completed in this monitoring period.

In addition to this, Milton Keynes Council's Local Plan has a sustainable construction policy. Policy D4 requires developments which exceed 5 dwellings or 1000 m<sup>2</sup> to offset a minimum of 10% of the development's carbon dioxide emissions through the installation of renewables. In this monitoring period 92.1% of developments complied with policy D4. Approximately 25 major applications which proposed to produce a significant amount of energy through micro-renewables.

11 <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>

### 3. Core Output Indicators

#### Implications for planning policy

- Only one application was permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality, and in this case the applicant was sent relevant information on action to take in order to prevent unwanted consequences of development. This indicates that local flooding policy is working well and that the approach taken by Development Control in dealing with Environment Agency objections is successful.
- The introduction of Policy D4 in December 2005 is helping efforts to reduce climate change through the reduction of carbon emissions and the installation of renewable energy generating capacity.

#### 3.4 Minerals

##### Indicator M1: Production of Primary Land Won Aggregate by Mineral Planning Authority

Information regarding the amount of primary won aggregates cannot be provided for this monitoring year as only one working quarry provided a sales figure. As such it cannot be revealed for commercial confidentiality reasons.

##### Indicator M2: Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates by Mineral Planning Authority

Milton Keynes Council has not been provided with any figures relating to the production of secondary or recycled materials. The Sustainable Construction SPD requires that a minimum of 10% of total materials used during construction of developments are from recycled sources or re-used from demolition. A site waste management plan is also secured through condition on all major applications.

#### 3.5 Waste

##### Indicator W1 - Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

Table 3.14 gives information on the two planning permissions which have been granted for extensions to existing composting facilities in this monitoring period.

### 3. Core Output Indicators

Table 3.14 Planning applications for increased waste management facilities

Application Reference	Application	Operational	Additional Capacity	Location
07/00593/MIN	Extension of existing composting site	Yes	7000 tonnes	Crossroads Farm, Havesham, Milton Keynes, MK19 7DS
07/00492/MIN	Extension of area used for composting green waste	No (expected to become operational in 2009)	10,000 tonnes	Land at Home Farm, Hanslope Road, Castlethorpe, Milton Keynes, MK19 7HD

#### Indicator W2 - Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority

Table 3.15 shows that the total amount of waste produced in the borough increased by just over 1000 tonnes from the 2006/07 figure to 135124.61. It should be noted that the borough has a growing population and therefore the total amount of waste produced is likely to continue to increase. The amount of waste sent to landfill or incinerated decreased by almost 2 percent, meaning an increased percentage was re-used, composted or recycled.

Table 3.15 Management of Municipal Waste in Milton Keynes (April 2007-March 2008)

Management Type	Quantity (tonnes)	% Waste Managed
Recycled via MRF / other recycling outlet	26929.61	19.93
Windrow composted	15877.10	11.75
IVC composted	195.20	0.14
Incinerated with energy recovery	863.12	0.64
Landfill	82699.48	61.18
Sent for hardcore	6134.39	4.54
Sent for re-use	2455.71	1.82
Total	135124.61	100



### 3. Core Output Indicators

#### Recycling and composting in Milton Keynes

The actual recycling and composting figure for 2007/08 period was 35.7% (34.95% in 2006/07). Therefore, the target was not met this monitoring period. Table 3.16 shows Milton Keynes Council's recycling and composting targets.

Table 3.16 Recycling and Composting Targets

Year	2006/07 *	2007/08 *	2010 **	2015 **	2020 **	2025 **
Recycling and composting rate % for household waste	32	37 ***	40	50	55	60

\* Council target

\*\* RSS target

\*\*\* This figure was revised upwards from 34 per cent























### 4 Local Output Indicators

This section contains various statistical outputs which are reported in other Milton Keynes Council documents. They are presented here as it is considered that spatial planning has an impact on them.



#### 4.1 Best Value Performance Indicators

The Best Value Performance Indicators collected for Milton Keynes which have particular relevance to LDF Monitoring are shown in Table 4.1. 2007/08 was the last year in which BVPIs data is being collected, with the new National Indicator set effective from 1 April 2008. There were improvements in 64% of indicators in 2007/08.

Table 4.1 Best Value Performance Indicators

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 06/07	Actual 07/08	Trend from 06/07	Target 07/08	Target Met?
82a	% of household waste recycled	24.36	22.36		26	
82b	% of household waste composted	10.57	13.34		14	
82c	% of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	0.29	0.72		0.6	
82d	% of household waste landfilled	64.76	63.59		62.4	
84a	Mass of household waste collected per head of population (kg)	555.5	535.95		559	
102	Local bus service - number of passenger journeys per year (millions)	7.88	9.15		7.2	
216a	Number of contaminated land sites of potential concern within Milton Keynes	641	640		640	
106	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	29.72	40.4		23	
200a	Did the Local Planning Authority submit the LDS by 28 March 2007 and thereafter maintain a 3 year rolling programme?	Yes	Yes		Yes.	
200b	Has the Local Planning Authority met the milestones set out in the current LDS?	Yes	No		Yes	

## 4. Local Output Indicators

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 06/07	Actual 07/08	Trend from 06/07	Target 07/08	Target Met?
204	% of planning appeals allowed against the authority's decisions to refuse on planning applications	47.2	60.7		38%	

### 4.2 Community Strategy Performance Indicators

The new planning system places great emphasis on community involvement in the plan making process. It formalises the link between the Council's planning function and the priorities of the Local Strategic Partnership identified in the Community Strategy. Local Development Documents are therefore required to reflect the spatial objectives of the MK Community Strategy.

#### Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004-2034

The Milton Keynes Community Strategy was published in April 2005 and is currently being 'refreshed'. It provides the vision and context in which the first round of Local Development Documents is being prepared.

