

## Appendix A Table 16 Analysis of relevant plans, policies and programmes

1. This appendix sets out the list of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the production of the local plan 2031. In previous iterations of this scoping report we have provided a table containing all the plans, policies and programmes from the international level down to the local level. This updated scoping report takes a similar approach by listing all the plans at a macro level before descending into more detailed plans, policies and programmes with more locally specific targets.
2. Relevant international and national plans have been listed in tables 1 and 2 followed by a summary of their implications on the production of the local plan. Plans that are established at a regional, county, or local level have specific targets for spatial areas in South Oxfordshire. These plans have therefore been examined in more detail, relating each plan to specific sustainability objectives and how the local plan can help to meet their targets or visions. This was not done at an international or national level as the objectives contained within these plans are often repeated at lower steps alongside more detailed objectives and visions relevant to South Oxfordshire. This has avoided the repetition of work.

**Table 1 List of International Plans, Policies and Programmes**

<b>List of International Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>
Convention on the Protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)
European Directive Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)
European Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (The Birds Directive)
Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development 1992
European Biodiversity Strategy 1998

<b>List of International Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>
European Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (91/676/EEC)
European Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control 1996
European Directive Air Quality Framework (96/62/EC)
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
European Directive Urban Waste Water Treatment (91/271/EEC)
European Directive Water Framework (2000/60/EC)
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) 1992
European Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
European Directive Bathing Water Quality (76/160/EEC)
European Spatial Development Perspective 1999
European Noise Directive 2000
Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent 2000
European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development 2001 (updated 2009)
European Directive : The Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (2001/42/EC)
European Sixth Action Plan 2010: Our Future, Our Choice 2002
World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002
European Commission Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection 2006
European Directive on Waste 2008
European Directive Air Quality 2008
United National Conference on Sustainable Development: The Future We Want 2012

### **Implications for Sustainability Appraisal Framework of International Plans**

3. The international plans, policies and programmes above are the most relevant to the local plan. Collectively, the plans listed above have influenced every sustainability objective in one way or another since they cover the broad three themes of sustainable development: economy, environment, and social. The

most pertinent objectives, aspirations and targets derived from international plans are:

- Addressing threats to public health
- Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- Conserving and enhancing wild flora, fauna, wetlands and all natural habitats
- Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing population
- Economic and social cohesion
- Improving the relationship between town and countryside
- Improving the transport system and land use
- Increasing the use and efficiency of renewable energy and more sustainable use of traditional energy resources
- Limiting climate change
- Maintaining good air quality or improve in other cases
- Mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts
- Preventing and reducing the production of waste and its impacts
- Preventing the degradation of soil and preserving its functions
- Promoting balanced accessibility
- Protecting and managing natural resources
- Protecting cultural and archaeological heritage
- Reducing UK Carbon emissions by 12.5% between 1990 and 2008 / 2012
- Prevention and reduction of air, water, and land pollution
- Producing noise plans to address noise where necessary
- Special conservation measures in Special Areas of Conservations
- Subjecting plans to Strategic Environmental Assessments
- Sustainable use of water
- Tackling global development issues such as poverty and hunger
- The introduction of River Basin Management Plans by 2009
- The promotion of inclusive and equitable economic growth
- The protection of wild birds

#### Summary of issues arising from international plans, policies, and programmes

4. There is substantial overlap between international plans, policies and programmes. The majority focus on issues of protecting the environment, however some try to promote healthy and sustainable communities through reducing poverty and hunger. International agreements and European Directives are often aspirational and beyond the scope of the local plan to deal with in isolation. Nevertheless, the local plan can contribute to achieving the objectives of these plans through enacting relatively small-scale change at the local level. The objectives of these plans are often expanded upon and

manifested in national policies and legislation which provide a more detailed and relatable framework for local planning authorities to reflect in the production of local plans.

**Table 2 List of Relevant National Plans, Polices and Programmes**

<b>National Plans, Polices and Programmes</b>
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011)
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife & Ecosystems Services 2011 (DEFRA)
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006)
Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010
DEFRA Flood and Water Management Act 2010
DEFRA Safeguarding our Soils A Strategy for England (April 2011)
DEFRA Water for Life. White Paper 2011
Department for Transport (2004) The Future of Transport a network for 2030. White Paper
DETR (2000) Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England
DETR (2000) Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance
DETR (2000) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air (2000)
English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015
Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013
Environment Agency GP3 Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice 2013
Environment Agency (2001) Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales
Foresight Report: Future Flooding
Green Space Strategies. A Good Practice Guide. CABE SPACE 2004
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013

<b>National Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>
Infrastructure Act 2015
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England 2011
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009
Localism Act 2011
Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion. Social Exclusion Unit (2003)
Microgeneration Strategy (Jun 2011)
National Planning Policy for Waste (Oct 2014)
National Planning Policy Framework (Mar 2012)
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Jul 2011)
National Policy Statement for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure (EN-2) (Jul 2011)
National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) Volume 1 of 2 (Jul 2011)
National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) (Jul 2011)
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Jul 2013)
National Policy Statement – Housing Standard Review Package (March 2015)
National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012)
National Planning Practice Guidance (2013)
National Policy Planning Act 2008
National Policy Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (Mar 2012)
National Policy Planning Practice Guidance (2015)
National Policy Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)
Natural Environment & Communities Act 2006: Priority Habitats & Species 2006
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)
Offshore Wind Industrial Strategy Business and Government Action (Aug 2013)
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Jul 2011)
Plan for Growth Department of Business Innovation and Skills 2011
Unlocking Growth in Cities White Paper 2011

