



Listening Learning Leading

Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Local Plan: Sites and General Policies

April 2013

Part of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE LOCAL: PLAN SITES AND GENERAL POLICIES

PROPOSED SCOPING REPORT

April 2013

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Introduction

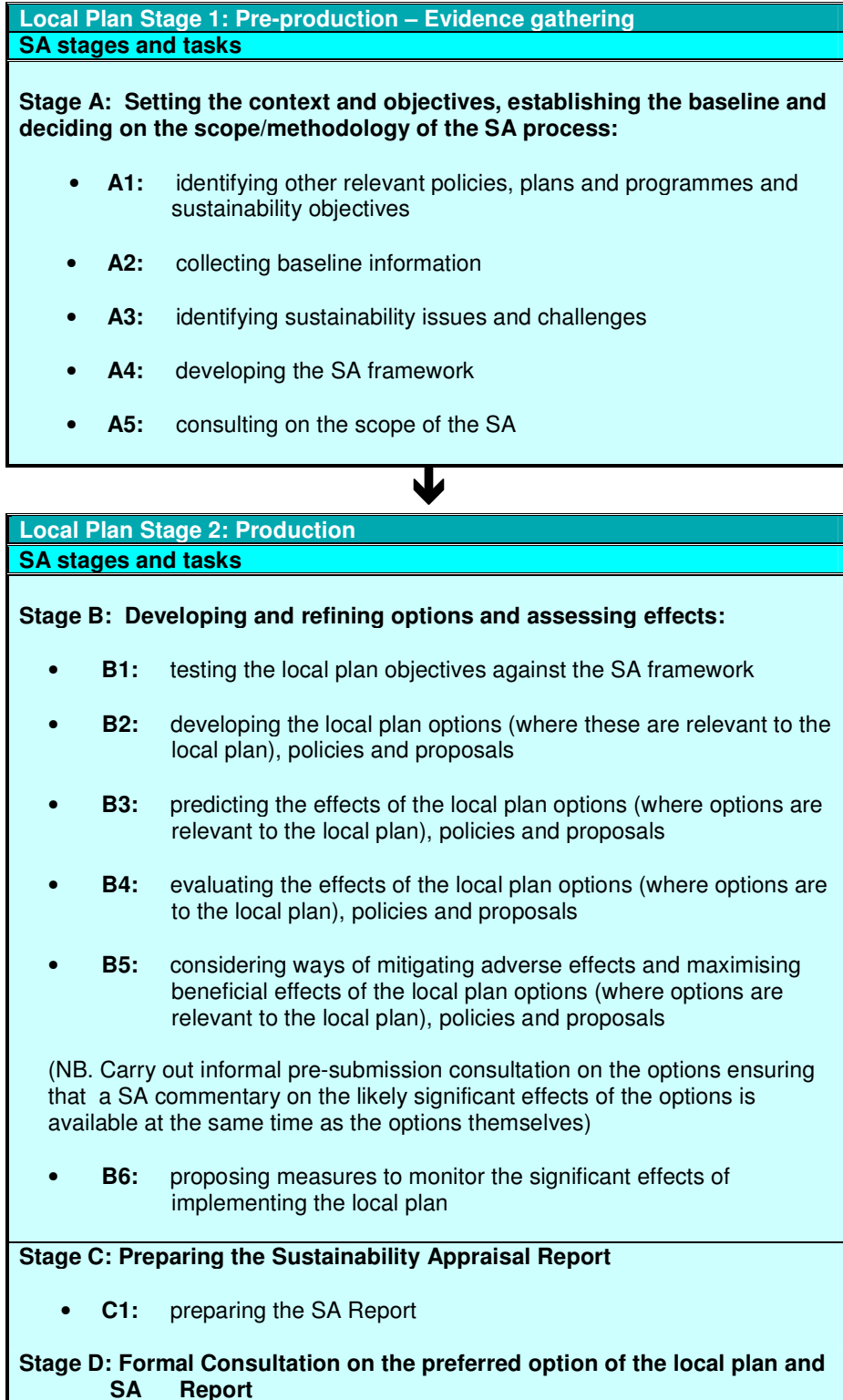
1. We published our first Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report in June 2006. Since this time, a number of plans and strategies that have an influence on this scoping report, and more pertinently the SA objectives contained within it, have been published. It is important to ensure that these new plans and strategies are fully reflected within our SA framework we have therefore produced this updated version to take account of this. The scoping report was last updated in March 2009.
2. In producing this updated version of the scoping report, we have conducted a full review of the plans, policies and programmes contained within Appendix 1 and made an assessment of their implications for the SA objectives. In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This has replaced the vast majority of previous Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG).
3. The SA framework in this scoping report was used to assess the council's adopted core strategy. The scoping of other plans and policies in Appendix 1 and the baseline evidence update in Appendix 2 does not highlight any gaps in the SA framework. As the sustainability challenges facing the district have not changed significantly since 2009 and to prevent duplication of work, the council has not changed the SA framework for the Local Plan: Sites and General Policies (referred to as the local plan is this scoping report). It is still considered 'fit for purpose'. This will however be tested at stage B1 of the SA process when the local plan objectives are considered against SA objectives (see para 33 below). The local plan will allocate land for various uses in accordance with the council's adopted core strategy and have detailed development management policies to be used when considering planning applications. This part of the local plan , combined with the adopted core strategy, will be the new local plan for South Oxfordshire and will replace the Local Plan 2011, adopted in 2006.
4. This updated scoping report sets out the procedure which the council intends to follow when carrying out SA of the local plan. The council needs to ensure that the local plan is, being prepared under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act), and complies with the statutory requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal. We have prepared this document in accordance with previous government policy in Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) and with the Companion Guide to PPS12 published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.
5. A European Union Directive sets out certain statutory requirements for formal consultation on this Scoping Report and this includes seeking the views of the Environment Agency, Natural England (which has

replaced English Nature and The Countryside Agency) and English Heritage. In addition to this we will also consult other groups and bodies that have social, environmental and economic interests and expertise. .

What is SEA/SA?

6. SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001 the European Union adopted Directive 2001/42/EC (the Directive) which requires the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. This came into force in the UK in July 2004 and applies to the plans and programmes of the Council's Local Plan.
7. The Directive provides a legally-binding assessment process which the Council must follow, and the process is carried into UK law in the Act and in the "Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004." This report sets out the legal requirements of the Directive in green shaded text boxes and explains how these have been (or will be) satisfied. The council has to prepare an 'Environmental Report' for each part of the local plan which records the findings of the SEA undertaken on the local plan.
8. SA is a process which tests the extent to which a local plan promotes sustainable development. Under the provisions of the Act the Council must prepare a broader 'Sustainability Appraisal Report' (SA Report) testing the economic and social as well as the environmental implications of the local plan. SA is a statutory requirement for Local Plans along with SEA.
9. The Council publishes a 3-year work programme in its Local Development Scheme giving details of the parts of the local plan it intends to prepare and the Scheme can be viewed on the council's website. .
10. The Council will undertake SEA/SA in accordance with published government guidance including: "A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive," issued in September 2005 and "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents," issued in November 2005 (called 'the guidance' in this Report). The guidance advocates a five stage (A-E) approach to SA. The relationship of the five SA stages to the stages of local plan preparation is shown in Figure 1 below. This Scoping Report will set out the findings of Stage A of the SA process and explain what happens next.
11. In preparing the local plan we shall also decide whether "Appropriate Assessment" is required under European Directive 92/43/EEC – the Habitats Directive. This Directive requires the maintenance or

restoration of wildlife habitats and species of interest to the European Union at a favourable condition. In South Oxfordshire we currently have four Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which are protected in this way. We shall carry out appropriate assessment at Stage B and at subsequent stages of the SA process.



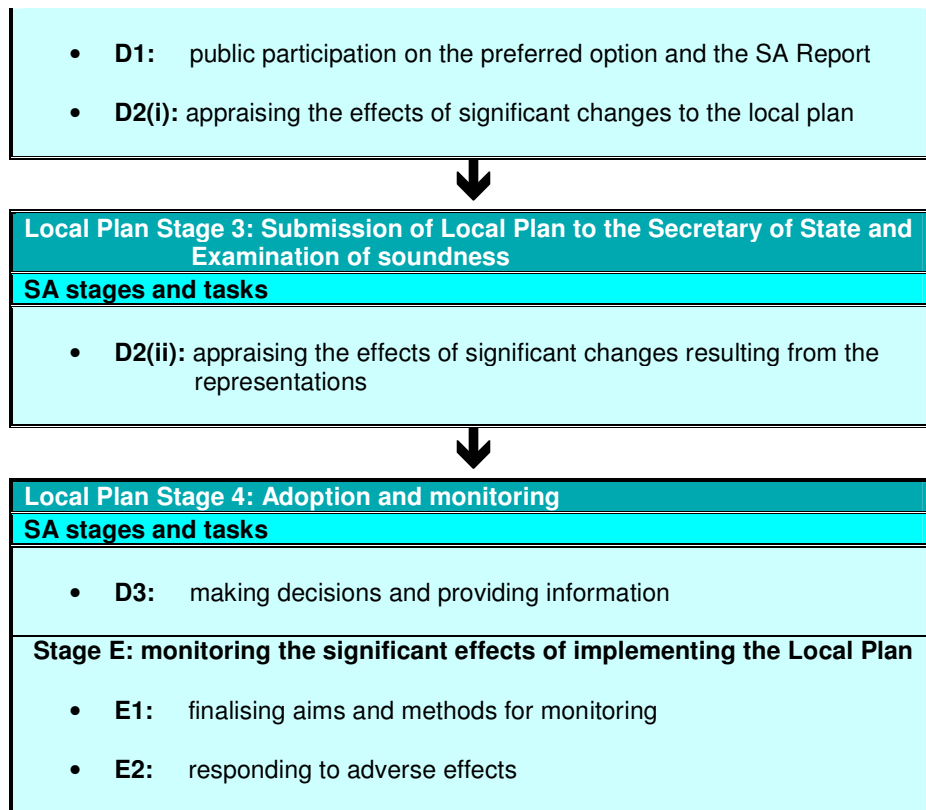


Figure 1 - Incorporating SA within the Local Plan process

TASK A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

13. The guidance states that other plans or programmes may influence local plans as may the sustainability objectives they contain. The Council should identify these objectives and note any targets or specific requirements.
14. This requirement to undertake a ‘context review’ of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) arises from the SEA Directive which states that the Environmental Report should include:

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”
Annex 1(a) and (e)

- The PPPs reviewed by the Council are set out in Appendix 1.

It is important to recognise the following points:

- no list of PPPs can ever be exhaustive and the council has selected those considered to be of particular relevance to the planning system
- PPPs often exist in a hierarchy with local at the lowest tier conforming with higher tier national and international PPPs
- the context is dynamic and new or revised PPPs emerge on a regular basis. For instance, nearly all PPGs and PPSs have been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework.. The council up-dates Appendix 1 at regular intervals.

Key messages for South Oxfordshire from the context review

15. Table 1 identifies key messages which the council will need to take into account in formulating objectives for the South Oxfordshire local plan and for the SA Framework used to assess the local plan. The list is not necessarily exhaustive and there is no priority in the ordering of the list. Appendix 1 notes the possible local response to the objectives derived from the PPPs. In many cases this involves a continuation of the policy approach which the council has pursued hitherto in the preparation of previous local plans.

Table 1 - What the Local Plan should seek to do

1	Where possible, promote 'win-win-win' solutions that advance economic, social and environmental objectives together. In some instances trade-offs between competing objectives may be necessary.
2	Conserve and enhance biodiversity not only on designated sites but also elsewhere in the district and consider the provision of new habitats in planning new developments.
3	Reduce car dependence in households by facilitating homeworking, more walking and cycling, and by improving public transport links in planning new developments.
4	Promote good design in new developments which is locally-distinctive.
5	Adopt a sequential approach to identifying housing sites for allocation, with priority being given to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas.
6	Avoid low density developments with less than 30 dwellings per hectare net.
7	Adopt measures for the reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste in new developments.
8	Adopt a sequential approach to the location of major generators of travel, with first preference being town centre locations.
9	Ensure that jobs, shopping, leisure facilities, meeting places and services are accessible by sustainable modes of travel: walking, cycling and public transport.
10	Ensure that local services such as shops, transport and utility infrastructure, open space, health and leisure facilities, community meeting places and places of worship are delivered when needed by local communities.
11	Protect the historic environment: buildings, places and sites of archaeological interest.
12	Ensure that communities have access to sufficient, high quality open spaces, sports and recreation facilities of all kinds.
13	Protect open spaces, and sports and recreation facilities of high value to the community.
14	Separate noise generating from noise sensitive land uses.
15	Ensure that new developments protect and enhance the water environment.
16	Adopt more sustainable drainage systems, where appropriate.
17	Avoid placing people and property at risk in areas liable to flood.
18	Regenerate areas of relative social deprivation.
19	Prioritise the development of previously-developed land.