The continued sustainable growth of MK is a key principle of the Community Strategy and detailed action plans have been developed to show how the Local Strategic Partnership will deliver this. The Milton Keynes Local Development Framework will play a key role in delivering many of the targets of these action plans. The report proposed a broad framework for the plan and a timetable for the development and publication.

#### Monitoring of Community Strategy: Development of Annual Performance Plan

The Community Strategy commits to monitoring progress against achievements. An Annual Performance Plan will be published every October in order to keep to this commitment.

#### Community Strategy Action Plans












The Community Strategy identifies four main areas each subject to a detailed action plan:

- i. Reinventing our City, Places and Spaces
- ii. Delivering the Best Services
- iii. Facilitating Participative Communities
- iv. Managing Changing Together


Table 4.2 identifies the relevant performance indicators of these Action Plans in relation to the requirements of the Annual Monitoring Report.

## 4. Local Output Indicators

Table 4.2 Community Strategy Performance Indicators

Measurement	Indicator	2006/07 Data	2007/08 Data	Trend from 06/07	07/08 Target	Target Met?
CS PI 4 Efficient Homes	% of new dwellings complying with Local Plan Policy D4 - Sustainable Construction	75% (Jan - Nov 2006)	92.1 (Jan - Dec 2007)		90%	
CS PI 5 Household Recycling	% of people very/fairly satisfied with the recycling facilities	66%	75%		68%	
CS PI 11 Neighbourhood Satisfaction	% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live	87% (2005)	79% (2006)			
CS PI 17 Clean Open Spaces	% area of parks and open spaces which are accredited with a Green Flag Award	1	2 parks are accredited with a Green Flag Award (not know as a percentage)			
CS PI 33 Accessibility of Local Services	Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key local services	89% (2005)	75% (2006)			
CS PI 35 Use of Public Transport	% of users satisfied with local bus services		42% (2006)		44% (2006)	
CS PI 38 Employment	To generate an average of 3,500 net additional jobs per annum	1600 (2005)	2290 (2005-2007 per annum average)		3,500	
CS PI 40 Unemployment	% of young unemployed people as a proportion of the total unemployed	25.7%	27.1%			

## 4. Local Output Indicators

Measurement	Indicator	2006/07 Data	2007/08 Data	Trend from 06/07	07/08 Target	Target Met?
CS PI 50 Ability to Influence	% of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their neighbourhood	42% (2005)	34% (2006)			

## 5. Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

### 5 Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

The following section contains sustainability indicators from the Adopted Local Plan. While the Local Plan is being replaced by the LDF most policies have been saved beyond December 2008. As such it is anticipated that they will continue to be monitored until no longer in force.

#### 5.1 Local Plan Aims

The Milton Keynes Adopted Local Plan vision states:

*"We want a Milton Keynes that..."*

- provides a high quality of life for all*
- encourages sustainable lifestyles*
- offers real choices 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"*

This vision has been translated into 12 aims, classified into the following three groups:

1. Global - Transport, Energy and Wildlife
2. Resources - Air, Water, Land and Minerals & Waste
3. Quality of Life - Health & Safety, Culture, Equality, Housing and Employment.

#### 5.2 Targets and Indicators

The twelve aims have been used to develop a set of targets and indicators to measure the performance of the Milton Keynes Local Plan. The indicators are directly related to Plan policies where possible. The targets are normally collected at year end of the Plan period and are measured on an annual basis.

The targets and indicators are shown in Table 5.1 below.
















Table 5.1 Local Plan Targets & Indicators

Local Plan Aim	Performance Indicator	Base Year (1999)	Target (By 2011)	Previous Year (2006-07)	Current Year (2007-08)	Trend (from Base Year)	Trend (from 2006-07)
Transport	% of total journeys to work (either	77%	55%	Annex B	Annex B	Annex B	Annex B

## 5. Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

Local Plan Aim	Performance Indicator	Base Year (1999)	Target (By 2011)	Previous Year (2006-07)	Current Year (2007-08)	Trend (from Base Year)	Trend (from 2006-07)
	mainly or entirely) by car						
	% by cycling or walking	10%	19%	Annex B	Annex B	Annex B	Annex B
Energy	Average energy rating of new houses (NHER scale)	N/A	10	*1			
	% of energy from renewables	0.1%	10%	10% (689MWh) <sup>2</sup>	10%	😊	😊
Wildlife	% of area covered by nature conservation designations	17.5%	18%	22% <sup>*3</sup>	22% <sup>*3</sup>	😊	😐
Air	% of area exceeding the national air quality limits for nitrogen dioxide	6.8%	0% (by 2005)	0%	0%	😊	😊
Water	% of new houses with water conservation measures	N/A	90%	N/A <sup>*4</sup>			
Land	% of new houses on brownfield sites	N/A	20%	29.72%	40.4%	😊	😊
	Net density of new dwellings (dph)	26 (2000-01)	35	36	38.6	😊	😊
Minerals & Waste	% of new developments using recycled materials	N/A	90%	N/A <sup>*5</sup>			
Health & Safety	Area of new development	1.1ha	0ha	0ha	0ha	😊	😊

## 5. Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

Local Plan Aim	Performance Indicator	Base Year (1999)	Target (By 2011)	Previous Year (2006-07)	Current Year (2007-08)	Trend (from Base Year)	Trend (from 2006-07)
	permitted within floodplain (ha)						
	Provision of recreation space (ha per 1000 people)	10ha	9.5ha	9.33ha	9.33ha		
Culture	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	20	0	0	0		
	Conservation character statements produced	6 <sup>*6</sup>	24	1	2		
Equality	% of properties within 400 metres of a satisfactory bus service (at least 3 buses per hour)	73%	90%	N/A <sup>*6</sup>	N/A <sup>*6</sup>		
	% of retail floorspace in main shopping centres	72%	80%	85%	Lower than 06/07 <sup>*7</sup>		
Housing	Annual new dwellings completed	1483	1900	1660	2317		
	% of new dwellings that are affordable	22% (1998-99)	30%	29%	29%		
Employment	% surplus of jobs over workforce (Borough)	1%	3%	0.7% (2005)	4.1% (2006)		
	% surplus of jobs over workforce (City)	8%	12%	12.6% (2005)	<sup>*8</sup>		

## 5. Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

### 5.3 Analysis of Data

There have been significant positive steps taken towards meeting Local Plan targets in the 2007/08 monitoring year. Several indicators even exceed the 2011 target. Some of the topic areas have been covered elsewhere in the AMR and thus are not discussed in this section.