<b>National Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (Jun 2011)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
UK Bioenergy Strategy (Apr 2012)
UK Solar PV Strategy Part 1: Roadmap to a Brighter Future (Oct 2013)
UK Solar PV Strategy Part 2: Delivering a Brighter Future (Apr 2014)
UK Small Business 2004 – Lifting the barriers
UK Carbon Transition plan 2009

### Implications for Sustainability Appraisal Framework of national plans, policies or programmes

5. There are a number of national plans, policies and programmes that have implications for the Sustainability Framework; the ones above are the most relevant to the local plan 2031. Collectively, the plans listed above have influenced every sustainability objective in one way or another since they cover the broad three themes of sustainable development: economy, environment, and social. The most relevant spatial objectives, aspirations and targets derived from national plans are:

**Table 3 Economic Objectives of national plans, policies or programmes**

Objective	Plan, Policy or Programme
Plan positively for growth with a presumption in favour of sustainable development	Localism Act, NPPF, NPPGs, Growth and Infrastructure Act, A Housing Strategy for England, National Adaptation Programme, Plan for Growth BIS, , Lifting the Barriers to Growth in UK Small Businesses, Unlocking Growth in Cities White Paper, Local Growth White Paper, National Policy Statements.
Reduce bureaucracy	Localism Act, Plan for Growth, Lifting the Barriers to Growth in UK Small Businesses

**Table 4 Environmental Objectives of national plans, policies or programmes**

Objective	Plan, Policy or Programme
A low carbon future	NPPF, NPPGs, Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate Change Programme, UK Carbon Transition Plan, National Policy Statements.
Adapting to, and mitigating the impacts of, climate change	NPPF, NPPGs, Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate Change Programme, UK Carbon Transition Plan, Flood and Water Management Act, National Policy Statements.
Conserve and enhance areas that have been designated for their significant contribution to the natural environment	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, NPPF, NPPGs, Natural Environment White Paper
Conserving and enhancing biodiversity	NPPF, NPPGs, Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife & Ecosystems Services 2011 (DEFRA), Natural Environment and Communities Act, National Policy Statements.
Conserving built heritage sites	NPPF, NPPGs, English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Plan, Policy or Programme</b>
Encourage a modal shift to public transport, walking, and cycling	NPPF, NPPGs, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, UK Carbon Transition Plan, UK Climate Change Programme, National Adaption Programme
Good management of water	Environment Agency Water Resources for the Future, Flood and Water Management Act, NPPF, NPPGs, National Policy Statements.
High-quality design of the built environment	NPPF, A Housing Strategy for England, English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015, Planning for Town Centres
Prioritising the use of previously developed land	NPPF, NPPGs, Biodiversity 2020.
Protection of groundwater	Environment Agency GP3 Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice, Environment Agency Water Resources for the Future, National Policy Statements, Biodiversity 2020.
Protection of natural resources	National Policy Statements.
Reducing pollution of all kinds	NPPF, NPPGs, UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate Change Programme, Air Quality (Standards) Regulations
Sustainable agricultural practices	UK Climate Change Programme, National Policy Statements, Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England.

**Table 5 Social Objectives of national plans, policies or programmes**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Plan, Policy, or Programme</b>
Improving access to facilities and services, social and cultural wellbeing, and health.	NPPF, NPPGs, Planning for Town Centres, National Policy Statements.
Increased local control over, and input to, decisions, finances, and services	Localism Act, NPPF, NPPGs, , Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Unlocking Growth in Cities White Paper, Local Growth Paper, National Policy Statements.
Meeting the housing need	NPPF, NPPGs, Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods, National Policy Statements.
Meeting the needs of an ageing population	National Policy Statements.



Meeting the needs of Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites.
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## Summary of issues arising from national plans, policies, and programmes

6. Since 2010 the Government has placed a presumption in favour of sustainable development at the heart of the planning system. The Government sees the planning system as a tool for unlocking economic growth, specifically in the construction sector, through the removal of regulations and by supporting schemes that are unviable through funding and devolved powers to local authorities and partnerships. The local plan will need to demonstrate a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that the policies and plans contained within it plan positively for growth. Although there are no specific targets for South Oxfordshire at a national level, the Enterprise Zone at Science Vale and the Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal show that the area is capable of delivering economic growth.
7. The analysis of national environmental objectives shows that these are generally in line with the aspirations set out at an international level, but make reference to UK specific designations such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Green Belts. Again, there are no specific targets for South Oxfordshire as these are generally created at a regional, county, or district level, but small scale change at the local level can help contribute towards achieving national aspirations.
8. The Localism Act requires decentralisation of Government decision making to local communities. This has led to new initiatives such as Neighbourhood Planning, Community Right to Build, and Community Right to Bid where local communities are given the power to shape the development of their area. In South Oxfordshire there are currently seven neighbourhood plans in production, and one adopted at Thame. The devolution of responsibilities also abolished Regional Spatial Strategies that have in part been replaced by Local Enterprise Partnerships. The LEP for Oxfordshire is responsible for producing a Strategic Economic Plan and has also been involved in joint spatial planning discussions across the county.
9. The objectively assessed housing need for South Oxfordshire is set through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, and the housing requirement for the district will be set in the local plan.
10. Accessibility to services in South Oxfordshire is generally lower than the average for Oxfordshire (see Appendix 2). One of the challenges for the local plan in a predominantly rural area will be to ensure that new and existing residents have access to good facilities without being reliant on the private car to meet their day-to-day needs.