20	Re-use existing buildings.
21	Protect the quality and character of the countryside and conserve and enhance the natural beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
22	Support development that delivers sustainable farming enterprises within the planning framework of the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016.
23	Develop renewable energy sources and incorporate renewable energy technologies in new developments, thereby helping to meet regional targets for renewable energy generation.
24	Consider the impacts of potentially-polluting development and where appropriate apply the precautionary principle in assessing those impacts.
25	Ensure that new housing development is planned, monitored and managed so as to deliver the numbers of additional dwellings required in accordance with the distribution of development in the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 and the emerging South East Plan.
26	Seek to improve the match between housing needs (in terms of affordability and size of new homes) and housing delivered in new developments.
27	Support the development of Oxfordshire's growing educational, scientific and technological industries and services and small businesses within the strategic planning framework of the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016.
28	Support tourism-related developments based on the conservation and enjoyment of the district's inherent qualities and heritage.
29	Ensure that development in rural areas is of an appropriate scale and type to help to meet the social and economic needs of local communities, including the farming community, and to sustain the vitality and viability of town and village centres.
30	Ensure that development is designed with the needs of disabled people in mind.
31	Create developments which are safe and where crime, disorder and fear of crime are reduced.
32	Consider the implications of an ageing population.
33	Protect areas which are safeguarded for minerals development in accordance with saved policy SD10 of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

TASK A2: Collecting baseline information

16. The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the Directive. Baseline information provides a starting point for predicting and monitoring the effects of policies and programmes and it also helps to identify sustainability challenges (see Task A3 below).

17. The Directive requires that baseline information should include:

- “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme”
- “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”

(Annex 1(b) and (c))

18. Whilst baseline information should be as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible there are likely to be gaps in data coverage. Where gaps exist the guidance suggests that planning authorities should consider how they could improve data coverage for use in

assessments of future plans. The Oxfordshire local authorities are working together to do this.

19. The guidance recommends that baseline information is collected for identified social, environmental and economic objectives, with indicator data for each objective. If indicators are monitored over time, then the resulting data can reveal trends (i.e. whether the objective is or is not being attained). The performance of an indicator in one district can also be compared with performance in another district or compared with a wider geographical area, such as the county or the region, provided that comparable data is available and relevant. Where targets exist the council can also assess indicator performance against these.
20. Appendix 2 is a spreadsheet for collecting objective and indicator-based baseline information. The guidance refers to this as the 'SA Framework.' The columns in the SA Framework provide information on the following aspects of each indicator:
 - identification of the indicator
 - description of South Oxfordshire data and its source, including action the council is taking to obtain data where it is lacking or of poor quality
 - description of any relevant comparable county, regional or national data, including any target(s) where formulated
 - description of the local trend in historic data, or in relation to other geographical areas or to a target
 - description of the status of the indicator as follows:
 - green traffic light: status is good and no action is required other than a continuation of current good practice
 - yellow traffic light: status is deteriorating and action is needed to change current practices
 - red traffic light: status is already poor and priority action is needed to change current practices
 - grey traffic light: status is uncertain. Uncertainty usually occurs where there is no historic data to show trends or where comparable data is unavailable.
 - description of possible action points for the local plan in order that the deteriorating or poor status of the indicator might be improved or good status maintained. Many of these action points are not new but have

been acted upon by the council in the past in the preparation of previous local plans.

21. The baseline data shows that South Oxfordshire is located in an economically-successful region with a good environment where there is pressure for further development of all kinds. The new local plan will seek to ensure that the development which takes place in the district meets sustainability objectives. Appendix 2 shows that if uncontrolled development takes place, without a local plan containing a sustainable planning framework, environmental conditions could deteriorate in the following ways:
- poor air quality in pollution hotspots caused mainly by traffic emissions could worsen
 - water quality, which is presently good, could worsen
 - stress on diminishing water resources could increase
 - habitats and species of nature conservation importance could be threatened
 - areas of valued countryside and attractive landscape could be harmed or destroyed
 - natural resources could be used imprudently
 - a fine heritage of buildings and places of architectural or historic interest and important archaeological remains could be harmed or destroyed
 - greenhouse gas emissions from buildings and transport could be marginally higher
 - people and property could be located in places at risk of flooding
 - the amount of waste requiring disposal to landfill could be greater.
22. It is clear from the data in Appendix 2 that there is potential for spatial planning to maintain favourable status or to bring about more beneficial change in relation to many of these potential problems than would be the case in the 'do nothing' scenario without a local plan or the local plan.

Key messages for South Oxfordshire from the baseline review

23. With regard to the indicators in Appendix 2 requiring priority action, the local plan has a major role in the delivery of new general market housing, within the provisions set by existing strategic and emerging regional planning policies. The extent to which this increased supply of new homes will reduce house prices, however, is uncertain given the high level of demand for property in this sub-region's housing markets, which is likely to continue to outstrip supply. The local plan plays a significant role in the delivery of affordable housing, but the level of need is likely to continue to exceed greatly any increase in supply.
24. The need to reduce the growth in road traffic and its consequent adverse effects on the environment, the economy (through congestion)

and public safety can only be influenced indirectly and to a limited extent by the local plan, as described in Appendix 2. The same is true in relation to the need to reverse declines in wildlife habitats and species. In these cases as with several other priorities identified in Appendix 2, primary responsibility for action rests with other government or non-government organisations and partnerships of organisations working together or landowners.

TASK A3: Identifying sustainability challenges

25. The identification of sustainability challenges facing South Oxfordshire in the Scoping Report assists in the choice of objectives set out in Appendix 2 and in the choice of objectives for the local plan. The requirement to identify sustainability challenges arises from the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the ‘Birds Directive’] and 92/43/EEC [the ‘Habitats Directive’] (Annex 1(d))

26. Table 2 below lists the environmental, social and economic challenges facing South Oxfordshire together with evidence of the challenges. They have been identified and kept in the context review (Task A1), through consideration of the baseline information (Task A2) and through other published information. Table 2 is not an exhaustive list of sustainability challenges, but it includes those where in future the planning system may contribute towards their solution or amelioration. The numbering of the challenges is for reference purposes only and does not indicate any order of priority. These appeared in the original scoping report and the evidence has been updated. It shows South Oxfordshire still faces these challenges.

Table 2 South Oxfordshire's Sustainability Challenges

Sustainability problem		Evidence of the problem
Environmental challenges		
1	Landscape deterioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some areas of South Oxfordshire the condition of the landscape has deteriorated and is in need of repair, restoration or reconstruction. (<i>South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment: SODC, 2003</i>) Large-scale development on the edge of settlements is potentially inappropriate within the rural and unspoilt landscape of South Oxfordshire. (<i>South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment: SODC, 2003</i>).
2	Loss of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges to Oxfordshire's habitats and species which are leading to continuing biodiversity loss include increasing fragmentation of habitats, a changing climate and the many demands on our land (biodiversity, food, energy, recreation and housing). (<i>Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Action Plan: ONCF, 2010</i>)
3	Road traffic congestion and consequent adverse environmental, economic and safety impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic in Oxfordshire grew by 14% between 1991 and 2000 and overall daily car traffic could grow by 28% to 2011 and 35% to 2021. At peak times traffic congestion occurs around major road junctions and town centres. 66% of the resident population of South Oxfordshire travel to work by car (either as passenger or driver) which is significantly higher than the national average. Rat-running to avoid congestion can lead to a greater risk of accidents occurring. (Baseline data in Appendix 3 and draft <i>Local Transport Plan for Oxfordshire 2006/11</i>)
4	Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are approximately 21,000 properties at risk from river flooding in Oxfordshire, with around 8,500 at significant risk. Oxfordshire has 12% of its land area within the floodplain (<i>The Environment in Oxfordshire, The Environment Agency, 2009</i>).
5	Risk of drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South East is one of the driest areas of the country. It receives an average rainfall of 728 mm/year, compared to 906 mm/year in England and Wales. (<i>South East Region Drought Plan, The Environment Agency, January 2012</i>)
6	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is the most severe problem we are facing. We need to act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly - at home, at work and when travelling. (<i>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable development strategy, DEFRA 2005</i>). Little progress is being made in reducing CO₂ emissions and those from the transport sector are increasing significantly. There is also slow progress being made in the development of renewable energy resources. (Baseline data in Appendix 3) Oxfordshire's main areas of climate-related vulnerability are increasing intense downpours and higher temperatures. (Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy, Briefing Paper 6: Environment, 2007) The South east is particularly vulnerable to climate change, with low lying areas close to the sea and low average levels of rainfall. The South East has already recently experienced ten of the hottest summers on record and also some of the heaviest rainfall events. (<i>State of the Environment – South East England February 2010</i>)

7	Energy Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic energy consumption and CO₂ emissions in South Oxfordshire are higher than the Oxfordshire, South East and UK averages (<i>DTI, sub-regional high level energy indicators, February 2009</i>)
Social challenges		
8	Shortage of affordable and the cost of general market housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing need in the district is very high. After re-let and resale supply there is a net need prior to new delivery for 621 new affordable units a year, based on dealing with the backlog over 18 years (remainder of plan period). (<i>South Oxfordshire Housing Needs Assessment Update – Final Report DCA 2011</i>) Average house prices in South Oxfordshire are consistently higher than the averages for Oxfordshire and the South East region. (Baseline data in Appendix 2). 93% of concealed households forming will not be able to afford a deposit for 1 bed flat without significant parental assistance (<i>South Oxfordshire Housing Needs Assessment Update – Final Report DCA 2011</i>)
9	Lack of appropriate size of housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main shortfall in both the affordable and general market housing sectors is for two bedroom accommodation. (<i>South Oxfordshire Housing Needs Assessment, DCA 2011</i>)
10	Social and economic costs of an ageing population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Oxfordshire's population is predicted to have a growing proportion of older people and fewer younger people. (Baseline data in Appendix 2)
11	Social exclusion caused by poor access to services and jobs in the rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a rural district such as South Oxfordshire access to services can be difficult for people who rely on public transport. (<i>South Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026</i>)
12	Lack of indoor and outdoor community sports facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on identified need the (indicative) total capital investment required in the district is £22.9m (including replacement of Didcot leisure facility) (<i>Leisure and Sports Facility Strategy SODC March 2011</i>)
13	Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.	Despite relatively low levels of crime, community safety has consistently been a priority for local people and anti-social behaviour remains a major concern. (<i>South and Vale Community Safety Partnership Rolling Annual Plan 2012 - 13</i>)
Economic challenges		
14	Pockets of deprivation in an otherwise affluent area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Oxfordshire is one of the least deprived local authorities in the UK, ranking 307 out of 354 authorities where rank 1 is the most deprived (Index of Deprivation 2010). The most deprived super output areas are Berinsfield and Didcot (Northbourne and Park). Low income levels are a significant component of deprivation in these areas. (Baseline data in Appendix 2)
15	Ageing resident population structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ageing population structure will result in a fall in the size of the local workforce which will impact adversely on recruitment by businesses. (Baseline data in Appendix 2)
16	Workforce skills in the resident working age population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill shortages are an obstacle to business success. (baseline data in Appendix 3), Our Place, Our Future SODC SCS 2009-2026).
17	Road traffic congestion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are over 4,000 kilometres of road in Oxfordshire. The majority of these operate satisfactorily but there are a number of locations where the network is under stress. (<i>Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2030</i> and baseline data in Appendix 3)

18	The availability of sufficient housing and its high cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Oxfordshire's average house price is 14% above the Oxfordshire average and 30% above the average for the South East. This has led to severe affordability problems (<i>Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement 2005</i> and baseline data in Appendix 2)
19	Investment in the infrastructure necessary to support future growth in housing and economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPPF highlights the importance of infrastructure delivery. It is identified as part of the economic dimension to sustainable development. Para 21 states that planning policies should recognise and seek to address barriers to investment including infrastructure.
20	Threats to the vitality and viability of town and village centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vitality and viability of town and village centres in South Oxfordshire is being challenged. The threats to these centres include changing patterns of consumer spending and travel, increasing competition from larger town centres and relocation of businesses to out-of-centre locations (SODC Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment, 2010), <i>Our Place, Our Future</i> Draft SODC SCS 2009 - 2026).

Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

27. We have seen from Task A2 that SA is objectives-led. The potential impacts of a local plan are assessed against predefined objectives for sustainable development. These objectives provide a method for assessing the effects of the local plan. The SA should include objectives derived from the information emerging from tasks A1, A2 and A3 in the SA process. Figure 2 illustrates these links.

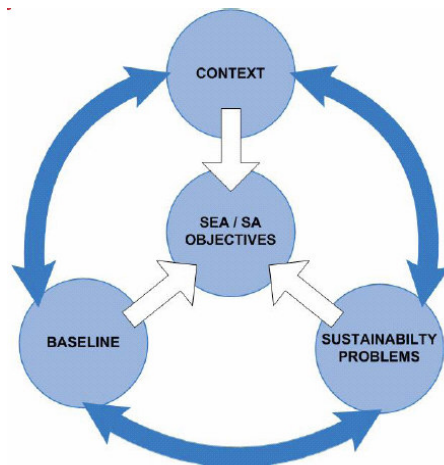


Figure 2 - Inputs to objective setting

28. Table 3 below contains 18 sustainability objectives which we propose to continue to use in the SA Framework and describes whether each objective addresses social, economic or environmental matters or a combination of these. The numbers of objectives on social, economic and environmental matters reflect the key issues in the district and are not evenly matched for this reason. The right-hand column in Table 3

details the main other plans or strategies, from which each objective has been derived and further derivations are shown in Appendix 1.

29. In our first scoping report, the local priorities/aims in the South Oxfordshire Partnership's "South Oxfordshire Community Strategy 2004-2009" (SOCS) and the strategic objectives in the Council's own "South Oxfordshire Performance Plan 2005/06" (SOPP) were important sources of objectives for the sustainability appraisal of the district. This updated version of the scoping report has taken account of the objectives contained within the "South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2026" (SOSCS), the "South Oxfordshire Corporate Plan – The Way Ahead 2012/2016" (SOCP) and the "Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy" (OCP) along with all the other updated plans, policies and programmes contained within Appendix 1.

Table 3 - Sustainability Objectives

	DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES FOR SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE'S SA FRAMEWORK	SOC	ENV	ECON	MAIN SOURCE OF OBJECTIVE
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home.	✓			SOSCS,, SOCP and OCP
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓		✓	SOSCS, SOCP and OCP
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural and community facilities and services.	✓			SOSCS, SOCP and OCP
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being and community cohesion and support voluntary, community and faith groups.	✓			SOSCS , SOCP and OCP
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds.	✓	✓	✓	SOSCS, ,SOCP and OCP
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need for travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	✓	✓	✓	LTP3
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	✓	✓		SOSCS and OCP
8	To protect and enhance the District's open spaces and countryside and in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance.	✓	✓	✓	SOSCS and OCP
9	To protect and enhance the District's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	✓	✓	✓	SOSCS and OCP
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; and b) maximising the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources. c) ensuring that the design and location of new	✓	✓	✓	SOSCS, SOCP and OCP

	development is resilient to the effects of climate change				
11	To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	✓	✓	✓	SOSCS and OCP
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the re-use of waste through recycling, composting or energy recovery.		✓		SOSCS and, SOCP
13	To improve efficiency in land use and reduce development pressure on the countryside and natural resources/material assets, such as landscape, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.		✓		SOSCS ,
14	To ensure high and stable levels of employment and facilitate inward investment within the district.	✓		✓	SOSCS and, SOCP
15	To assist in the development of: a) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that delivers high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; and b) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy. c) thriving economies in market towns and villages			✓	SOSCS and SOCP
16	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	✓		✓	SOSCS
17	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.			✓	SOCP and OCP
18	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	✓			SOSCS and, SOCP

31. Table 4 below indicates how these 17 draft objectives in the South Oxfordshire SA Framework relate to the environmental issues listed in Annex 1 of the Directive.

Table 4 - Links between the SA Objectives and SEA Directive Issues

SEA Directive issue	SA objectives
biodiversity, fauna, flora	6,7,13
Population	1,2,3,4,14,16
human health	1,2,3,4,
Soil	5,7,13
Water	5,13
Air	5,10
climatic factors	5,6,10,13
material assets	8,9,12,13
cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological	9
Landscape	8,13

32. The objectives in the SA Framework will not always be compatible with each other. The matrix in Table 5 below shows where achievement of an objective may be incompatible with the achievement of one or more other objectives. For instance, the objectives to provide new homes and to assist the development of businesses may conflict with

objectives to reduce road congestion and greenhouse gas emissions causing climate change. Local Plan sustainability appraisals should identify whether proposals have sought a 'win-win' or compromise solution, in which development meeting one objective will proceed in a way which helps to meet, to some extent at least, a conflicting objective. It is recognised that this may not always be feasible.

Table 5 - Matrix of internal compatibility between objectives

Key: ✓ indicates compatibility × indicates incompatibility

		SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES																	
		18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓		
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	5	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	6	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	7	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	9	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	10	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	11	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	12	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	13	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Key: ✓ indicates compatibility × indicates incompatibility

Next Steps: SA in the production of the local plan

- 33. A new local plan can contain its own planning objectives and the guidance states that these should be tested for compatibility with the objectives in the SA framework. The Council proposes to carry out this test in Stage B1 of the SA process using the matrix in Table 6 below. A tick in a matrix cell will indicate that the local plan objective is potentially consistent with a SA objective and a cross will indicate potential inconsistency. Where the relationship between objectives is uncertain, then the cell will be unmarked. In cases where there is inconsistency between two objectives, the Council will need to explain in the SA Report why the planning objective has priority over the SA objective.
- 34. Where a local plan allocates land for housing or other land uses there may be a choice between two or more strategic alternatives (called 'options' in the planning system) for distributing that development

around the district. In this case, we shall include the consideration of options for the distribution of development in the production stage of local plan preparation. With a local plan each option might indicate the general scale of housing proposed in various places, but would not propose specific housing sites. In these cases, we shall publish two or more options, and we shall state what we consider the preferred option to be.

Table 6 - Matrix for testing local plan objectives

		Local Development Document Objectives													
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	-	-	-	-	-	Z	
Sustainability Framework Objectives	1	✓	✓	✓			✓	x							✓
	2	✓	✓		✓		✓	x							✓
	3	✓	✓				✓	✓							✓
	4	✓	✓	✓				✓							✓
	5	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							✓
	6	✓	x	✓	✓		✓	✓							
	7	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
	9	x	✓	x	✓		✓	✓							✓
	10	x				✓		✓							✓
	11	✓				✓		✓							✓
	12	✓		✓				✓							
	13	✓		✓	✓			✓							
	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓

35. The choice of the preferred option will be informed by SA which tests each option on the extent to which it assists achievement of the sustainability objectives in the SA Framework. An informal public participation exercise will be carried out at the options consideration stage to involve the local community and stakeholders in the choice of option. Appraisal information will be published with the options to assist understanding of the likely significant effects of each option. We shall take into account representations received and if an entirely new option emerges at this stage, then it, too, will be subjected to SA and we shall proceed to choose a draft preferred option.
36. We shall then prepare a draft local plan containing site-specific proposals which accord with the distribution of development proposed in the draft preferred option. The site-specific proposals will each be subjected to SA and we shall prepare a SA Report to accompany the draft local plan describing the results of the SA process so far. We shall then carry out a formal public participation exercise involving the local community and stakeholders and take representations received

into account. New proposals which emerge from the representations will be subjected to SA and we shall, if appropriate, amend the draft local. The draft local plan and SA Report will then be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Examination stage (see Figure 1 above).

37. In the case of other parts of the local plan we are likely to propose options describing different ways in which something could be done. For example, in the case of a SPD for delivering sustainable building practices in new development, there may be different ways to achieve this or different standards which may be applied. We shall identify these options, including a preferred option, subject them to SA, carry out the public participation described above, and produce a SA Report to accompany the draft SPD.
38. We will appraise this local plan using the testing matrix in Table 7 below. This matrix is designed to meet the SEA Directive's requirements which are:

Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires appraisal of:

“the likely significant effects on the environment , including such issues as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.”

The appraisal of significant effects “should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.”

40. The guidance defines the different types of significant effects as follows:
- “Secondary effects” are those not directly resulting from the local plan option/proposal/policy, but occurring away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway;
 - “Cumulative effects” arise where several small developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects have a combined effect which is significant; and
 - “Synergistic effects” interact to produce a total effect which is greater than the sum of the individual effects.

Table 7 - Testing matrix for documenting the appraisal of a local plan option, proposal or planning policy against the SA Framework

Sustainability objective	Predicted effects		Justification for assessment: • Likelihood of effect occurring • Geographical scale of effect
	Nature of effect	Assessment of effect (see key below)	

		Short term	Med. term	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether temporary or permanent • Timing of effect • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
Indicator 1		✓	✓	✓	
Indicator 2					
Indicator 3					
Summary appraisal of effects on objective					
Conclusions	What kind of effect will the option, proposal or policy have on this objective over the short, medium and long term?				
Recommendation	Should the option, proposal or policy be deleted or retained in cases where mitigation measures can be implemented to overcome any major negative effects?				
Key to appraisal of effects notation Will the policy make a positive or negative contribution to the appraisal objective? ✓✓ Major positive ✓ Minor positive ✕ Minor negative ✕✕ Major negative 0 Neutral effect ? Uncertain effect					

41. There is an iterative relationship between the testing process of SA and the Planning Policy Team's formulation of options, proposals or policies in local plan preparation. The process of tabulating the significant effects of an option, proposal or policy may reveal a major negative effect on a SA objective or on several SA objectives. In that event, the recommendation in the SA testing process may be that the option, proposal or policy is not pursued, with the result that it is not included in the local plan. The Team may then choose another option, proposal or policy to submit to the SA process, which may perform better than the first and which is carried forward to the local plan. Such decisions will be recorded in the SA Report.
42. In other cases, where negative effects are revealed which might be overcome by carrying out mitigation or compensatory measures, then the recommendation of the SA testing process may be that an option, proposal or policy should be pursued provided that the planning system can secure implementation of those measures. These recommendations, too, will be in the SA Report.
43. The SA testing process should also consider whether positive effects of an option, proposal or policy revealed in the SA testing process need to be guaranteed by the carrying out of certain measures. If so, then the measures should be specified in the SA recommendation and recorded in the SA Report.

44. In other cases an effect may be uncertain because it will depend on how a developer implements an option, proposal or policy and this information cannot be known at the local plan preparation stage. The recommendation in this case may be an advisory note for decision-makers in the development control process to ensure that detailed development proposals include measures designed to deliver positive effects for SA objectives or to mitigate possible negative effects. Such recommendations will be recorded in the SA Report.

Who does the testing?

45. Council officers in the Planning Policy Team will do the appraisals in Stages B and C . Persons or bodies with acknowledged expertise in SA will be engaged to scrutinise the process and to assure the quality of all stages of the work.

Task A5 – Consulting on the Scoping Report

46. The guidance considers stakeholder consultation at Stage A to be particularly important: *“Consultation at this stage helps ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during later stages of full consultation and examination.”* Details of the consultation undertaken on this Scoping Report are set out in paragraph 5 above.