In general it should be noted that the changes in the way monitoring information is collected has meant that not all of the data required for Local Plan monitoring is available as originally anticipated. Where this is the case, explanations are given and alternatives provided.

#### Transport

These were indicators monitored under Local Transport Plan 1 which is no longer in place. Relevant indicators in Local Transport Plan 2 are provided in Annex B.

#### Energy

\*1 - In order for residential schemes over 5 dwellings to be compliant with Policy D4 and the Sustainable Construction SPD, they have to achieve a minimum average of a NHER 11 rating.

\*2 - This applies to the level of renewable energy provided by developments over 5 houses or over 1000m<sup>2</sup> for non-residential purposes. The minimum requirement of policy D4 is 10% provision. Only in exceptional circumstances do approved developments provide less than 10%. Some developments even exceed the 10% target.

It is expected that for the both indicators the 2011 target has been met in this reporting year.

#### Wildlife

\*3 - There are overlaps between several local designations, so the figure is an over-estimate. However, there has been a definite increase in the area of Milton Keynes covered by nature conservation designations since the 1999 base year. Discussion of Biodiversity and Wildlife indicators are provided in Appendix C.

#### Air

This is a significant improvement over the base year data and the 2011 target has already been met. However, there is concern over nitrogen dioxide levels building up in Olney. These are being addressed and closely monitored.

There are other areas, such as adjacent to the M1, where nitrogen dioxide levels exceed the national limits but these are in areas where people do not live. Therefore, they are classed as not being 'relevant areas' in relation to local air quality management.



## 5. Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

### Water

\*4 - It is unclear exactly what proportion of new properties include water conservation measures, as it is inherently difficult to monitor this information. However, the minimum requirement of policy D4 is for a water butt on every home with outside space. There is also a requirement to use water efficient fittings within homes and buildings and consideration of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems within larger schemes. This is considered to be a robust approach to ensure water efficiency in new developments.

### Land

Housing built on previously developed land is discussed in section 3.2.

Milton Keynes Local Plan Policy H8 identifies 4 different zones across the borough where different density standards apply; ranging from 30 dph to 100 dph. This year the average density exceeds the 2011 target of 35 dph across the borough.

### Minerals & Waste

\*5 - All major developments are required to use a minimum of 10% recycled materials under policy D4 and subsequently agreed through a waste management plan.

### Health & Safety

Again no planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on floodplains.

While Milton Keynes has more recreation space per 1000 of the population compared to most Local Authorities, the current amount is still below the 9.5ha target set in the Local Plan. This could be related to the large recent increases in population due to housing growth. This indicator will be closely monitored in future monitoring years to ensure action is taken to meet the 9.5ha target while accommodating growth.

### Culture

There are no grade I or II\* listed buildings at risk in Milton Keynes Borough. Grade II listed buildings "at risk" status is not currently measured. There are 24 grade I, 38 grade II\* and 737 grade II listed buildings in Milton Keynes Borough.

One new Conservation Area Character Statement was produced in the last monitoring year. However, this was a new process introduced a couple of years ago and the Design & Conservation Team are tackling the larger conservation areas first. As such learning will be gained from the process and it is anticipated that speed of production will improve.

## 5. Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

### Equality

\*6 - No longer monitored under Local Transport Plan. See Annex B.

\*7 - A current total retail floorspace figure was unavailable at the time of publishing. However, it is known that 95% of retail floorspace completed in 2007/08 was located outwith town centres. As explained in section 3.1 this is due to the completion of the new Asda on the outskirts of Bletchley. As a result the total of 85% reported last year will have fallen in 2007/08.

### Housing

Discussed in section 3.2.

### Employment

The surplus of jobs indicates that there is likely to be a high level of in-commuting.

\*8 - No recent figure is available for the Milton Keynes City area.

### 6 Risks to Delivery & Implementation

#### The Housing Market

Last year's AMR flagged up increasing uncertainty about the future of the housing market and the potential impact this might have on housing completions. During 2008, the housing market nationally has experienced a major downturn illustrated by a sharp drop in mortgage approvals; falling share prices for national house builders; mergers and redundancies in the construction industry and a decline in completions.

In MK, just over 2,300 new homes were completed in 2007/08, a 38% increase on the previous year and the highest total for the Borough for more than 20 years. Completions have held up in the first 6 months of this year (April – Sept 2008) and are actually slightly higher than for the equivalent period in 2007 (1,112 compared to 1,042). However, new starts have fallen by 27% for the same period (913 to 667); if this trend continues, it will impact on completion rates in the next 1-2 years.

Following a report into the local housing market, commissioned by Milton Keynes Partnership (Sept 2008), housing forecasts for 2008/09 were significantly revised as follows:

Table 6.1 Housing Forecasts for 2008/09

	Original	Revised
Completions	1,560	1,520
Physical Starts	1,712	797
Starts Commissioned	2,432	556

Revisions to the housing forecasts will affect the timing of related infrastructure and facilities such as transport improvements and schools.