**Table 6: Relevant regional plans, policies and programmes**

The following Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes, were initially reviewed during the preparation of the Local Plan 2031 - Issues and Scope Consultation Report 2014. Since the Issues and Options Scoping Report, the Local Plan Refined Options Report was produced July 2015.

The next stage of the plan making process is the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016). Due to the 2 year gap between the Scoping Report and the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016) a review of Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes has been undertaken. The table 6 below has been updated, however the previous Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes remain in the table so that it is easy to identify how the SA objectives were determined. All new Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes have been reviewed but no alterations to the SA objectives have been identified following the review. Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes highlighted in blue have been reviewed and updated where appropriate. Superseded Plans, Policies and Programmes are greyed out

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
Water Resources for the Future - A Strategy for the Thames Region Environment Agency 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce water abstraction by 100-350 million litres per day across the Thames Region</li> <li>• Consider new strategic water resources if actions to manage demand and control leaks are not addressed</li> <li>• Increase public water supplies by 600 million litres a day (above 2004 levels)</li> <li>• Increase efficiency in water use</li> </ul>	10
Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan 2016 – Water for Life and Livelihoods	<p>The environmental objectives of the WFD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater</li> <li>• to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas</li> <li>• to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status</li> <li>• to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater</li> <li>• the cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters</li> </ul>	10, 5

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants</li> </ul> <p>Drinking water protected areas: The objectives for drinking water protected areas are to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>under the water treatment regime applied, the drinking water produced meets the</li> <li>standards of the Drinking Water Directive plus any UK requirements to make sure that drinking water is safe to drink</li> <li>the necessary protection to prevent deterioration in the water quality</li> </ul> <p>Recreational waters (bathing waters) Bathing waters are designated waters and beaches that large numbers of bathers use. The objective for bathing waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by meeting the 'sufficient' water quality standards of the Bathing Waters Directive and to take such realistic and proportionate measures considered appropriate with a view to increasing the number of bathing waters classified as 'excellent' or 'good'.</li> </ul> <p>Nutrient sensitive areas (Nitrate vulnerable zones)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of the Nitrates Directive is to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and to prevent further such pollution occurring.</li> </ul> <p>Nutrient sensitive areas (Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive is:</li> <li>to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges</li> </ul> <p>Natura 2000 sites: Water dependent Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overall objective of the Habitats Directive is: to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community importance. The network of protected areas established under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives is known as Natura 2000. Site conservation objectives are designed to maintain or restore Natura 2000 sites to favourable conservation status. The provisions of the WFD only relate to water dependent Natura 2000 sites or water</li> </ul>	

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
	<p>dependent habitats and species on sites that combine wet and dry features. The objective is to protect and, where necessary improve the water environment to achieve favourable conservation status for the water dependent features for which the site was designated as set out in the site's conservation objectives.</p> <p>Progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous substances must be prevented from entry into groundwater and the entry into groundwater of all other pollutants must be limited to prevent pollution. Hazardous substances means substances or groups of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, and other substances or groups of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern.</li> </ul>	
River Basin Management Plan for the Thames Region 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters</li> <li>Achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015; where this is not achievable and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027</li> <li>Meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas</li> <li>Promote the sustainable use of water</li> <li>Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water</li> <li>Reduce and phase out water pollutants</li> <li>Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</li> </ul>	5
The Thame and South Chilterns, and Vale of White Horse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies Environment Agency 2014 (updated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CAMS contain an assessment of available water resources and govern the granting of abstraction licenses issued by the Environment Agency in these areas. The CAMs indicate that water resources are under pressure in both areas and as a result will be strictly controlled.</li> </ul>	10

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
Thames Water - Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040 (updated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Water Resource Zone Swindon and Oxfordshire the report predicts a deficit on dry years growing from -0.14 millilitres / day (MI/d) in 2020 to -32.7 MI/d in 2040. This deficit is driven primarily by the impact of climate change on groundwater sources.</li> <li>The plan proposes that demand management actions are implemented including: progressive metering, water efficiency, and leakage control.</li> </ul>	10
Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2008-2013 Draft plan published for 2014-2019, final plan will be published in Spring 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008-2013 plan identifies four cross cutting themes: climate change, social inclusion, health and wellbeing, lifelong learning.</li> <li>The proposed draft plan contains 125 actions across the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Conserving and enhancing natural beauty</li> <li>b) Landscape</li> <li>c) Farming, forestry and other land management</li> <li>d) Biodiversity</li> <li>e) Water environment</li> <li>f) Historic environment</li> <li>g) Development</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 13 / 15 / 18 / 19
The Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019	<p>Cross-cutting themes of the Management Plan</p> <p>A number of important themes, which will have a significant influence on the management of the AONB over the next five years, cut across all the chapters of the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>climate change</li> <li>social inclusion</li> <li>health and well-being</li> <li>lifelong learning</li> <li>ecosystem services</li> <li>environmental sustainability</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Many of these themes are integrated in the concept of green infrastructure (GI), which aims to provide a high quality environment which contributes to the well-being of local communities.</p>	7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 13 / 15 / 18 / 19