Glossary of terms and acronyms

Acronym	Term	Explanation
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	Designated by local authorities under the Environment Act 1995. They are places where air quality does not meet national standards and objectives. Authorities must publish action plans for AQMAs to remedy the problems.
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	A government agency which champions the quality of buildings and spaces.
CDRP	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership	A partnership of the police, local authorities and other agencies formed under the provisions of the Crime & Disorder Act, 1998. The partnership produces and acts upon local Community Safety Strategies.
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	A Government Department.
	Development Plan	A plan comprising the local plan and Neighbourhood Development Plans.
	Evidence Base	The researched, documented, analysed and verified basis for preparing the LDF.
	Guidance	The guidance for preparing SEA/SA including Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, issued by ODPM in November 2005 and A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive issued by ODPM in September 2005
EA	The Environment Agency	A Government Agency.
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	This is a government measure of multiple deprivation in the resident population at small area level . The small areas are called super output areas.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	National planning policy often referred to as 'the Framework' which replaces the vast majority of Planning Policy Statements and Guidance notes.
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Planning Act which came into force on 28 th September 2004.
PPP	Plans Policies and Programmes	
	Sustainable development	To describe sustainable development the NPPF refers to Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly which defined it as development 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. It also refers to the UK Sustainable Development Strategy <i>Securing the Future</i> which set out five guiding principles of sustainable development: Living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A process of appraising plans, policies and programmes for their social, economic and environmental effects, which must be applied to all local plans and SPDs. See also SEA Directive.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	The systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme) required by European Union adopted Directive

		2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive).
SOCS	South Oxfordshire Community Strategy	A strategy for South Oxfordshire prepared by the South Oxfordshire Partnership.
SODC	South Oxfordshire District Council	The district planning authority for South Oxfordshire.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	SPDs form part of the Local Plan for the area. They may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific, which may expand policy or provide further detail to policies in a local plan. SPDs will not be subject to independent examination and will not form part of the Development Plan.
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre	An agency funded by local authorities in the Thames valley sub-region which maintains and supplies data on biodiversity resources.
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	The government's targeted action plan for the conservation of biological diversity.

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APPENDIX 1 - REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

INTERNATIONAL PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

World summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg 2002		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The summit produced a Declaration and Key Outcomes statement for the achievement of sustainable development. All parties must change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production including the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackle global development issues such as poverty and hunger; • enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability; • increase use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies and sustainable use of traditional energy resources; • protect and manage the natural resource base. <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The objectives relevant to spatial planning have informed SA Framework objectives 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, and13.</p>	<p>The local plan should include policies and proposals addressing these sustainable development issues.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy May 2001		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Environmental objectives and priorities derived from the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; • addressing threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety); • combating poverty and social exclusion; • dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society; • managing natural resources more responsibly; (including biodiversity and waste generation) • improving the transport system and land use management. <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The objectives relevant to spatial planning have informed all the objectives in the SA framework.</p>	<p>The local plan should include policies and proposals addressing these sustainable development issues.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) May 1999		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Aims to achieve balanced and sustainable development and the following three goals of European policy equally in all EU regions:</p>	<p>The goals relevant to spatial planning have informed all the</p>	<p>The local plan should include policies and proposals to</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic and social cohesion • conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage • more balanced competitiveness of the European Territory. <p>Targets: None.</p>	objectives in the SA framework.	achieve the three goals where relevant to spatial planning.
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Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
Contracting parties are obliged to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats; • integrate the conservation of wild flora into national planning policies; and • promote education and dissemination of information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. <p>Targets: None.</p>	The Convention objectives have informed SA Framework objective 5,7,8,10,11,12,13,17.	The local plan should contain a policy framework addressing the Convention objectives.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Wildfowl Habitat 1971		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
Relevant objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003/08 are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist contracting parties to develop, adopt and use appropriate measures to ensure wise use of all wetlands; and • support appropriate monitoring and management of listed sites. <p>Targets: None.</p>	The Convention objectives have informed SA Framework objectives 5,7,8,10,11,13.	At present there are no Ramsar sites in South Oxfordshire, but the Local Plan policy framework should seek to protect wetlands which are important for wildfowl.

European Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (The Habitats Directive) 1992		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	local plan response
Relevant objectives of the Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora; and • to designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status natural habitats of outstanding significance. <p>Targets: None.</p>	The objectives have informed SA Framework objectives 5,7,8,10,11 and13. The SA process will involve appropriate assessment of the LDD's impact on a SAC's conservation objectives.	There are 4 designated SACs in South Oxfordshire. The local plan should aim to avoid impacts on SACs or apply mitigation measures to the point where no significant impacts on the sites remain.

European Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds 1979		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	local plan response
Relevant objectives of the Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range with the encouragement of activities to that end; the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance; the establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds. 	The aims have informed SA objectives 5,7,8,10 and 13.	local plan policies should seek to protect birds and their habitats.
European Biodiversity Strategy (EBS) 1998		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
The EBS has four major themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; sharing benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources; research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; education, training and awareness. 	The themes relevant to spatial planning have informed SA objectives 5,7,8,10,11, 13,15,17.	The local plan should conserve biological diversity, minimise negative impacts upon it and where possible enhance it.
European Water Framework Directive 2000		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
The Directive establishes an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies with the analysis focused on river basin districts. Objectives of River Basin Management Plans should be to achieve good status in the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancement of wetlands; sustainable use of water; reduction of groundwater pollution; mitigation of the effects of droughts and floods; and protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems; Target: Member States to produce River Basin Management Plans by 2009 and to achieve the main environmental objectives of the Plans by 2016.	The objectives have informed SA Framework objectives 5,7,8,10,11,13.	The Local plan should have regard to the land use implications of River Basin Management Plans, promote the sustainable use of water, conserve the water environment and ensure that development is planned so as to avoid the hazards of flooding and to consider the availability of water resources and sewerage infrastructure.

European Directive on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management 1996		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Directive requires that in zones where levels of one or more pollutants exceed certain limit values, Member States shall prepare and implement a plan for attaining the limit value within a specific time.</p> <p>Targets: The exceedence limits have been translated into UK law in Air Quality Regulations.</p>	<p>The need to improve air quality in certain zones has informed SA objectives 5,6,7,10,12.</p>	<p>The local plan policy framework should require the impact on air quality in Air Quality Management Areas to be taken into account in planning decisions.</p>

Kyoto Climate Change Protocol 1997		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
<p>International agreement to establish limits to greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Target: To reduce emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008/12. UK target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12.</p>	<p>The targets have informed SA objectives 5,6,10,12,13,17.</p>	<p>The local plan spatial development policies should aim to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) Valetta, 16 January 1992		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
<p>Article 1 – The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.</p> <p>Article 5 – It seeks to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate in planning policies is designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest in the various stages of development schemes.</p> <p>Target: none.</p>	<p>The Convention aims have informed SA objective 9.</p>	<p>The local plan should include policies and proposals addressing these archaeological heritage issues.</p>

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 (UNESCO)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
<p>Article 5 – To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage ... and to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life</p>	<p>The Convention aims have informed SA objective 9.</p>	<p>The local plan should include policies and proposals addressing these archaeological</p>

of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. Target: none.		heritage issues.
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European Commission Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection, 2006		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use, • Management patterns, and • When soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source. Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil. Target: none.	The aims have informed SA objective 13.	The local plan should include policies that improve and protect the natural environment including biodiversity, water and soil quality.

European Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001 (update 2009)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
Objectives and priorities focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy • addressing threats to public health • combating poverty and social exclusion • dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing population • managing natural resources more responsibly 	The aims have informed all the SA objectives..	The local plan should include policies to address these issues.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving the transport system and land use. <p>Target: none.</p>		
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The European Directive on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management (The Air Quality Framework Directive) 1996, and subsequent Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) June 2008		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
<p>Relevant objectives are to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p> <p>The Directive also sets limits for air pollutants, to be taken into account in national objectives. Where levels of pollutants exceed certain limit values, a plan for attaining the limit value shall be prepared.</p> <p>Target: none.</p>	<p>The aims have informed SA objective 5.</p>	<p>The local plan should include policies to help reduce air pollutants.</p>

NATIONAL PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

Localism Act 2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Main aim of the Localism Act is to devolve more power to local communities to give them greater control over local decisions. The six actions identified in the Localism Bill are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to lift the burden of bureaucracy empower communities to do things their way increase local control of public finance diversify the supply of public services open up Government to public scrutiny strengthen accountability to local people. 	<p>The aims and objectives are reflected in SA objective 18.</p>	<p>Residents should have ample opportunity to input into the new local plan.</p>

<p>In terms of planning, the Localism Act enables the Government to abolish regional spatial strategies, introduce Neighbourhood Plans and Local Referendums.</p> <p>There are no specific targets contained in The Localism Act.</p>		
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National Planning Policy Framework (2012)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>New simplified national planning policy framework (NPPF) to replace previous planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment, particularly the Green Belt. Core principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth • Presumption in favour of sustainable development • Secure high quality design standards • Take account of the roles and character of different areas • Support transition to a low carbon future • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution • Prioritising the use of previously developed land • Promote mixed use development • Conserve heritage assets • Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling • Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs <p>Target: None</p>	<p>The principles and priorities are reflected in all SA objectives.</p>	<p>Local plan must be prepared in accordance with NPPF</p>

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
<p>Government's planning policy for traveller sites which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure LPAs make own assessment of need 	<p>The principles and priorities are reflected in SA objective 1.</p>	<p>Local plan must be prepared in accordance with this guidance.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work collaboratively to meet need through identification of land including setting pitch and plot targets • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • promote more private traveller site provision • reduce number of unauthorised developments • ensure accessibility to services and facilities • set criteria based policies <p>Target: none.</p>		
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Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, November 2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for the SA	Local plan response
<p>The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <p>Get the housing market moving again</p> <p>Lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future</p> <p>Support choice and quality for tenants</p> <p>Improve environmental standards and design quality. The new strategy addresses concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.</p> <p>Target: Deliver up to 100,000 new homes by freeing up public sector land with Build Now, Pay Later deals.</p>	<p>The aims are reflected in SA objective 1.</p>	<p>The local plan needs to have policies that help in the delivery of housing.</p>

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UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future March 2005		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Establishes 5 principles for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living within environmental limits; • ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • achieving a sustainable economy; • promoting good governance; and • using sound science responsibly. <p>The strategy sets 4 priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption and production; • climate change and energy; • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; • sustainable communities. <p>The strategy also commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a programme of community engagement; • forums to help people live sustainable lifestyles; • open and innovative ways for stakeholders to influence decisions; education and training. Targets: None. 	<p>The principles and priorities relevant to spatial planning have informed SA objectives 1 to 17.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to deliver sustainable communities. These are places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people want to live and work in • meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents • are sensitive to their environment • contribute to a high quality of life • are safe and inclusive • are well planned, built and run; and • offer equality of opportunity and good services for all
Climate Change Act, November 2008		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. It creates a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>It creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • taking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change 	<p>The aims have informed SA Framework objectives 5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,17.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain planning policies which deliver sustainable patterns of land use and sustainable travel choices.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures. <p>Target: a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad. Also a reduction of emissions of at least 34% by 2020. The targets are against a 1990 baseline.</p>		
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The UK Carbon Transition Plan		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>This document aims to lay out how the UK will reduce its carbon dioxide emissions to deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020. Key steps that have been identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of electricity being derived from low carbon sources by 2020 Providing funding to support households becoming more energy efficient Working to cut carbon dioxide emissions from transport Provide a formal framework to tackle emissions from farming <p>The steps outlined in the document are designed to help attain the targets identified in the Climate Change Act 2008. Specific timescales for the delivery of the steps are identified.</p>	<p>The aims have informed SA Framework objectives 5,6,10,11,12 and 13</p>	<p>The local plan will need to account for the proposed measures within this document, including considering how development can be located and designed to reduce emissions.</p>

The UK Carbon Transition Plan		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
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The steps outlined in the document are designed to help attain the targets identified in the Climate Change Act 2008. Specific timescales for the delivery of the steps are identified.		
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The UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA 2006)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>This programme is designed to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p> <p>The programme sets out measures for the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy supply • Business • Transport • Domestic • Agriculture • Public sector 	The aims have informed SA Framework objectives 5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,17.	The local plan should contain planning policies which deliver sustainable patterns of land use and sustainable travel choices.