The Council has just published for consultation a draft Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMA) and continues to engage as a stakeholder in the SHMAs for Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The implications of the SHMA will feed in to the Core Strategy Submission Version.

The state of the housing market and the wider economic downturn will also affect the delivery of projects dependent on tariff and/or Section 106 funding. The slowdown will lead to some housing and commercial schemes not proceeding or being delayed; financial contributions to infrastructure and community facilities will either not be received or will be delayed because the trigger points for payment have not been reached – e.g. payment due after x homes have been completed. The ability of English Partnerships to forward fund projects with an element of tariff funding will also be limited by reduced income from sales of EP land nationally.

The implications for the programme of development in the City will be considered through this year's review and roll forward of the MKP Business Plan.

## 6. Risks to Delivery & Implementation

### Transport Strategy

The direction of future transport strategy continues to attract widespread public interest, particularly given the unique nature of the city's grid road system. A Citizen's Advisory Group on Transport (CAGoT) recently completed their work; their wide-ranging recommendations will feed into the reviews of transport strategy that have been the subject of public consultation in the second half of 2008.

A council resolution to seek grid roads in new development areas will have implications for the SDAs, recognising that these areas are partly or wholly the responsibility of adjoining planning and transport authorities rather than Milton Keynes Council.

### Staff resources

Since May 2008, the Council's Development Plans team has returned to (almost) full strength following a successful recruitment campaign earlier in the year. One post remains vacant following a secondment.

### Joint working

The Council has also filled a new post in the Development Plans team to lead on joint working with neighbouring authorities. The post is funded by MK Partnership, initially for a 3 year period, with the aim of improving the delivery and consistency of new planning policy documents to guide the growth of the city.

Informal joint working continues in relation to the two proposed 'Strategic Development Areas' (SDAs) southeast and southwest of the city. These SDAs lie either partly (SE) or wholly (SW) within adjoining local authority areas – Mid Bedfordshire District (Central Bedfordshire UA from April 2009) and Aylesbury Vale District respectively. However, each unitary or district council is preparing its own Core Strategy and there is currently no support for more formal joint working arrangements.

### Proposed Changes to the South East Plan

GOSE published Proposed Changes to the South East Plan in August 2008, including 2 changes that could have a significant impact on the planning and delivery of the growth of the city:

1. The extent of the SE SDA: that part of the SDA in Mid-Bedfordshire cannot be counted towards the housing figures for the South East of England. It must first be tested through a review of the East of England Plan.
2. A third SDA, east of the M1 motorway

## 6. Risks to Delivery & Implementation

The net effect of these proposals is likely to be:

- Delay to the SE SDA, because of uncertainty about its eventual size and extent; and
- Delay to the Core Strategy pending the government's decision in response to objections to the East of M1 SDA; and (if confirmed) the need for additional work to support a strategic allocation in the Core Strategy (site assessments, infrastructure requirements etc)

### **Eco-towns**

Marston Vale is one of the potential sites for an Eco-town. It immediately adjoins the Borough boundary, east of the M1. The extent to which an additional 10,000 new homes in this location would compete with and therefore delay the delivery of planned housing development in the city is unclear.

There are also concerns about additional pressure on infrastructure (e.g. highways, health, further education) arising from the Eco-town proposal and the extent to which an Eco-town of this size will be self-contained in terms of employment and facilities.

## Annex A

### Major Housing Sites

Table 1 identifies major sites of 200 dwellings or more which have a valid planning permission or have been allocated within the Local Plan. This includes windfall sites but it does not proffer a windfall estimate. These figures were drawn up in May 2008.

Table 1 Major Sites

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016-2026
<b>Part 1 - Summary by Type *1 Pre Deflation</b>										
Small Scale Unidentified Windfalls *2	82	126	49		0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Scale Unidentified Windfalls *2	136	125	160		101	0	0	0	0	0
Total from Windfall Sites	218	251	209		101	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Site/Local Plan Sites *3	2301	2608	3319		3555	3235	3083	2771	2728	7176
<b>Part 2 - Detailed Projected Site Completions *1</b>										
Ashland	54	57	48		48	56	0	0	0	0
Bletchley: Newton Leys	50	200	200		200	200	200	200	200	200
Bletchley: Leisure Centre	0	35	135		100	30	0	0	0	0
Bletchley: Reckitt & Coleman	99	90	100		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bletchley: Park & MK College	169	151	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016-2026
Bletchley: Other Sites	83	31	85	50	0	0	0	0	0
Broughton	167	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell Park	30	141	309	200	200	200	200	200	906
Central Milton Keynes	485	135	334	430	468	571	542	684	765
Eastern Expansion Area - Broughton Gate & Brooklands	226	808	422	538	559	427	400	300	401
Grange Farm	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingsmead	0	80	80	191	99	0	0	0	0
Monkston Park	84	5	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Expansion Area	67	20	148	132	88	0	0	0	0
Oakgrove	0	0	91	132	200	200	200	200	377
Oxley Park	224	251	173	164	109	18	0	0	0
Stantonbury Park Farm	0	100	100	100	100	130	0	0	0
Strategic Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	400	2008
Tattenhoe Park	65	116	201	200	443	285	0	0	0
Westcroft	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Expansion Area	0	0	318	744	744	744	744	744	2512
Willen Park - Gyosei School	12	72	88	0	0	0	0	0	0

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016-2026
Nampak and Adjoining Land	76	83	50	46	0	0	0	0	0
Wolverton	378	62	130	165	150	150	0	0	0
Other City Sites	88	152	230	146	32	0	0	0	0
Sites Outside the City	63	61	87	35	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Small Sites	157	218	203	31	0	0	0	0	0

\*1 The sites shown at the top of the table, PART 1, show windfall allocations from committed windfall sites, for information. PART 1 is for information only and is not used in the calculations associated with this table. On no account should these be calculated in the overall totals as this would lead to double counting. The total of these sites adds to the maximum Potential Completions and does not include 25% deflator.