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	<p>The plan has the following aspirations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place where current and future residents can meet their needs</li> <li>• A high quality environment is linked closely to economic activity</li> <li>• A strong local economy supporting the environment</li> <li>• Preservation of biodiversity, habitats and landscape corridors</li> <li>• Preservation of cultural heritage</li> <li>• Preservation of soil and water quality</li> <li>• Low impact affordable development</li> <li>• Well integrated transportation</li> <li>• A tranquil place</li> <li>• Vibrant communities with local pride and positive contribution to the landscape</li> <li>• A nationally recognised centre for tourism.</li> </ul>	7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 13 / 15 / 18 / 19
North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2014 - 2019	<p>The Management Plan 2014-19 will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek to support a viable rural economy, so as to provide resources for those who manage the area's landscapes;</li> <li>• outline the principles of our response to development that may affect the beauty and tranquillity of the North Wessex Downs;</li> <li>• identify priorities for resources, including staff and money, that will maximise conservation and minimise damage; and</li> <li>• inform people about the unique landscapes of the area and how best to enjoy these beautiful landscapes and support their conservation.</li> </ul>	7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 13 / 15 / 18 / 19

### Summary of issues arising from regional plans, policies, and programmes

11. The government revoked the regional spatial strategy for the South East (South East Plan) in March 2013. The South East Plan contained a spatial vision for all of the South East, including policies effecting South Oxfordshire but this now been removed. However there are other regional strategies relating to the use of water and the maintenance of nationally designated areas of outstanding natural beauty. Where these have helped to inform the SA Framework it has been noted on the column on the right hand side of the table.



12. The next stage of the plan making process is the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016). Due to the 2 year gap between the Scoping Report and the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016) a review of Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes has been undertaken. The table 7 below has been updated, however the previous Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes remain in the table so that it is easy to identify how the SA objectives were determined. All new Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes have been reviewed but no alterations to the SA objectives have been identified following the review. Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes are highlighted in blue have been reviewed and updated where appropriate. Superseded Plans, Policies and Programmes are greyed out

**Table 7: Relevant county plans, policies and programmes**

<b>Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal</b> <b><i>Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership</i></b>	<b>Related SA objective (s)</b>
<p>Aims to unleash a new wave of innovation-led growth by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small business including Harwell Innovation Hub, and the UK Atomic Energy Agency Culham Advanced Manufacturing Hub;</li> <li>• invest in Growth Hubs to help small and medium enterprises;</li> <li>• accelerate the delivery of 7,500 homes across the county;</li> <li>• enable new transport schemes to support developments at the enterprise zone, the northern gateway (Oxford) and the first phase of “Science Transit” public transport scheme;</li> <li>• deliver 500 new apprenticeships for young people;</li> <li>• provide £95m public and £550m housing provider investment;</li> <li>• lever in close to £600m of private sector investment through site development, transport infrastructure, skills schemes, and innovation centres; and</li> <li>• create 18,600 new jobs.</li> </ul>	<p>15 / 16</p>
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p> <p>The City Deal bid will affect the local plan significantly. The council has committed to supporting the above objectives that will also inform the Strategic Economic Plan for Oxfordshire (being produced by the Local Enterprise Partnership). The Local Growth White Paper (2010) sets out that Local Enterprise Partnerships will be responsible for setting out investment priorities (such as transport infrastructure). The local plan will therefore need to reflect the aspirations of the Local Enterprise Partnership set out in</p>	

<b>Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal</b> <b><i>Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership</i></b>	<b>Related SA objective (s)</b>
the Strategic Economic Plan and the Oxford an Oxfordshire City Deal. Delivery will be supported by S106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy and will be recorded in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	

<b>Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan</b> <b><i>Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership</i></b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
The Local Enterprise Partnership is currently producing the Strategic Economic Plan.	None (currently)
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The Local Growth White Paper (2010) sets out that Local Enterprise Partnerships will be responsible for setting out investment priorities (such as transport infrastructure). The local plan will therefore need to reflect the aspirations of the Local Enterprise Partnership set out in the Strategic Economic Plan. There are however timing issues as the local plan will need to be produced expediently and may not be able to wait for the completion of the Strategic Economic Plan.	