Environment Agency GP3 Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice 2008		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Environment Agency's core groundwater policy is:</p> <p>To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify.</p> <p>To achieve this they seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people • to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole 	The policy is relevant to SA objectives 5 and 10.	The local plan should contain a planning policy framework which seeks water conservation measures in new developments.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater • to achieve the environmental objectives of the water Framework Directive • to make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues • to undertake research, so that we have a better understanding of groundwater processes • to make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment. 		
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Environment Agency (2001) Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales (review underway expected early 2009)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The strategy looks 25 years ahead and considers the need for water for all purposes over this period, including uncertainties about future water demand and availability. Relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote efficiency in water use; • to pay further attention to leakage control; and • to promote water sensitive agricultural practices <p>Targets: Enhance water supply by up to 1,100 million litres per day by improving existing supply infrastructure and developing new resources.</p>	<p>The objectives have informed SA Framework objectives 5,10,11,13.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning policy framework which seeks water conservation measures in new developments.</p>

Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England DEFRA 2009		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The aims are reflected in SA objectives 5,7 and 11.</p>	<p>The local plan should protect soils in accordance with this strategy.</p>

English Heritage Strategy 2011- 2015		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>There are five strategic aims:</p>	<p>The aims are reflected in SA</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a</p>

<p>Understanding - Identify and protect our most important heritage Valuing - Champion England's heritage Caring - Support owners, local authorities and voluntary organisations to look after England's heritage Enjoying - Help people appreciate and enjoy England's national story Excellence - Achieve excellence, openness and efficiency in all we do</p>	objective 9.	planning framework which safeguards the historic environment.
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Planning for Town Centres: Practice Guidance on Need, Impact and the Sequential Approach December 2009		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The guidance seeks:</p> <p>New development of main town centre uses to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services to the communities in an attractive and safe environment and remedying deficiencies and provision in areas with poor access to facilities.</p> <p>Competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community (particularly socially excluded groups).</p> <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The objectives have informed SA Framework objectives 3,4,5,13</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a positive planning framework for easier access to services and facilities.</p>

Plan for Growth BIS 2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are:</p>	<p>The aims have informed SA Framework objectives 11, 14, 15,16 and 17</p>	<p>The local plan will need to have policies that helps develop a strong economy and a skilled work force.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; • to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; • to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and • to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. <p>Targets: None</p>		
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Lifting the Barriers to Growth in UK Small Businesses 2004 (Federation of Small Businesses, 2006)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Federation of Small Businesses carries out regular surveys of small businesses in the UK and publishes reports based on the findings of these surveys. From the findings of the latest survey (2004) the Federation will be seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the harmful effects of new regulations on small businesses; • promote the use of the home as a business incubator; • ensure that increases in the national minimum wage do not adversely affect small businesses, especially in the hotel/catering sector; • to increase the development of e-commerce in small businesses; • to reduce the impact of crime on business; • to increase the take up of government sources of business advice; and • to improve local authority services to small businesses <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The objectives arising from the findings of the survey have informed objectives 2, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the SA Framework. .</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a positive planning framework for the development of premises for small businesses, including working from home.</p>

Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Part 1 of the Act requires the Environment Agency to develop a national strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk. It also requires all lead flood authorities in England to develop and maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood risk in their area.</p>	<p>The aims reflect SA objectives 5, 7 and 11.</p>	<p>The local plan will need to have policies that prevent flooding and protect water resources.</p>

<p>Section 30 allows certain authorities to formally designate assets or features which affect flood or coastal erosion risk.</p> <p>Schedule 3 introduces standard for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of new rainwater drainage systems and introduces an approving body (generally the local authority).</p> <p>It amends Section 106 of the Water Industry Act, 1991 to make the right to connect surface water run off to public sewers conditional on the approval of the drainage system by the approving body.</p> <p>Targets: None</p>		
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Biodiversity 2020		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Sets a series of high level outcomes to deliver the ambition of: “to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.” It also identified actions in 4 priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • Putting people at the heart of policy • Reducing environmental pressures • Improving our knowledge <p>Targets: None</p>	<p>The aims reflect SA objective 7.</p>	<p>The local plan will need to have policies that conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p>

Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Outlines the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years with practical action to deliver that ambition. It aims to set a clear institutional framework to achieve the recovery of nature:</p>	<p>The aims are reflected in SA objectives 8 and 13.</p>	<p>The local plan will need to have policies that reflect the aims of the White</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) • create new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) • reforms to the planning system <p>Specific actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removing barriers to learning outdoors • creating a new Local Green Areas designation • establishing a Green Infrastructure Partnership • new phase of the Muck In4Life campaign 		<p>Paper. In particular ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas.</p>
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Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England 2002 (DEFRA)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions to be taken by Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture: managing farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity; • water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands; • woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life; • marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach; • urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. <p>The Strategy also looks at ways of engaging society as a whole in understanding the needs of biodiversity and what can be done to help conserve and enhance it.</p> <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The Strategy has informed objectives 5, 7, 8, 9, and 13 in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity resources.</p>

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006		
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Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/ indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
Section 40 of the Act states that: Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat. Section 41 contains the list of UK BAP priority habitats to which the NERC Act particularly applies.	The Act has informed relevant objectives in the SA Framework, in particular objective 7.	The local plan should contain a planning framework which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity resources.

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
A national strategy for housing in an ageing society. February 2008; Department of Communities and Local Government. Target: none	This strategy has been taken into consideration in relevant SA Framework objectives.	This strategy should inform relevant policies in the local plan.

REGIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the Thames Region, Environment Agency (2004)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
The key vision for this strategy is 'enough water for all human uses with an improved water environment.' Actions which may be necessary include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water abstraction reductions of 100-350 million litres per day (Ml/d) to improve the water environment; • the development of new strategic water resources if actions to manage demand and reduce leakages prove to be ineffective. Public water supplies need to be increased by up to 600 Ml/d above present levels; ; • leakage reduction measures are crucially important; • increased efficiency in water use and water use minimisation should be an important aspect of resource management. Targets: None.	The proposed actions have informed SA Framework objective 10.	The local plan should contain a planning policy framework which seeks water management measures to be installed in new developments. It should also enable the water industry to develop new water supply infrastructure where the need for this is proven and other planning requirements can be met.

The Thame and South Chilterns and Vale of White Horse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies, Environment Agency (2006)

Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (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 abstractions will be strictly controlled.</p> <p>Targets: The CAMS contain targets for resource availability in 2014 and 2020.</p>	The CAMS have informed SA Framework objective 10.	The local plan should contain a planning policy framework which seeks water management measures to be installed in new developments. The likely availability of local water resources is an important issue in Local Plan preparation.

River Basin Management Plan for the Thames Region, December 2009		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The plan sits within the context of the Water Framework Directive and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems protect, them and improve the ecological condition of waters • achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027 • meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas • promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource • conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water • progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	.The aims are reflected in SA objective 5.	The local plan should have help protect the river basin.

The Thames Waterway Plan 2006-2011, River Thames Alliance, (2006)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response

<p>The Alliance includes the Environment Agency, local authorities, trade organisations and user groups concerned with the management and use of the non-tidal River Thames. The Plan contains 31 policies which cover tourism, sport & recreation, powered boating, landscape, built heritage, water quality & resources, climate change, biodiversity and fisheries, gateway opportunities and education. There are standards for river services and facilities. An annual progress report is published each year.</p> <p>The Core objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and promote access and information for all users (on water and land) • Improve and maintain the river infrastructure, facilities and services for all users • Contribute to enhanced biodiversity, heritage, and landscape value in the waterway corridor • Increase use of the river and corridor <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The policies have informed SA Framework objectives 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 17.</p>	<p>The policies in the Thames Waterway Plan should inform any policies for the River Thames in the Local Plan.</p>
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Sustainable Communities in the South East, SEERA (2002)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>This regional programme of action sets out proposals for maintaining and creating sustainable communities in the South East. These are places in which people will want to live and which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economically prosperous; • have decent homes at a price people can afford; • safeguard the countryside; • enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment; and • effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community. <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The objectives for a sustainable community have informed all of the SA Framework objectives .</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which seeks to ensure that the planning system fulfils its role in the delivery of sustainable communities.</p>

Chilterns AONB Management Plan and Framework for Action 2008-2013 (Under Review) (Chilterns Conservation Board, 2005)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response

<p>The Management Plan 2008-2013 identifies four cross cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Social inclusion • Health and well being • Lifelong learning <p>The plan has chapters on landscape, biodiversity, historic environment, development, water environment, farming and forestry, understanding and enjoyment and social and economic well-being. For each of the chapters there are headline condition indicators.</p> <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The chapters have informed objectives 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 17 in the SA Framework</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which seeks to protect and enhance the landscape and other environmental assets of the AONB and at the same time fosters a sound rural economy and sustainable communities.</p>
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North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2009 - 2014 (North Wessex Downs Council of Partners)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	local plan response
<p>Plan seeks to make the AONB:</p> <p>A place where actions meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place where people have the skills and energy to adapt to change in ways that respect the unique qualities of the North Wessex Downs and deliver wider environmental, economic and social benefits. • A place where the highest environmental quality is seen as a key economic driver and where all economic activity is in harmony with maintenance of the landscape. • A place with thriving land based enterprises where the sustainability of the North Wessex Downs is core to the business, ensuring a countryside rich in wildlife and recreational opportunities while producing high quality products that are bought in the knowledge that the local economy and surrounding countryside benefit. • A place with high quality well managed habitats reflecting the distinctive character of the North Wessex Downs, giving a species-rich landscape with interlinking wildlife corridors available for migration and adaptation in response to climate change. • A place with a rich and conserved cultural landscape where iconic ancient monuments and intact historic landscapes remain as indelible footprints in an evolving scene, managed to the very highest standards. • A place where the integrated management of land conserves unpolluted soils and high quality water resources whilst retaining the distinctive seasonal winterbourne flows. • A place where development is low-impact and affordable with a distinctive but subtle 	<p>The themes have informed objectives 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 17 in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which seeks to protect and enhance the landscape and other environmental assets of the AONB and at the same time fosters a sound rural economy and sustainable communities.</p>

<p>vernacular building style that combines the best of the old with the best of the new and where the integrated approach to transport and travel satisfies local needs and minimises negative effects on the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity, where vast night skies can thrill the eye unaffected by light pollution. • A place with vibrant and balanced rural communities, with villages and market towns meeting the needs of local people and visitors, where there is great local pride and positive local contribution to the management of the landscape. • A place that is a nationally recognised centre for sustainable tourism and the quiet enjoyment of the countryside, developed and promoted in ways that are in harmony with the high environmental quality and community needs of the area, helping to underpin the land based and broader rural economy. <p>Targets: No specific targets but priority actions are identified.</p>		
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Regional Biodiversity Strategy (South East England Biodiversity Forum)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>South East England Biodiversity Forum is currently reviewing the regions biodiversity strategy 'Action for Biodiversity' to provide an agreed vision for wildlife in the region in the next 50years. The strategy will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a common agenda on biodiversity across the region; • link across social, economic and environmental agendas. • provide clear and updated biodiversity targets; • link to monitoring requirements of strategic planning documents; • show , through case studies, how individual sectors can benefit from and improve the region's biodiversity; <p>Targets: None</p>	<p>The Strategy has informed objectives 5, 7, 8, 9, and 13 in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which seeks, where appropriate, to protect, maintain, restore or re-create priority habitats.</p>

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY WIDE PLANS

Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Consultation on the strategy aims took place this summer, the result are being summarised. The main objectives and the underlying key issues are:</p>	<p>The aims have informed all of the SA Framework objectives.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework with policies</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a world class economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining our high technology industry base. • Improving infrastructure and in particular transport. • Improving educational attainment and skills within the workforce. • Providing opportunities and incentives to encourage lifelong learning opportunities. • healthy and thriving communities • environment and climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to climate change. • Ensuring that development is located to avoid urban sprawl and is sustainable – amend to: striving to ensure that all developments enhance built and natural environments, reduce carbon emissions and increase resilience to climate change • Preserving the character of the City, our market towns and villages – amend to enhancing the quality of the natural environment, landscapes and biodiversity reducing inequalities and breaking the cycle of deprivation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving educational attainment and skills. • Promoting healthy lifestyles. • Working with local people to address local community concerns. • Focusing attention on the localities in greatest need to make a real difference. <p>Detailed pledges set out what the partnership intends to do to address the issues Targets: The delivery plan sets measurable targets for the medium term (the next three years) eg increase net additional homes provided, increase the number of communities developing community led plans</p>		and proposals furthering these aims.
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Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 – 2006		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Policy SD10 is a 'saved' policy and states that:</p> <p>Mineral Resources will be conserved for the benefit of future generations. Developments which 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.</p>	<p>This policy has informed relevant SA Framework objectives.</p>	<p>Policy SD10 should inform relevant policies in the local plan.</p>