\*2 Unidentified sites: sites which were not allocated specifically in a Local Plan. Small sites <5, Large Sites => 4

\*3 Strategic Sites/Local Plan Sites - this line summarises potential development rates on all Local Plan sites based on Maximum Potential Completions.

\*4 In order to attain 2600 completions per year it is necessary to have a minimum of 3500 dwellings with planning permission. This line indicates the maximum potential dwelling completions. The completions estimates on active site under the current plan at this time are included in this figure.



## Annex B

Following the adoption of the Milton Keynes Local Plan in December 2005 and the publication of the second Local Transport Plan 2006-07 to 2010-11 (LTP2) in March 2006, there are now differences between the two documents on how sustainable transport will be monitored.

The tables below detail the revised targets in LTP2, which it is suggested, should be used in Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports. The LPT2 targets have been stretched for the last three years of LPT2 to reflect the increase in bus ridership since the introduction of the national concessionary fare scheme in April 2006. The BVPI 102 has now been replaced by NI 177, however, the definition remains unchanged.

Table 1 NI 177

Indicator		Definition		Target		
NI 177		Bus Patronage		Increase bus patronage by 1.6 million annual passenger journeys		
Target	Baseline 2003-04	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
11.0m	6.9m	8.3m	9.3m	9.5m	10.25m	11.0m
National Objective		Congestion and accessibility.				
Data and Monitoring		This indicator uses a combination of operator ticket machine data and our own manual surveys to measure the number of local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area undertaken each year. We have used a base year of 2003-04 for this indicator, as recommended.				
Basis for targets and trajectories		Bus use has risen from 6.4 million journeys in 2000-01 to 7 million in 2004-05 (a 10% increase). Our investment in bus infrastructure has improved the operating environment for buses, as well as improving facilities for the passenger. We predict this success will accelerate once the CMK Public Transport Improvements Project has been completed. The CARSHAREMK scheme, set up to promote car sharing, also includes the offer of discounted bus travel.				
Challenging / realistic / stretching		National figures suggest that bus patronage (outside London) is falling, and we have set a target for rising patronage. To achieve the target we will be relying on increasing the use of non-car modes. In LTP1 progress was consistent for buses but inconsistent for other modes.				
Lead Organisation		Bus operators and Milton Keynes Council.				

## Annex B

Indicator	Definition	Target
Risks	<p>The principal risks in the delivery of this target include operators making service cuts or withdrawing services, and delays in the provision of new public transport-related infrastructure. In February 2006, Arriva acquired MK Metro, the largest local bus operator. We will continue to work closely with operators to ensure their continued co-operation in all areas.</p> <p>When collecting survey and ticket machine data there is always a risk of operators not co-operating. There may be resistance to supplying local bus ridership figures, as operators may consider the information to be commercially sensitive.</p>	

Table 2 Cycling Trips

Indicator		Definition		Target		
LPT 3 Cycling Trips		Number of Cycling Trips		To increase the number of cycle trips		
Target	Baseline 2003	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008	2009	2010
600	269	361	370	420	510	600
National Objective		Congestion and accessibility.				
Data and Monitoring		<p>In Central Milton Keynes all the cycles parked in public cycles stands (plus a small number of conspicuous private cycle stands) are counted twice a year (in June and December) at 08.30 (in the business district), 10.00, 13.00, 16.00 and 19.00 on a Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday. The target is for 10.00 Tuesday as a proxy for the peak period 07.00-10.00. We also have 12 automatic traffic counter (ATC) cycle count sites and two other ATC sites, which are run by Sustrans.</p>				
Basis for targets and trajectories		<p>Cycling increased by 22 percent between 2000 and 2005. During the last LTP period, new cycle routes were built from Olney, Woburn Sands and between the Lakes Estate and Bletchley. New cycle facilities were developed outside Milton Keynes Central rail station and at other locations, as well as a 'state of the art' cycle safe in CMK.</p>				
Challenging / realistic / stretching		<p>We have adopted a 100 percent increase for LTP2. Our targets include an element of housing growth which relies on others hitting housing delivery targets.</p>				
Lead Organisation		Milton Keynes Council.				

Indicator	Definition	Target
Risks	Cycle use may vary considerably throughout the year, leading to significant variations in counts. Many of the 12 ATC cycle count sites have suffered from vandalism. By counting in June and December, throughout the week, and at different time periods, we aim to capture any variations in cycle use throughout the year, week and day. The combination of cycle rack surveys, cordon surveys and ATCs should ensure more accurate results. We will introduce quarterly parking surveys in 2006-07.	

Table 3 LTP6 Changes in Peak Period Traffic Flows to Urban Centres

Indicator		Definition		Target		
LPT6		Peak period traffic flows to urban centres		To reduce the rate of traffic growth to a 14% increase by 2010-11		
Target	Baseline 2003	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008	2009	2010
26,900	23,500	22,300	22,900	26,000	26,500	26,900
National Objective		Congestion				
Data and monitoring		This is measured as the number of vehicles entering Central Milton Keynes during the morning peak (07.00-10.00). The indicator is expressed as the annual average daily traffic. It is measured using a vehicle cordon at ten locations around the central area, for one continuous week, twice a year.				
Basis for targets and trajectories		During the LTP1 period the CARSHAREMK scheme was set up to promote car sharing. Its 2,000 plus members can use priority parking spaces in CMK and discounted bus travel. It reduces car journeys to work, making car commuting cheaper and less stressful. In a recent survey, over 80 percent of the priority parking spaces were used. The CMK parking scheme will be further developed.				
Challenging / realistic / stretching		Our target is to reduce the rate of traffic growth to a 14 percent increase by 2010-11, compared with the population growth of 18 percent.				
Lead organisation		Milton Keynes Council.				
Risks		To achieve the target we will be relying on increasing the use of non-car modes. In LTP1 progress was consistent for buses but inconsistent for other modes. We will monitor the changes in the use of all non-car modes.				