<b>Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy</b> <b>Oxfordshire Partnership</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
The main objectives are split across four themes	

Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy Oxfordshire Partnership		Related SA Objective (s)
<b>A world class economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration across public, business, and voluntary sectors</li> <li>• Creating the conditions for everyone to have access to jobs</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable balance between jobs, housing, and the environment.</li> <li>• Tackling traffic congestion</li> <li>• Reducing the gap between the best and worst off</li> </ul>	<b>Protecting the environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing carbon emissions and improving energy and water efficiency</li> <li>• Reducing waste and increasing re-use and recycling</li> <li>• Minimising the effects and risk of flooding</li> <li>• Ensuring new development is built to high environmental standards</li> <li>• Supporting responses to climate change</li> <li>• Keeping Oxfordshire clean and green</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity</li> </ul>	All objectives
<b>Safer communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with local people including the voluntary, community and faith organisations, and the military</li> <li>• Working to prevent all forms of extremism</li> <li>• Supporting the achievement of a healthy and positive old age</li> <li>• Ensuring every child has the opportunity for a good start in life</li> <li>• Improving and support opportunities for independent living</li> <li>• Promoting healthy living</li> <li>• Defending access to local services</li> </ul>	<b>Reducing inequality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the gap between the best and worst off</li> <li>• Increasing educational attainment and skill level</li> <li>• Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Regenerating deprived local communities</li> </ul>	

<b>Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy Oxfordshire Partnership</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan can reflect some of the aims of the community strategy, for example by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration and engagement across sectors in the plan making stages</li> <li>• Planning for new housing and jobs</li> <li>• Helping to tackle traffic congestion</li> <li>• Reducing the gap between the best and worst off through planning for affordable housing, jobs, and accessible services and transport</li> <li>• Minimising the effects and risk of flooding</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the environment and biodiversity</li> </ul>	
<b>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006 Oxfordshire County Council</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
Mineral resources will be conserved for the benefit of future generations. Developments that would sterilize or make the extraction of a mineral significantly more difficult will not be permitted unless it can be shown that the need for the development outweighs the economic and sustainability considerations relating to the mineral resource.	5 / 10 / 12 / 13
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan should not seek to make allocations where any Minerals and Waste Plan produced by Oxfordshire County Council safeguards land for mineral extraction. The local plan should also reflect policies and aspirations contained within any plan for the management of waste.	
<b>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)</b>	<b>Related SA Objective(s)</b>
<b>Minerals Planning Objectives</b>	5 / 10 / 12 / 13

<b>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)</b>	<b>Related SA Objective(s)</b>
<p>The Oxfordshire Minerals Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the minerals strategy and policies in this plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Facilitate the efficient use of Oxfordshire's mineral resources by encouraging the maximum practical recovery of aggregate from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates.</li> <li>ii. Make provision for a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock over the plan period to meet the planned economic growth and social needs of Oxfordshire.</li> <li>iii. Make an appropriate contribution to meeting wider needs for aggregate minerals, having regard to the strategic importance of Oxfordshire's mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel.</li> <li>iv. Enable a continued local supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures, and of clay to meet local needs for engineering and restoration material.</li> <li>v. Provide a framework for investment and development by mineral operators and landowners through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy which is sufficiently flexible to meet future needs and has regard to existing and planned infrastructure.</li> <li>vi. Minimise the flood risk associated with minerals development and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including through restoration schemes which provide habitat creation as a mechanism for addressing climate change adaptation and additional flood storage capacity in the floodplain where possible.</li> <li>vii. Minimise the transport impact of mineral development on local communities, the environment and climate change by minimising the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encouraging where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways.</li> <li>viii. Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of mineral development (including traffic).</li> </ul>	

<b>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)</b>	<b>Related SA Objective(s)</b>
<p>ix. Provide benefits to Oxfordshire's natural environment and local communities through the restoration and aftercare of mineral workings at the earliest opportunity, in particular by contributing to nature conservation, enhancing the quality and extent of Conservation Target Areas, contributing to landscape character, improving access to the countryside, safeguarding local amenity, providing opportunities for local recreation and providing benefit to the local economy.</p> <p>x. Implement a biodiversity-led restoration strategy that delivers a net gain in biodiversity, and contributes to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network, through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitat.</p> <p>xi. Safeguard important known resources of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and fuller's earth to ensure that those resources are not needlessly sterilised and remain potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions.</p> <p>xii. Safeguard important facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate, railhead sites for the bulk movement of aggregate into Oxfordshire by rail and other infrastructure to support the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire.</p> <p><b>Waste Planning Objectives</b></p> <p>The Oxfordshire Waste Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the waste strategy and policies in this plan:</p> <p>i. Make provision for waste management (including residual waste disposal) capacity that allows Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own needs for municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction, demolition and excavation waste.</p> <p>ii. Make provision for facilities for the management of agricultural waste, waste water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire, recognising that specialist facilities for hazardous and radioactive wastes often require provision at a sub-national or national level.</p> <p>iii. Support initiatives that help reduce the amounts of waste produced and provide for the delivery, as soon as is practicable, of waste management facilities that will drive waste away from landfill and as far up the waste</p>	

<b>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)</b>	<b>Related SA Objective(s)</b>
<p>hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities that will enable increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining waste.</p> <p>iv. Seek to provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises, and encourage other areas to become net self-sufficient in meeting their own waste needs, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road;</li> <li>• reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment; and</li> <li>• enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste.</li> </ul> <p>v. Provide for a broad distribution of waste management facilities to meet local needs across Oxfordshire and make more specific provision for larger facilities that are needed to serve the whole or more substantial parts of the county or a wider area.</p> <p>vi. Seek to ensure that the waste management facilities required in Oxfordshire are provided as an integral part of the infrastructure of the county and where possible are located to enable local employment and local use of energy (heat and power) recovered from waste.</p> <p>vii. Seek to maintain opportunity for necessary disposal of residual waste from Oxfordshire and other areas in operational landfill sites.</p> <p>viii. Avoid the unnecessary loss of green field land when making provision for sites for waste management facilities, giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land.</p> <p>ix. Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of waste management development (including traffic).</p> <p>x. Secure the satisfactory restoration of temporary waste management sites, including landfills, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.</p>	