Targets: none		
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Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy: proposed submission document, May 2012		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Minerals objectives:</p> <p>Enable Oxfordshire to meet the locally determined requirements for supply of sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and secondary and recycled aggregates over the plan period to meet planned economic growth and social needs and to make an appropriate contribution to wider needs.</p> <p>Enable a continued supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone from small scale quarries for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures</p> <p>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 which is based on existing and planned infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Facilitate the economically and environmentally efficient supply of minerals in Oxfordshire and encourage the maximum practical recovery of aggregate resources from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates.</p> <p>Minimise the impact of minerals development on flood risk and contribute to climate adaptation through restoration schemes which provide flood storage capacity in the floodplain.</p> <p>Minimise the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encourage where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways in order to reduce adverse impacts of mineral transportation on local communities, the environment and climate change; and minimise the impact of mineral traffic on local communities through implementation, monitoring and enforcement of</p>	<p>The aims are reflected in SA objectives 3,4,6,7,13.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework with policies and proposals furthering these aims.</p>

<p>routeing.</p> <p>Protect Oxfordshire’s communities, important landscapes, the River Thames and ecological, geological, archaeological and heritage assets from harmful impacts of mineral development and transportation.</p> <p>Provide benefits to Oxfordshire’s natural environment and local communities through the restoration of mineral workings 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 and providing opportunities for local recreation.</p> <p>Safeguard resources of sand and gravel, crushed rock and Fuller’s Earth to ensure that these resources are potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions.</p> <p>Safeguard permanent facilities for producing secondary and recycled aggregate and for importing aggregates into Oxfordshire by rail.</p> <p>Waste Objectives</p> <p>Provide for waste management capacity that enables Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own waste needs and makes an appropriate contribution towards wider specialist waste needs.</p> <p>Support initiatives that help to 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 hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities that will enable increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining (residual) waste to avoid its disposal to landfill</p> <p>Provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road • reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local 		
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<p>communities and the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste. <p>Generally providing for a broad distribution of facilities whilst recognising that some types of waste management facility are uneconomic or not practical below a certain size and therefore will need to serve a wider area</p> <p>Recognise that waste management is an integral part of community infrastructure and take opportunities to locate facilities in or close to the communities they serve, including in conjunction with planned growth, and for recovery and local use of energy (heat and power) from waste</p> <p>Recognise that waste will continue to be imported into Oxfordshire from London and elsewhere for disposal by landfill and seek to limit this to residual waste (following recycling and treatment elsewhere) and for the quantity of this waste to decrease over time as additional waste management facilities are provided closer to where the waste is produced.</p> <p>Avoid the loss of green field land, giving priority to the use of previously developed land and ensure that new waste management facilities are sensitive to the amenities of local communities and do not cause unnecessary harm to the County's distinctive natural and built environment.</p> <p>Promote sustainable waste practice in construction and demolition work based on the principle of keeping waste to a minimum, managing waste on site where possible, recycling construction waste as aggregate, and creating buildings and layouts that facilitate the recovery of resources from waste and take advantage of opportunities for the use of combined heat and power</p> <p>Secure the satisfactory restoration of landfill sites and other temporary waste management sites, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.</p> <p>Targets: none</p>		
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Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011- 2030, April 2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition of local roads, footways and cycleways, including resilience to climate change, • reduce congestion, • reduce casualties and the dangers associated with travel, • improve accessibility to work, education and services, • secure infrastructure and services to support development, • reduce carbon emissions from transport, • improve air quality, reduce other environmental impacts and enhance the street environment, • develop and increase the use of high quality, welcoming public transport, • develop and increase cycling and walking for local journeys, recreation and health. <p>Targets: There are no specific targets contained in this plan.</p>	<p>The aims are reflected in the SA objectives 4,5,6 and 14.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which enables the challenges to be achieved.</p>

Oxfordshire's Local Area Agreement: 2008-2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The local strategic partnerships established at county and district levels seek to promote their vision to make Oxfordshire a 'thriving county which adapts to a changing world but remains a special place in which to live and visit'. In this second LAA the partnership has chosen 35 targets covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children and young people • skills and work • safer communities • housing • transport • adult health and well-being • climate change • a cleaner and green environment 	<p>The targets have informed all of SA Framework objectives.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which enables the challenges to be achieved.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volunteering • value for money • + 16 targets about improving educational attainment. <p>Targets: 50 selected National Indicator Targets</p>		
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Oxfordshire Rural Framework 2007-2010 Oxfordshire Rural Forum ORCC		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The framework aims to provide a context and sign post to evidence for inclusion in the Local Plan and other plans. It identifies six challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Affordable housing • Countryside and environment • Climate change and resource use • Economy and enterprise • Vulnerable people <p>Targets: None</p>	<p>The challenges have informed SA Framework Objectives 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13,</p>	<p>These challenges should be taken into account when the local plan is produced.</p>

Oxfordshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The plan is in two parts. Part 1: Statement of Action, sets out a vision and aims. Part 2 analyses the extent to which local rights of way meet present and future needs.</p> <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The aims have informed objective 6, 8 and 17 in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a positive planning framework for proposals to improve and extend the rights of way network.</p>

Oxfordshire Extra Care Housing Strategy (January 2008)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Local strategy for delivering housing solutions for older people.</p> <p>Targets: none</p>	<p>The strategy has informed objectives 26, 29, 30, and 32 in the SA Framework</p>	<p>The strategy should be taken into account when the local plan is prepared.</p>

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Following the adoption of the core strategy a number of development management policies have been saved in the Local Plan 2011. These will be replaced by the new local plan. The key objectives of the plan will need to be considered in producing the local plan.</p> <p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment; • encouraging sustainable and high-quality development; • meeting the social needs of the rural and urban communities; • supporting the local economy; • supporting the vitality and viability of town centres; and • promoting a sustainable transport strategy. <p>Targets: None.</p>	<p>The key objectives have informed all of the SA Framework objectives.</p>	<p>The local plan will need to consider the plan's key objectives.</p>

South Oxfordshire Partnership – South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2026		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>South Oxfordshire's Community Strategy is part of the Oxfordshire Partnerships draft 2030 strategy and delivery plan. The Partnership's vision is that 'South Oxfordshire should be an attractive, successful, vibrant and safe place where people choose 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 to:</p> <p>Economy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and support vibrant and thriving economies in market towns and villages 2. Achieve sustainable balance of business growth, new and more locally-based jobs and environmental protection 3. Increase inward investment 4. Develop a skilled and motivated workforce matched to local business needs and opportunities <p>Environment</p>	<p>The priorities and targets relevant to the local plan have informed all of the SA Framework objectives.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which will enable the priorities to be addressed and the targets to be achieved.</p>

<p>5. Protect and enhance the quality of our built and natural environment 6. Protect and improve the quality of our public open spaces 7. Reduce waste 8. Conserve resources and reduce energy consumption 9. Prepare for and respond to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Thriving Communities <u>Safe Communities:</u> 10. To reduce crime and fear of crime in the district</p> <p><u>Meeting our housing needs:</u> 11. Meet people's housing needs in South Oxfordshire 12. Balance housing development with protecting and enhancing the environment 13. Improve the support service for voluntary, community and faith groups 14. Support local people to develop inclusive plans for their area 15. Promote and support opportunities for people of all ages to get involved in community life and support inclusive and cohesive communities 16. Promote access to services</p> <p><u>Healthy Communities:</u> 17. To improve people's health and well-being by providing quality health care and proactively working in partnership to prevent ill health</p>		
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South Oxfordshire District Council Corporate Plan – 2012 - 2016		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>Excellent Delivery of Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare our own year on year performance • compare our performance against national benchmarks • take into account the views of residents, service users and other stakeholders on the quality of services and customer experience. <p>Effective Management of Resources</p> <p>Meeting Housing Need</p> <p>Building the Local Economy</p>	<p>The strategic objectives and targets are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework to enable the strategic objectives and targets to be achieved.</p>

Support for Communities		
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South Oxfordshire Homelessness Strategy, SODC 2003-2008		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The strategy has 3 themes, they are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the incidences of homelessness; • ensure sufficient suitable accommodation is available to meet the needs of the homeless; • ensure satisfactory support is available to the homeless, or those who need support to prevent them from becoming homeless. <p>Targets: No Targets</p>	<p>The themes have informed SA Framework objectives 1,2,3,4.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which delivers additional homes in the district and in particular, affordable homes.</p>

South Oxfordshire Housing Strategy 2008-2011, SODC		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The Housing Services priorities for action are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall supply of housing, especially affordable housing • Improving the quality of the existing housing stock • Prevent homelessness and improve housing options • Developing sustainable communities • Meeting the housing need of vulnerable groups, including older people and young people leaving care <p>Targets: See Report Appendix 3</p>	<p>The priorities and targets have informed SA Framework objectives 1,2,3,4 and 6.</p>	<p>These objectives should be taken into account when the local plan is produced.</p>

South Oxfordshire Community Safety Strategy 2008-2011		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The South Oxfordshire Community Safety Strategy addresses the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing anti-social behaviour, • improving road safety • reducing drug and alcohol problems 	<p>The priorities have informed SA Framework Objectives 2, 3, 4, 16.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which delivers buildings and places designed to avoid crime.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackling domestic abuse • reducing acquisitive crime • behaviour management • engaging and supporting communities <p>Targets: Set out in annual action plans</p>		
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Wallingford Town Centre The Future: Vision Strategy and Action Plan 2006 (Civic Trust, Wallingford Town Council and SODC)		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<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 which 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 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>Targets: No specific targets but the Indicative Action Plan contains a number of projects to be delivered by a new partnership over the short term (1 to 3 years) and longer term (4 to 10 years).</p>	<p>The programmes have informed objectives 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14 and 15 in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a planning framework which will assist the Vision Strategy and Action Plan's proposals to be achieved.</p>

Village appraisals and Parish Plans		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Local plan response
<p>The following towns and villages have published Village Appraisals and Parish Plans under the Countryside Agency's Vital Villages Programme: Benson (1992), Chinnor (1997), East Hagbourne (2000), Goring and Streatley (1992), Kidmore End (2000),</p>	<p>The Village Appraisals and Parish Plans have informed objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15 in the</p>	<p>Policies and proposals in the local plan should take into account the planning-related</p>

<p>North Moreton (1989), Stoke Row (1995), Shiplake (2001), Whitchurch-on-Thames (1992), Woodcote (2000), Warborough and Shillingford (1999), Wallingford (2003) and Brightwell-cum-Sotwell (2004) and update (2006), Benson (2004), Chinnor (2005), Cholsey (2007), Crowmarsh (2005), Dorchester (2005), Goring on Thames (2006), Watlington (2002) and update (2005), Henley on Thames (2006-7), West Hagbourne (2007), Wheatley (2004), Woodcote (2008).</p> <p>These Appraisals and Plans, which have been prepared with the involvement of local people, identify social, economic and environmental problems which affect quality of life in the settlements and contain proposals to overcome or mitigate them.</p>	<p>SA Framework.</p>	<p>proposals contained in the Village Appraisals and Parish Plans.</p>
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APPENDIX 2 - SEA/SA Baseline Review and Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Objective 1 – To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for Local Plan
1. Delivery of new homes in accordance with regional or strategic planning requirements – completions per year	Annual home completions: (PPMS data)	Target: Annual home completions required to meet OSP 2016's allocations:	Didcot Progressively not meeting strategic requirement due to long lead-in times for the delivery of homes in major development areas.	Didcot Status deteriorating Needs action to accelerate home completions in the major development areas.	Ensure that the local plan is prepared in good time to identify sufficient land to meet strategic housing requirements.
	Didcot 2001/02 - 120 2002/03 - 39 2003/04 - 19 2004/05 - 22 2005/06 - 23 2006/07 - 18 2007/08 - 56 2008/09 - 26 2009/10 - 36 2010/11 - 61 2011/12 - 125	Didcot 2001/02 - 300 2002/03 - 313 2003/04 - 334 2004/05 - 358 2005/06 - 378 2006/07 - 2007/08 -			
	Remainder of District 2001/02 - 188 2002/03 - 246 2003/04 - 143 2004/05 - 193 2005/06 - 170 2006/07 - 150 2007/08 - 456	Remainder of District 2001/02 - 200 2002/03 - 201 2003/04 - 197 2004/05 - 186 2005/06 - 206 2006/07 - 2007/08 -	Remainder of District On course to meet strategic requirement.	Remainder of District Status good.	