### Annex C

#### Report on Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes for the year 2007

Local authorities are required to include biodiversity indicators within their Annual Monitoring Report. This report by the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMERC) summarises available data for the core output indicator E2 and 3 additional local output indicators.

Unless otherwise stated, the figures given below are based on data for the calendar year 2007, as available to BMERC at 1 October 2008.

In the following tables, the land area figures are in hectares. The land area for Milton Keynes Borough is 30,869ha<sup>(12)</sup>.

#### 1. Change in Priority Habitats

Overall, there are **no significant changes to the habitat figures within Milton Keynes**. However, since 2006 work has been done on mapping the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) grassland habitats in the district, and the figures in the following table have been revised to reflect this. There have also been some minor changes to the figures for habitat totals across Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, as a result of more accurate GIS calculations.

Since the 2006 report BMERC has undertaken a review of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) grassland habitats in Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, in conjunction with Buckinghamshire County Council's Natural Environment Team. This work was funded by Natural England in order to update the national grassland inventory. This has resulted in the following changes to figures for BAP grassland in Milton Keynes:

- Lowland Meadows: up to 9ha (not previously mapped in Milton Keynes)
- Purple Moorgrass and Rush Pasture: up to 4ha (not previously mapped in Milton Keynes)
- Undetermined BAP grassland: down to zero ha (from 10ha)

The changes are largely explained by improvements in mapping methodology, with all grassland that was previously "undetermined" having been assigned to a full BAP category. Overall there has been a small increase in total BAP grassland (from 10ha to 13ha), but it most likely that this is a result of changes in mapping methodology and data availability, as opposed to real changes in habitat extent on the ground.

Figures for the non-grassland BAP priority habitats are taken from national datasets compiled by Natural England (NE), and are unchanged since 2006, see:

[http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/gis/gis\\_register.asp](http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/gis/gis_register.asp)

12 Source: Milton Keynes Quick Stats

<http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/Download/Public/1026/DOCUMENT/7338/QuickStatsMay-2008.pdf>

A full habitat inventory for Milton Keynes is currently being undertaken by Bucks County Council with support from BMERC, and this will improve the non-grassland habitat data in future.

Table 1 Change in Priority Habitats

Habitat Type	Area in MK	Area in Bucks & MK	MK Habitat as % of Total Bucks & MK Habitat	Bucks & MK Habitat as % of Bucks & MK Land Area	MK Habitat as % of MK Land Area
Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows	(no quantitative data available)	(no quantitative data available)			
Cereal Field Margins	(no quantitative data available)	(no quantitative data available)			
Chalk Rivers	(no quantitative data available)	(no quantitative data available)			
Eutrophic Standing Waters	(no quantitative data available)	(no quantitative data available)			
Fens	0	513	0%	0.27%	0%
Floodplain Grazing Marsh	308	842	36.6%	0.45%	1.0%
Lowland Beech & Yew Woodland	55	718	7.7%	0.38%	0.18%
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	0	270	0%	0.14%	0%
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	0	31	0%	0.02%	0%

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Habitat Type	Area in MK	Area in Bucks & MK	MK Habitat as % of Total Bucks & MK Habitat	Bucks & MK Habitat as % of Bucks & MK Land Area	MK Habitat as % of MK Land Area
Lowland Heathland	33	291 *1	7.4%	0.24%	0.11%
Lowland Meadows	9	274	3.3%	0.15%	0.03%
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	46	6080	0.8%	3.25%	0.15%
Lowland Wood Pastures & Parkland	(no quantitative data available)	(no quantitative data available)			
Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture	4	45	8.9%	0.02%	0.01%
Reedbeds	0	51	0%	0.03%	0%
Wet Woodland	562	1975	28.5%	1.05%	1.82%
Other BAP Grassland *2	0	7	0%	<0.01%	0%
Other BAP Woodland *2	0.5	111	0.5%	0.06%	<0.01%
<b>Total *3</b>	<b>1017.5</b>	<b>11208</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

\*1 the NE data show 448 ha of Lowland Heathland in Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, but this is believed to be an over-estimate; 157 ha is mapped within unit 6 of the Ashridge Commons and Woods SSSI, where NE's data for the SSSI show unit 6 as containing mixed woodland, so we have excluded this area from the Lowland Heathland total.

\*2 Exact type not determined

\*3 There are overlaps between some habitats as currently mapped, so the figures for total hectareage are over-estimates.

Key facts (unchanged from 2006):

- Milton Keynes contains especially important concentrations of Floodplain Grazing Marsh (over a third of the total resource in Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire)
- Milton Keynes contains especially important concentrations of Wet Woodland (over a quarter of the total resource in Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire).
- There is no data available to assess change in habitat area between 2006 and 2007.

Caveats: this habitat data has been collated by NE from a variety of sources, some of which date back to the 1980s, and it is known to contain errors. There is no data currently available on change in the extent or condition of these habitats. Some BAP Priority habitats have yet to be mapped, e.g. Chalk Rivers and Lowland Wood Pasture.

## 2. Change in Priority Species

### 2.1 Summary Data

We can find evidence that 54 UK BAP Priority species have been recorded in Milton Keynes since 1970. Of these species, some have been extinct in the Council area for many years; others have only ever been recorded as vagrants and do not breed in the Council area.