<b>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)</b>	<b>Related SA Objective(s)</b>
<p>The plan identifies the following areas of search for minerals in South Oxfordshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) North east of Caversham</li> <li>b) Thames Vale (Oxford to Goring Gap) - the area is fragmented and adjoins the following key areas: Didcot, Culham, Dorchester, Berinsfield, Benson, Wallingford, Brightwell, and Cholsey.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p> <p>The local plan should not seek to make allocations where any Minerals and Waste Plan produced by Oxfordshire County Council safeguards land for mineral extraction. The local plan should also reflect policies and aspirations contained within any plan for the management of waste.</p>	

<b>Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011-2030, April 2011 Oxfordshire County Council</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the condition of local roads, footways, and cycleways, including resilience to climate change.</li> <li>• Reduce congestion</li> <li>• Reduce casualties and the dangers associated with travel</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to work, education and services</li> <li>• Secure infrastructure and services to support development</li> <li>• Reduce carbon emissions from transport</li> <li>• Improve air quality, reduce other environmental impacts and enhance the street environment,</li> <li>• Develop and increase the use of high quality, welcoming public transport</li> <li>• Develop and increase cycling and walking for local journeys, recreation and health.</li> </ul>	4 / 5 / 6 / 14
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p>	



Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011-2030, April 2011 Oxfordshire County Council	Related SA Objective (s)
The local plan should ensure that allocations are made close to existing public transport connections or local facilities, or ensure that sufficient developer contributions are sought to provide or improve nearby services to allocated development sites. The local plan can also contain policies that discourage windfall development in areas where public transport and local facilities are weak or non-existent, and where developer contributions cannot provide such connections and facilities.	

Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2013 Oxfordshire Waste Partnership 2013	Related SA Objective (s)
<p>Policies relevant to spatial planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help households and individuals to reduce and manage their waste in order to ensure zero growth or better of municipal waste per person per annum</li> <li>• Recycle or compost at least 65% of household waste by 31 March 2020</li> <li>• Recycle or compost at least 70% of household waste by 31 March 2025</li> <li>• Ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents</li> <li>• Encourage businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle by providing good quality recycling services, information and advice.</li> <li>• Minimise waste to landfill and recover energy from non-recyclable waste through the operation of the Ardley Energy from Waste facility. Seek to landfill no more than 5% of non-recyclable household waste.</li> <li>• Ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste.</li> <li>• Work together with local communities, and with service providers to reduce the environmental and financial costs of waste management.</li> </ul>	5 / 10 / 12 / 13
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p> <p>The local plan should contain policies that aim to place development near existing recycling and reuse facilities, or vice-versa, to encourage new residents to participate in these schemes. Furthermore, the local plan can aim to ensure new development provides sufficient developer contributions for the provision of waste and recycling facilities on site on larger schemes, and that ample storage space is provided for wheelie bins and other householder waste storage.</p>	

Oxfordshire Biodiversity Plan 2015, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum	Related SA Objectives(s)
<p>The plan contains specific Conservation Target Area objectives for each CTA in Oxfordshire. For South Oxfordshire these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bernwood</li> <li>• Blewbury Downs South East</li> <li>• Chilterns Dipslope and Plateau</li> <li>• Chilterns Escarpment North, Central, South Central, and South</li> <li>• Oxford Heights East and West</li> <li>• Shotover</li> <li>• Thame Park</li> <li>• Thames and Cherwell at Oxford</li> <li>• Thames Clifton to Shillingford</li> <li>• Thames Radley to Abingdon</li> <li>• Thames Wallingford to Goring</li> </ul> <p>The overall objectives for Oxfordshire for UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland Calcareous Grassland: Restore 80ha / Create 100ha</li> <li>• Lowland Dry Acidic Grassland: tbc</li> <li>• Lowland Meadows: Restore 270ha / Create 175ha</li> <li>• Lowland Fens: Restore 28ha</li> <li>• Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh: Restore 170ha / Create 715ha</li> <li>• Reedbeds: Create 100ha</li> <li>• Woodland - Planted Ancient Woodland Sites: Restore 600ha</li> <li>• Native Woodland - all: Create 1,685ha</li> <li>• Wood-Pasture and Parkland: Restore 102ha (3 sites) / 29ha (1 site)</li> </ul>	<p>4 / 7 / 8 / 11 / 18</p>
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p> <p>The local plan can contain policies that safeguard existing sites for their special biodiversity value, but this will not be enough to satisfy the creation of additional habitats. The local plan should be proactive in helping to create new habitats through allocating</p>	

<b>Oxfordshire Biodiversity Plan 2015, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum</b>	<b>Related SA Objectives(s)</b>
land for this purpose. When development takes place that impacts on biodiversity the local plan can ensure that developers contribute to the mitigation of its effects.	