	2008/09 - 227 2009/10 - 155 2010/11 - 150 2011/12 - 355				
2. Delivery of affordable housing from all sources	<p>Delivery progress through the completion of new homes and acquisition of existing homes</p> <p>2011/12: 189 completions with acquisitions</p> <p>(SODC Housing Services April 2012)</p>	<p>Target:</p> <p>Complete 100 new affordable homes between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013.</p> <p>(SODC Housing Services)</p>	South Oxfordshire has been successful in meeting local affordable housing targets check.	Achievement of the local target will only meet a small proportion of housing need in the district identified in the South Oxfordshire Housing Needs Study.	The local plan can assist the delivery of affordable housing by seeking the provision of a proportion of affordable housing on mainstream housing sites and by permitting affordable housing to be built on sites in rural areas where planning permission would not normally be granted (rural exception sites). See indicator 3 below for delivery of affordable housing through the planning system.
3. Delivery of affordable housing through the planning system, including rural exception sites	<p>Proportion of affordable housing units completed in relation to total number of completions</p> <p>2005/06 – 21%</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p>Policy CSH3 requires 40% affordable housing on sites where there is a net gain of three or more dwellings.</p>	South Oxfordshire has been successful in meeting local affordable housing targets.	Uncertain	The Council will seek to negotiate with developers' delivery of the percentages set out in the targets column. The negotiating process may result in eligible sites delivering fewer affordable homes, where there is planning justification for this. The Local Plan in any case can only be expected to deliver a

	<p>(40 in a total of 193 completions)</p> <p>2006/07 – 26% (44 in a total of 168 completions)</p> <p>2007/08 – 38% (193 in a total of 512 completions)</p> <p>2008/09 – 41% (105 in a total of 253 completions)</p> <p>2009/10 – 41% (78 in a total of 191 completions)</p> <p>2010/11 – 18% (38 in a total of 211 completions)</p> <p>2011/12 – 37% (179 in a total of 480 completions)</p>				<p>small proportion of the need for affordable housing in the District as indicated in the SODC Housing Needs Study 2008 (updated 2010).</p>
<p>4. Delivery of vacant private sector homes returned into occupation</p>	<p>Number of homes reoccupied:</p> <p>2002/03 - 5 2003/04 - 39 2004/05 - 56 2005/06 – 68 2006/07 - 79</p>	<p>Targets set annually in Best Value performance indicator BV064</p> <p>10 reoccupied 10 reoccupied 35 reoccupied 40 reoccupied</p>	<p>Favourable trend.</p>	<p>Status good.</p>	<p>The reoccupation of vacant homes makes only a small contribution to housing supply, and does not add to the housing stock.</p>

	2007/08 - 67 (Data source: SODC Housing Services)				
5. Affordability of general market housing	Ratio of median house prices to median annual full-time income for those in work in South Oxfordshire (New Earnings Surveys and HM Land Registry data collected by ODO) 2004 - 8.4 2005 - 9.0 2006 - 9.8	Ratio of median house prices to median annual full-time income for those in work in South East region: 2004 - 7.8 2005 - 8.0 2006 - 8.2	The cost of a home in South Oxfordshire is now nearly ten times the median annual salary of workers in the district and the position is worsening. Affordability is also a serious problem in other Oxfordshire districts and in the region.	Status already poor.	The local plan will increase the supply of housing, but this is may not have any significant effect on prices in the housing market, given the continuing high level of demand for private housing in the district.
6. Level of housing need	Number of households on Housing Register: 2002/03 - 2270	Numbers of households on Housing Registers in South East region: 2002 - 129,234	Although reduced the number of registrations remains persistently high reflecting the level of need for affordable housing in the district.	Status already poor.	The local plan should seek to provide affordable housing (see comments above).

	2003/04 - 2219 2004/05 - 2007 2005/06 - 2253 2006/07 - 1719 2007/08 - 1770 (Data source: SODC Housing Services)	2003 - 146,880 2004 - 168,725 2005 - 181,196			
7. Quality of the housing stock in all tenures	Number of unfit homes: 2001/02 - 1,500 2002/03 - 890 2003/04 - 970 2004/05 - 936 2005/06 - 970 2006/07 - 905 2007/08 - 905 2008/09 - 24 2009/10 - 28 2010/11 - 39 2011/12 - 53 NB: From 2008/09 the required figure changed to dwellings with category 1 hazards (HHSRS) (Data source: SODC Housing	Number of unfit homes in South East region: 2001 - 143,422 2002 - 130,978 2003 - 130,798 2004 - ? 2005 - 120,456	No clear local trend, but regional trend shows a decrease in the number of unfit dwellings.	Status uncertain.	The local plan should contain a positive policy framework for extensions to homes especially where these are part of proposals to remedy deficiencies in unfit homes. However, most minor improvements do not constitute development requiring planning permission.

	Services)								
Objective 2 – To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate and to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime									
Indicator	South Oxon data and source			Comparators and targets			Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Summary of notifiable offences	Crimes per 1,000 population / household South Oxfordshire			Crimes per 1,000 population / household Thames Valley			South Oxfordshire has lower levels of these crimes than in the Thames Valley. South Oxfordshire is, therefore, a very safe place to live,	Good status	The local plan should contain a policy framework to ensure that new development is designed in such a way as to reduce the opportunity for crime and to improve the security of premises. A positive planning framework is needed for works and measures designed to create safe
1. violence against	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12			

the person							work and visit.		town and village centres. In major development areas consideration should be given to the accommodation needs of Thames Valley Police to enable effective policing of those developments and policy CSQ3 in the adopted core strategy.
2. sexual offences	9.12	8.32	6.51	16.75	14.93	11.15			
3. robbery of personal property	0.38	0.46	0.34	0.67	0.62	0.57			
4. domestic burglary	0.35	0.18	0.12	0.84	0.75	0.62			
5. theft of a vehicle	6.4	6.3	4.31	11.06	10.37	9.19			
6. theft from a vehicle	1.05	0.99	0.5	1.73	1.36	1.01			
	3.72	3.03	3.03	7.04	5.53	4.75			
2. Perception of safety: Percentage of people feeling safe outside:	(Data source: SODC Survey and Citizens Panel Survey)		Comparison data not published by Government.		A number of people do not feel safer in South Oxfordshire after dark. The majority of people feel safe during the day.		Uncertain status, but action needed to increase people's perception of safety.		The Local Plan can indirectly reduce crime in the ways described above.
• after dark:	2004 - 52% 2011/12 - 85%								
• during daylight:	2004 - 84% 2011/12 - 97%								

<p>3. Level of antisocial behaviour: Percentage thinking the following are a big or fairly big problem locally:</p> <p>a) vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles;</p> <p>b) people using or dealing drugs; and</p> <p>c) people being rowdy or drunk in public places</p>	<p>(Data source: SODC BVPI General Survey 2004 & 2006) Data on this is no longer collected.</p> <p>2004 – 56% 2006 – 34%</p> <p>2004 – 53% 2006 – 37%</p> <p>2004 – 42% 2006 – 30%</p>		<p>As only two surveys have provided information on this indicator it is not possible to discern a clear trend. The increased perception of safety from 2004 to 2006 is positive.</p>	<p>Uncertain status.,</p>	<p>The Local Plan can indirectly reduce the level of antisocial behaviour in the ways described above and by creating sustainable communities with facilities, services and a living environment which people value.</p>
<p>4. The level of road traffic accident (RTA) casualties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total number of casualties in South Oxfordshire were: 2004 - 564 2005 - 575 2006 – 652 2007 – 568 2008 – 510 2009 – 494 2010 – 476 2011 – 518 	<p>Dept for Transport targets: To reduce all serious casualties by 40% and serious child casualties by 50% below the 1994/98 average by 2010.</p> <p>Oxfordshire County Council are developing an updated road safety</p>	<p>The level casualties in South Oxfordshire has fluctuated over the years although there has been a general trend of casualties reducing since 2007</p>	<p>Good status</p>	<p>Land allocations and development control policies in the local plan must ensure that new developments make provision for safe movements for all transport modes both on site and on the links between the site and key destinations in the local area.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total number of pedestrian casualties in 2010 was 32 and in 2011 was 27 in South Oxfordshire. total number of cyclist casualties in 2010 were 27 in South Oxfordshire and in 2011 they were 36 in South Oxfordshire. 	<p>strategy in line with the national strategic framework for road safety.</p>			
Objective 3 – To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural and community facilities and services					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Level of accessibility to key services and facilities:	Percentage of new homes within 30 minutes public transport time of key services and facilities:	None yet available on this indicator, but the Countryside Agency's survey of rural services in 2000 showed the	With limited monitoring occasions it is not possible to establish a clear trend. The increase from 2006 to 2007	Uncertain status, but the national survey of rural areas in 2000 showed a high proportion of	Relative proximity to key services is an important factor in the local plan process of allocating land for new housing development and in the development control process of determining planning applications.

	2006	2007	percentages of homes within threshold distances of key services in the South East region to be:	was a positive beginning however.	homes within reasonable walking and cycling distances of local services where convenience of access is important.	
GP surgery	84%	94%				
Hospital	49%	57%				
Primary School	82%	96%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP: 68% - 0-2km 			
Secondary School	78%	76%				
Employment Centre	80%	92%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school: 93.1% 0-2km 			
Major retail centre	82%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> secondary school: 56.6% 0-4km 25.2% 2-4km supermarket: 57.4% 0-2km, 21.4% 2-4km 			
2. Level of satisfaction with key cultural and leisure facilities	Percentage of residents who were very satisfied, fairly satisfied or neither satisfied or dissatisfied with the following services:		The Government has not published data to enable comparisons.	People have a high level of satisfaction with these facilities.	Good status.	The local plan should ensure that provision is made for these facilities in new housing developments and that, where justified, planning obligations are sought from developers to improve off-site facilities.
a) arts and cultural activities;	70%					

b) Sports and leisure facilities;	<p>77%</p> <p>(Source: SODC Residents Survey 2011)</p>																				
Objective 4 – To maintain and improve people’s health, well-being and community cohesion and support voluntary, community and faith groups																					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan																
1. Life expectancy Average for males and females	<p>1998 to 2002 data: 79.8 years.</p> <p>2002 to 2004 data: 81.1</p> <p>2003 to 2005 data: 80.8</p> <p>2008 to 2010 data: 80.9</p> <p>(Data source: ODO)</p>	<p>SE Region: 1991/3 77.5 years</p> <p>2002 to 2004 data: 79.9 years</p> <p>2003 to 2005 data: 80.1</p> <p>2008 to 2010 data: 79.8</p>	<p>Life expectancy in South Oxfordshire compares well with the regional average.</p>	<p>Good status</p>	<p>The local plan can help to maintain high life expectancy by seeking to ensure that people are provided with decent homes, jobs and a healthy living environment.</p>																
2. Causes of death Early deaths: heart disease and stroke – early mortality rate from all circulatory	<table border="1" data-bbox="478 1193 707 1318"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">South Oxfordshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999-2001</td> <td>84.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000-2002</td> <td>76.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001-2003</td> <td>67.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	South Oxfordshire		1999-2001	84.6	2000-2002	76.5	2001-2003	67.8	<table border="1" data-bbox="724 1193 976 1318"> <thead> <tr> <th>South East</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>95.5</td> <td>114.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90.5</td> <td>108.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>86.3</td> <td>102.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	South East	England	95.5	114.5	90.5	108.2	86.3	102.8	<p>Over 2008-2010, the level of early deaths attributable to heart disease and stroke or cancer in South</p>	<p>Good status</p>	<p>See above.</p>
South Oxfordshire																					
1999-2001	84.6																				
2000-2002	76.5																				
2001-2003	67.8																				
South East	England																				
95.5	114.5																				
90.5	108.2																				
86.3	102.8																				