Based on the available records and advice, we have made the following interpretation:

Table 2 Change in Priority Species

Category	No. Of Species in 2007	No. of Species in 2006	Reason for Change
Likely to have been residents in summer and/or winter in Milton Keynes	18	23	No change
Formerly resident in Milton Keynes previously but believed to be extinct	23	23	No change
Recorded in Milton Keynes, but only as a vagrant, migrant or introduction	8	8	No change
Status in Milton Keynes unclear	5	5	No change

Full details of these species are given in section 6.

### 2.2 Interpretation

The number of BAP Priority species present in the Milton Keynes Council area **remains unchanged at 18**.

## 2.3 Comparison with Other Local Authority Areas

Table 3 Change in Priority Species (comparison with other local authorities)

Local Authority	No. Species Present	No. Species Extinct	No. Species Migrant	No. Species Status Unclear
Milton Keynes (2007)	18	23	8	5
Chiltern District (2006)	16	20	2	6
Aylesbury Vale (2006)	35	42	4	3
Wycombe District (2007)	28	18 (since 1970)	6	5

## 2.4 Species Data Sources

Species data was collated from the following sources:

- Asher, J., Bowles, N., Redhead, D., and Wilkins, M. 2005. *The state of Butterflies in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire*. Pisces Publications, Newbury.
- [BMERC](#) species database (incorporates data from many sources, including volunteer records and recording groups)
- BBOWT ([Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust](#)) species database
- [Buckinghamshire Bird Club](#) records for 2007, website and published reports
- Buckinghamshire County Moth Recorders
- [Buckinghamshire Fungus Group](#)
- Harvey, M.C. 1998. Biodiversity Action Plan invertebrates in Buckinghamshire. Unpublished report to BBOWT [[Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust](#)].
- Maycock, R., and Woods, A. 2005. A checklist of the plants of Buckinghamshire. [Milton Keynes Natural History Society](#).
- [National Biodiversity Network Gateway](#)
- [North Bucks Bat Group](#)

We are grateful to the following for providing records and advice: Martin Albertini (county moth recorder), John Gearing (Buckinghamshire Bird Club), Roy Maycock (BSBI county plant recorder), Bill Parker (North Bucks Bat Group), Dr Derek Schafer (Bucks Fungus Group).

## 3. Change in Areas Designated for their Intrinsic Environmental Value

### 3.1 Sites of International Significance



**No change since 2006.**

Key fact (unchanged from 2006):

- There are no sites within Milton Keynes that have been given international designations.

**3.2 Sites of National Significance****No change since 2006.**

Key fact (unchanged from 2006):

- Milton Keynes contains a much smaller proportion of land designated as SSSI than does the whole of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes.

**3.3 Sites of Local Significance**

Changes since 2006:

- The figure for MK Wildlife Sites has **increased from 124 in 2006 to 172 in 2007**; this is a result of new sites being surveyed in 2006 and passing the selection criteria in 2007.
- The figure for Local Wildlife Sites has **increased from 1,863 in 2006 to 1,893 in 2007**; although this figure would be expected to have gone down as a result of some Local Wildlife Sites passing the criteria to become MK Wildlife Sites. There has been an overall increase in this figure due to one site (Newport Pagnall Gravel Pit) having been reinstated as a Local Wildlife Site when it was found to have been incorrectly designated as an MK Wildlife Site.
- The change in MK Wildlife Sites reflects an increase in the area passing agreed criteria for local wildlife importance, following new survey work; the change in Local Wildlife Sites can be categorised as an administrative change, rather than reflecting any 'real' change in biodiversity.

Table 4 Sites of Local Significance

Type	Area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks + MK	MK Sites % of Total Bucks+MK Sites	Bucks+MK Sites % of Bucks+MK Land Area	MK Sites % of MK Land Area
MK Wildlife Sites*1	172	4,765	3.7	2.5	0.56
MK Railway Corridors	721	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.31
MK Road Corridors	988	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.20
MK Wetland Corridors	2,648	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.58

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Type	Area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks + MK	MK Sites % of Total Bucks+MK Sites	Bucks+MK Sites % of Bucks+MK Land Area	MK Sites % of MK Land Area
MK Woodland Corridors	362	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.17
Local Wildlife Sites*2	1,893	13,026	14.5	7.0	6.13
Local Nature Reserves	34	231	14.7	0.1	0.11
Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites*3	106	584	18.2	0.3	0.34
<b>Total*4</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>22.07</b>
<b>Total Excluding Corridors*4</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>18,304</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.82</b>

\*1 These are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites in Buckinghamshire

\*2 These are equivalent to Biological Notification Site in Buckinghamshire

\*3 There has been some uncertainty over the status of some RIGS in Milton Keynes, and this figure is an approximate one; a review of the RIGS took place during 2007, with subsequent selection decisions made in 2008, so more accurate figures will be available for the next report.

\*4 There are overlaps between several of these local designations, e.g. RIGS and LNRs may also be County Wildlife Sites, so the figure for total hectareage is an over-estimate.

Key facts (unchanged from 2006):

- Milton Keynes contains a significantly smaller proportion of land designated as MK Wildlife Sites than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole (the equivalent designation in Buckinghamshire is the Local Wildlife Site).
- Wildlife Corridors do not have an equivalent designated in Buckinghamshire; if the corridors are left out, Milton Keynes contains a smaller proportion of land with local designations than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole, but if the corridors are included in the total then Milton Keynes contains a significantly higher proportion of land with local designations than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole.

#### 4. Conditions of SSSI's

There has been **no change to the SSSI condition figures within Milton Keynes** since 2006. For condition assessment dates and further details see section 7 below.