<b>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011 Oxfordshire County Council</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
<b>Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring together information on past and future flooding and its consequences to understand where there have been, and may be, significant harmful consequences</li> <li>• Use the information as evidence to determine if there are any Flood Risk Areas in Oxfordshire that meet the national thresholds set by Defra (2011) and review the indicative Flood Risk Areas provided by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• Develop the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment in such a way that it contributes to the preparation of the Local Flood Risk Management Plans and can be used in future as an evidence base to inform Surface Water Management Plans that might be necessary.</li> </ul>	11
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan can take the results of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan into account when it is produced (if it is produced before the local plan). The council currently has a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment that was last updated in 2013. This will help inform where development should take place in relation to flooding issues. The sequential test will be applied where sites need to be allocated in areas liable to flooding.	

<b>Oxfordshire Draft Rights of Way Management Plan 2014-2024 Oxfordshire County Council 2014</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
Vision To record and maintain the existing public rights of way and countryside access network for all users and would-be users, and where possible improve the extent, facilities, use and understanding of the network, so that public rights of way fulfil their role as a vital part of life in the County.	6 / 8 / 18

<b>Aims</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public rights of way are recorded, protected, maintained and promoted</li> <li>• A public rights of way and countryside access network that adapts to balance the current and future needs of communities and users, farmers and landowners and the natural environment.</li> <li>• A public rights of way and countryside access network which is as accessible as reasonably possible to those with limited mobility, vision or understanding.</li> <li>• Countryside access contributes to a thriving local economy and communities are able to be actively involved in caring for a promoting responsible walking and riding in their area.</li> </ul>	
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan can contain policies that protect, enhance or provide public rights of way and seek developer contributions to enhance them.	

### Summary of issues arising from countywide plans, policies, and programmes

13. Countywide plans, policies, and programmes contain relevant targets that the local plan can assist in obtaining. These have been summarised above. It is important to recognise that the local plan is not the only tool that can be used to achieve these aims and will sometimes only be able to indirectly influence them.

**Table 8: Relevant local plans, policies and programmes**

South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 South Oxfordshire District Council (adopted 2006)	Related SA Objective (s)
The local plan 2011 was partially replaced when the core strategy was adopted in 2012. The plan still contains a number of development management policies and relevant objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment;</li> <li>• encouraging sustainable and high quality development;</li> <li>• meeting the social needs of the rural and urban communities;</li> <li>• supporting the local economy;</li> <li>• supporting the vitality and viability of town centres; and</li> <li>• promoting a sustainable transport strategy.</li> </ul>	All objectives
<b>Implications for the local plan</b>	

The local plan will need to consider whether the objectives for the local plan 2011 are still appropriate and if they should be carried through into the new plan.

<b>South Oxfordshire Core Strategy</b> <b>South Oxfordshire District Council (adopted 2012)</b>	<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform Didcot into a lively thriving town through regeneration of the central area and construction of greenfield neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Improve poor quality housing estates and other run down areas.</li> <li>• Provide for a range of housing development across the district that respects the scale of existing settlements and caters for residents' needs.</li> <li>• Ensure a significant proportion of new housing falls within the 'affordable' definition.</li> </ul>	All objectives
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan will need to consider whether the objectives for the core strategy are still appropriate and if they should be carried through into the new plan. As the core strategy was adopted recently there may also be scope for carrying across evidence studies and policies into the new local plan.	

<b>South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026</b>		<b>Related SA Objective (s)</b>
South Oxfordshire's Community Strategy is part of the Oxfordshire Partnership's 2030 Strategy and delivery plan. The partnership's vision is that 'South Oxfordshire should be an attractive, successful, vibrant, and safe place where people chose to live, work and visit. It should be a place where everyone can enjoy a good quality of life and a strong sense of community'. The aims of the strategy are split across three themes:		All objectives
<b>Economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and support vibrant and thriving economies in market towns and villages</li> <li>• Achieve sustainable balance of business growth, new and more locally-based jobs and environmental protection</li> </ul>	<b>Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance the quality of our built and natural environment</li> <li>• Protect and improve the quality of our public open spaces</li> <li>• Reduce waste</li> </ul>	

South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026		Related SA Objective (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase inward investment</li><li>• Develop a skilled and motivated workforce matched to local business needs and opportunities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conserve resources and reduce energy consumption</li><li>• Prepare for and respond to the effects of climate change</li></ul>	
<b>Thriving communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce crime and the fear of crime</li><li>• Meet people’s housing needs in South Oxfordshire</li><li>• Balance housing development with protecting and enhancing the environment</li><li>• Improve the support service for voluntary, community, and faith groups</li><li>• Support local people to develop inclusive plans for their area</li><li>• Promote and support opportunities for people of all ages to get involved in community life and support inclusive and cohesive communities</li><li>• Promote access to services</li><li>• Improve people’s health and well-being by providing quality health care and proactively working in partnership to prevent ill health</li></ul>		
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> <p>The local plan can reflect some of the aims of the community strategy, for example by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creating and supporting vibrant economies in market towns and villages through allocations of additional housing, jobs, and retail uses to support existing communities</li><li>• Ensuring that allocations are made close to existing public transport connections or local facilities, or ensure that sufficient developer contributions are sought to provide or improve nearby services to allocated development sites. The local plan can also contain policies that discourage windfall development in areas where public transport and local facilities are weak or non-existent, and where developer contributions cannot provide such connections and facilities. Contain policies that plan for a balance between business growth, local growth, and environmental protection</li><li>• Containing policies that protect and enhance the built and natural environment, and open spaces</li><li>• Ensuring development is built to high standards to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption</li><li>• Ensuring that the community and key stakeholders are engaged in the production of the local plan</li></ul>		

<b>South Oxfordshire District Council Corporate Plan 2012-2016</b>	<b>Relevant SA Objective (s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare our year on year performance</li> <li>• Compare our performance against national benchmarks</li> <li>• Take into account the views of residents, service users, and other key stakeholders on the quality of services and customer experience</li> <li>• Effective management of resources</li> <li>• Meeting housing need</li> <li>• Building the local economy</li> <li>• Support for communities</li> </ul>	All objectives
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan will be important in meeting the housing needs, building the local economy, and will also be able to take into account the views of residents, service users, and other key stakeholders during its preparation.	
<b>South Oxfordshire Housing Strategy 2008-2011</b> <i>South Oxfordshire District Council</i>	<b>Relevant SA Objective (s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the overall supply of housing, especially affordable housing</li> <li>• Improve the quality of the existing housing stock</li> <li>• Prevent homelessness and improve housing options</li> <li>• Develop sustainable communities</li> <li>• Meet the housing need of vulnerable groups, including older people and younger people leaving care</li> </ul>	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 6
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan will be important in planning for the housing need for the district and contain policies that set affordable housing requirements. The local plan will also be able to contain policies for developing sustainable communities (see plans above).	
<b>South and Vale Community Safety Partnership Rolling annual plan 2015 -16 (updated)</b> <b>South Oxfordshire &amp; Vale of White Horse District Council</b>	<b>Relevant SA Objective (s)</b>

<p>The partnership's annual rolling plan</p> <p>Following the successful delivery of its 2014/15 plan, the CSP has refreshed its objectives for 2015/16. We are focussing our work on the objectives in the refreshed PCC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-17:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and reduce reoffending</li> <li>2. protecting vulnerable people</li> <li>3. work with partner agencies to put witnesses and victims at the heart of the Criminal Justice System</li> <li>4. ensure police and partners are visible, act with integrity and foster the trust and confidence of communities</li> <li>5. communicate with the public to learn of their concerns, help to prevent crime and reduce their fear of crime</li> <li>6. protect the public from serious organised crime, terrorism and internet based crime</li> </ol>	2 / 3 / 4 / 17
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p> <p>The local plan can contain policies that ensure development doesn't encourage crime (for example through planning for well-lit, open areas). Thames Valley Police will be consulted as proposals emerge in the local plan.</p>	

<b>South Oxfordshire Corporate Strategy 2012-2016</b> <i>South Oxfordshire District Council</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent delivery of key services</li> <li>• Effective management of resources</li> <li>• Meeting housing need</li> <li>• Build the local economy</li> <li>• Support for communities</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b></p> <p>The local plan will play a vital role in meeting the housing need through strategic policies and site allocations. It will also support building the local economy through allocating land for employment, and identifying key supporting infrastructure such as schools, roads, sewage, internet etc that needs to accompany new development.</p>	



<b>Wallingford Town Centre The Future: Vision Strategy and Action Plan 2006</b> <i>Civic Trust, Wallingford Town Council, and South Oxfordshire District Council</i>	<b>Relevant SA Objective (s)</b>
<p>This plan examines the key social, economic, and environmental strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced by Wallingford Town Centre. The plan contains six programmes that need to be acted upon to secure a sound future for the centre. These include improvements to parking and accessibility generally, creating new investment in and around the former Waitrose store, strengthening the role of the Market Place as the heart and hub of the town centre, realising the potential of Wallingford's historic assets, raising the standard of the environment and setting up a town centre management partnership.</p>	<p>2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 9 / 14 / 15</p>
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> The local plan can take the plan into account when making allocations and policies for Wallingford.	

<b>Neighbourhood Plans</b>	<b>Relevant SA Objective (s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Thame Neighbourhood Plan is the only adopted Neighbourhood Plan in South Oxfordshire. It makes an allocation of 775 homes in the town and sets Thame-specific requirements for housing mix.</li> <li>• The Woodcote Neighbourhood Plan was formally made part of the council's development plan by South Oxfordshire District Council on 15 May 2014. The Woodcote Neighbourhood Plan identifies and allocates sites for 76 new homes to be built in the village by 2027.</li> <li>• The following town and parish councils are also producing neighbourhood plans: Berinsfield, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell Chalgrove, Dorchester, Henley-on-Thames with Harpsden, Sonning Common, Watlington.</li> </ul>	<p>1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 14 / 15</p>
<b>Implications for the local plan</b> Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the development plan for the district, however, in producing the local plan the council take into consideration the views of residents as expressed through existing neighbourhood plans.	

Community Led Plans	Relevant SA Objective (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 37 Community Led Plans in place in South Oxfordshire. These do not set policies but reflect the aspirations of their communities. A common theme emerging from these documents is a lack of affordable housing for local people. However, some CLPs do not recognise a demand for new housing</li> </ul>	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 14 / 15
<p><b>Implications for the local plan</b> Community led plans do not set policies, however, in producing the local plan the council take into consideration the views of residents as expressed through community led plans.</p>	