NE publish “condition assessments” for all SSSIs. These are an assessment, to a standard methodology, of the quality of these sites, describing the condition of the features for which the sites were originally scheduled.

SSSIs are monitored over a 5-6 year period, 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.

Summary data for Milton Keynes as at October 2008, based on assessments carried out by Natural England between 2006 and 2008:

Table 5 Condition of SSSIs

Condition	SSSIs	Area (ha) of SSSIs
Favourable Condition	(Howe Park Wood and Oxley Mead).  A small proportion of the part of Yardley Chase that is within the Milton Keynes area.	33.95
Unfavourable Recovering	A large proportion of the part of Yardley Chase that is within the Milton Keynes area.	16.46
Unfavourable No Change	0	N/A
Unfavourable Declining	0	N/A

Key fact:

- 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 86% of SSSIs are currently meeting this target.

#### 5. Future Reporting Options

##### 5.1 Habitats

A clearer picture of UK BAP habitats in Milton Keynes will emerge from the habitat mapping projects currently being carried out by Buckinghamshire County Council and BMERC. This will provide a more accurate baseline inventory, but there is a challenge to find the resources for monitoring both the extent and condition of these habitats into the future.

## 6. Species Tables

The 'Latest Record' column shows the year of the latest formal record available to the BMERC. In many cases more recent records are known to exist however, they have not yet been provided to the BMERC. Our interpretation of whether the species would have been present in 200x is in the final column.

Table 6 UKBAP Species Likely to have been Resident in Summer and/or Winter in Milton Keynes 2007

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Amphibians	Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	254	2007	Resident
Birds	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	48	2007	Wintering
Birds	Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	167	2007	Common resident
Birds	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	40	2006	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	66	2007	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	172	2007	Common but decreasing resident
Birds	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	153	2007	Locally common
Birds	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	123	2008	Resident + migrant
Birds	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	253	2007	Resident + winter visitor
Birds	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	84	2007	Summer visitor
Birds	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	108	2007	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	74	2007	Uncommon breeding summer visitor

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Invertebrates: Moths	Four-spotted	<i>Tyta luctosa</i>	4	2004	
Mammals	Barbastelle Bat	<i>Barbastelle Barbastellus</i>	10	2005	
Mammals	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	32	2008	
Mammals	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	2	2002	Introduced population in Linford Wood; appears to be declining
Mammals	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	5	2006	
Mammals	Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Many	2006	

Table 7 UK BAP species resident in Milton Keynes previously but unlikely to still be present

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Birds	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>		1963	Former resident
Birds	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	8	1998	Rare summer visitor, no longer breeds
Birds	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	7	2005	Former resident (occasional vagrant records)
Birds	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	1	1973	Rare summer visitor
Invertebrates: Bees	Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada xanthosticta</i>	1	1941	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>		Pre-1900	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	1	1959	

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Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Invertebrates: Butterflies	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1	1959	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	3	1959	
Invertebrates: Crustaceans	White-clawed Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	2	1978	
Invertebrates: Molluscs	Compressed River Mussel	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	1	1976	
Invertebrates: Molluscs	Shining Rams-horn Snail	<i>Segmentina nitida</i>	1	1977	
Invertebrates: Moths	Buttoned Snout	<i>Hypena rostralis</i>		Pre-1940	
Invertebrates: Moths	Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	1	1981	
Invertebrates: Moths	Heart Moth	<i>Dicycla oo</i>	1	1984	
Invertebrates: Moths	Lunar Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua orbona</i>		1972	
Invertebrates: Moths	Pale Shining Brown	<i>Polia bombycina</i>	7	1988	
Invertebrates: Moths	Square-spotted Clay	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	3	1991	
Invertebrates: Moths	White-spotted Pinion	<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	3	1972	
Lichens	Orange-Fruited Elm-Lichen	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	1	1988	
Mammals	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	1	Pre-1930	
Mammals	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	52	1999	Apparently lost, no recent records

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Plants	Red Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	1	1968	

Table 8 UK BAP species recorded in Milton Keynes but only as vagrant, migrant or introduction

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status on 2007
Birds	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	3	1990	Occasional old records as vagrant
Birds	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	25	2007	Migrant
Birds	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>		1961	Rare migrant
Birds	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	4	1995	Vagrant
Birds	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	3	1994	Vagrant
Birds	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		1997	Scarce migrant
Plants	Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	2	1986	Introduced
Plants	Shepherdsneedle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	1	2005	Introduced

Table 9 UK BAP species with Milton Keynes status unclear

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Invertebrates: Beetles	Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	4	2002	Recent records from members of public but none fully validated
Plants	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	9	2007	Not clear whether native or introduced

## Annex C

Group	English Name	Species	No. of Records	Latest Formal Record	Likely Status in 2007
Plants	Grass-wrack Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	15	1980	Possibly still occurs, no recent records
Plants: Mosses and Liverworts	Spreading-leaved Beardless-moss	<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	2	1994	Not clear whether this still survives (apparently lost from Hazeley Wood)
Plants: Mosses and Liverworts	Sterile beardless-moss	<i>Weissia sterilis</i>	2	1994	Not clear whether this still survives (apparently lost from Hazeley Wood)

### 7. SSSI Condition

Based on Natural England data - downloaded 17 October 2008

Table 10 Condition of SSSIs in Milton Keynes

SSSI Name	Main Habitat	Unit Number	Condition	Assessment Date	Area with MK (ha)
Howe Park Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	Favourable	26/01/2006	24.2
Oxley Mead	Neutral grassland - lowland	1	Favourable	27/02/2007	3.43
Yardley Chase (most of this SSSI is in Northamptonshire, there is a relatively small overlap with Milton Keynes)	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	9	Unfavourable Recovering	13/03/2008	16.46
		10	Favourable	13/03/2008	6.32