diseases per 100,000, aged <75; directly age standardised mortality rate	2002-2004	62.9	81.4	96.7	Oxfordshire is significantly lower than national average.
	2003-2005	59.0	76.0	90.5	
	2004-2006	62.3	70.2	84.2	
	2005-2007	59.4	66.3	79.1	
	2006-2008	59.0	62.5	74.8	Similar to rest of England
	2007-2009	51.4	59.2	70.5	there has been a fall in the level of early deaths related to heart disease and stroke or cancer in recent years.
Early deaths: cancer – early mortality rate from all cancers per 100,000, aged <75; directly age standardised mortality rate	2008-2010	45.4	55.9	67.3	
	1999-2001	119.1	120.4	128.8	
	2000-2002	115.9	118.2	126.5	
	2001-2003	108.6	115.7	124.1	Although there has been a fall in the level of road injuries and deaths in recent years. The level of road injuries and deaths in South Oxfordshire is still significantly worse than England average.
	2002-2004	109.2	113.5	121.7	
	2003-2005	105.2	111.3	119.0	
	2004-2006	110.7	109.8	117.1	
	2005-2007	104.6	108.0	115.5	
	2006-2008	104.2	106.3	114.0	
Road injuries and deaths – rate of occurring killed or seriously injured casualties per resident population per 100,000	2007-2009	95.6	104.2	112.1	
	2008-2010	95.2	102.5	110.1	
	2005-2007	74.1	54.5	54.3	Overall, the level of all age all cause mortality in South Oxfordshire is significantly better than England average.
	2006-2008	71.7	52.3	51.3	
All age all cause mortality – males and females, per 100,000; directly age standardised mortality rate	2007-2009	64.9	50.5	48.1	
	2008-2010	67.9	47.5	44.3	
	1999-2001	1,239.6	1,297.6	1,412.7	
	2000-2002	1,205.1	1,266.7	1,378.3	
	2001-2003	1,157.3	1,247.6	1,360.2	
	2002-2004	1,136.8	1,220.2	1,329.8	
	2003-2005	1,108.6	1,185.4	1,293.4	
	2004-2006	1,098.9	1,140.3	1,244.2	
	2005-2007	1,068.3	1,107.1	1,210.2	
	2006-2008	1,033.6	1,077.3	1,182.6	
2007-2009	992.8	1,049.2	1,151.8		
2008-2010	957.9	1,026.0	1,123.0		
(Source: DWP					

	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431819/report.aspx#tabvat accessed via Nomis on 12 April 2013)																																																																																					
<p>2. Key benefit claimants – working age client group</p> <p>Total claimants; % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64</p> <p>Key out of work benefits – includes: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits; % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64</p>	<p>South Oxon</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Aug 2003</td><td>6.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2004</td><td>6.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2005</td><td>6.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2006</td><td>6.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2007</td><td>5.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2008</td><td>5.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2009</td><td>7.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2010</td><td>7.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2011</td><td>6.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2012</td><td>6.5%</td></tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Aug 2003</td><td>4.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2004</td><td>4.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2005</td><td>4.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2006</td><td>4.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2007</td><td>4.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2008</td><td>4.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2009</td><td>5.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2010</td><td>5.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2011</td><td>5.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2012</td><td>4.9%</td></tr> </table>	Aug 2003	6.3%	Aug 2004	6.3%	Aug 2005	6.1%	Aug 2006	6.1%	Aug 2007	5.7%	Aug 2008	5.9%	Aug 2009	7.2%	Aug 2010	7.0%	Aug 2011	6.7%	Aug 2012	6.5%	Aug 2003	4.9%	Aug 2004	4.8%	Aug 2005	4.7%	Aug 2006	4.7%	Aug 2007	4.4%	Aug 2008	4.5%	Aug 2009	5.7%	Aug 2010	5.4%	Aug 2011	5.1%	Aug 2012	4.9%	<p>South East</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>9.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>10.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>10.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>10.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>10.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>7.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>7.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>7.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>7.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>8.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>8.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>8.3%</td></tr> </table>	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%	9.1%	9.3%	10.9%	10.6%	10.5%	10.4%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%	<p>England</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>14.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>14.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>13.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>13.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>13.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>13.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>15.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>14.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>14.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>14.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>12.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>12.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>11.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>11.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>11.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>11.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>12.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>12.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>12.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>11.8%</td></tr> </table>	14.5%	14.1%	13.9%	13.9%	13.4%	13.4%	15.1%	14.6%	14.6%	14.3%	12.4%	12.0%	11.8%	11.8%	11.3%	11.3%	12.8%	12.3%	12.2%	11.8%	<p>At 2012, South Oxfordshire has a much lower level of total claimants and “key out of work benefits” when compare to regional and national trends.</p> <p>Similar to national trends, there has been a slight fall in the level of claimants over the last few years.</p>	<p>Good status.</p>	<p>The allocation of land for employment generating development in the local plan will increase job opportunities for residents seeking employment, but the greater proportion of such opportunities will be in existing premises. The health of the national economy, however, has the greatest effect on this indicator.</p>
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<p>3. Indices of multiple deprivation</p>					<p>Good status, but existing and</p>	<p>The local plan can help to reduce deprivation by:</p>																																																																																

deprivation

LSOAs in 20% most deprived - % is a proportion of LSOAs

	Income	Employment	Health & disability	Education, skills & training	Barriers to housing & ser.	Crime	Living Environment	Overall
IMD2004	0%	0%	0%	3%	34%	3%	0%	0%
IMD2007	0%	0%	0%	5%	20%	0%	0%	0%
IMD2010	0%	0%	0%	7%	26%	3%	0%	0%

LSOAs in 20% least deprived - % is a proportion of LSOAs

	Income	Employment	Health & disability	Education, skills & training	Barriers to housing & ser.	Crime	Living Environment	Overall
IMD2004	32%	61%	61%	25%	5%	10%	20%	44%
IMD2007	25%	44%	56%	20%	14%	9%	19%	43%
IMD2010	28%	46%	29%	20%	9%	18%	15%	39%

According to IMD2010, overall, South Oxfordshire has no LOSAs in the worst 20% nationally.

However, around 26% of LSOAs ranked poorly in the “barriers to housing and services” domain.

Nationally, South Oxfordshire is one of the least deprived district in England (ranked 19th out of 326).

new action plans should be pursued to address the problems of access to housing, relatively poor education and skills attainment and low income levels in the lowest ranked SOA's.

- increasing the supply of housing and in particular, affordable housing;
- maintaining existing services and facilities which are needed by people and which remain economically viable; and
- facilitating employment-generating development which provides jobs and income for local people, particularly those in the most deprived areas.

Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Indicator status	Action for local plan																																																																							
4. Projected changes in district population and age structure	South Oxfordshire District: <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2026</th> <th>% change 2006-2026</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 to 9</td> <td>15987</td> <td>16109</td> <td>16063</td> <td>15864</td> <td>15708</td> <td>-1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 to 19</td> <td>16235</td> <td>16028</td> <td>16446</td> <td>16799</td> <td>16448</td> <td>1.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 to 29</td> <td>11688</td> <td>12689</td> <td>14664</td> <td>15297</td> <td>15119</td> <td>29.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 to 39</td> <td>19436</td> <td>16000</td> <td>15902</td> <td>18455</td> <td>19467</td> <td>0.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 to 49</td> <td>21337</td> <td>22973</td> <td>21568</td> <td>18550</td> <td>17929</td> <td>-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 to 59</td> <td>17183</td> <td>17627</td> <td>20806</td> <td>22826</td> <td>20906</td> <td>21.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 to 69</td> <td>13397</td> <td>15122</td> <td>15293</td> <td>16070</td> <td>18707</td> <td>39.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70+</td> <td>14678</td> <td>15793</td> <td>18415</td> <td>21554</td> <td>23481</td> <td>59.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL AGES</td> <td>129941</td> <td>132341</td> <td>139157</td> <td>145415</td> <td>147765</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The increase in population will be predominantly among the older age groups, due to an increasing proportion of older people, rising life expectancy and a falling birth rate.</p> <p>(Data source: Oxfordshire County Council Population Forecast for South Oxfordshire to 2026: South East Plan Housing, excluding the Oxford Strategic Development Area)</p>		Age Group	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	% change 2006-2026	0 to 9	15987	16109	16063	15864	15708	-1.7	10 to 19	16235	16028	16446	16799	16448	1.3	20 to 29	11688	12689	14664	15297	15119	29.3	30 to 39	19436	16000	15902	18455	19467	0.16	40 to 49	21337	22973	21568	18550	17929	-16	50 to 59	17183	17627	20806	22826	20906	21.66	60 to 69	13397	15122	15293	16070	18707	39.6	70+	14678	15793	18415	21554	23481	59.9	ALL AGES	129941	132341	139157	145415	147765	12	Deteriorating status, due to the adverse effect of the projected decline in the working age population on the economy and due to the increasing costs of caring for an ageing population.	The housing provisions for the district contained in the South East Plan (which have been used in the adopted core strategy) are based on population projections which include an allowance for the in-migration of workers to job opportunities in the district. The local plan should contain a planning framework which enables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and caring services to provide the type of homes and facilities needed by an ageing population; and • provision of sport, leisure and community facilities needed by older people. • where appropriate, the provision of housing development which would create a more balanced community age structure.
	Age Group	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	% change 2006-2026																																																																			
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5. Percentage of people who think that:	South Oxon:	The Government has not published data on this.	No trend or comparison data available.	Good status.	The local plan should contain a planning framework to ensure that developers provide sport, leisure and community facilities to meet the needs of occupants of new homes																																																																					

St Mary's Street	47	Bell Street	43.3		<p>pollution is attributed to vehicular traffic. Air Quality Management Areas have been declared in these areas with an Air Quality Action Plan produced to try and reduce pollution levels to within national objective levels.</p> <p>Air quality hotspots have also been identified within the areas of Thame, Didcot, Little Milton and Stadhampton. Monitoring and careful management is required in these areas to ensure the air quality objective levels are not exceeded as these are potential 'candidate AQMA's'</p>	<p>The levels of main air quality pollutants in the AQMA's will be worsened by the cumulative effects of emissions from traffic associated with many small new developments or nearby larger developments.</p> <p>There is no capacity for adding to NO2 levels in the AQMA's or within areas identified as 'candidate AQMA's' as this may lead to further AQMA's being declared.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain planning policies aimed at strictly controlling developments and transport infrastructure which are likely to generate polluting emissions having a detrimental impact on the high quality living and working environment of the District.</p>
Adjacent to M40		Watlington					
9 Adwell Cottages	36.7	Shirburn Street	53.4				
		Couching Street	52.7				
(Data source: SODC Environmental Protection Service)							
2. Days when air pollution is moderately high	No local data available. SODC monitors benzene and NO2 pollution at the locations specified in the preceding indicator.	South East 2001/02: Harwell – 39 days Southampton Centre – 16 days Reading – 22 days Lullington Heath – 47 days	The number of days when air pollution is high or moderately high nationally fluctuates from year to year and there is No obvious trend.	Status uncertain, but SODC environmental protection service confirms that air quality in the district is good outside the AQMAs.	The local plan should contain planning policies aimed at strictly controlling developments and transport infrastructure which are likely to generate polluting emissions having a detrimental impact on the high quality living and working environment of the district.		

		<p>Rochester – 58 days</p> <p>England urban areas: 2002 - 20 days 2003 - 50 days 2004 - 22 days</p> <p>England rural areas: 2002 – 30 days 2003 – 61 days 2004 – 42 days</p> <p>(Data source: DEFRA)</p>		<p>The cumulative and synergistic effects of emissions from many small developments and traffic movements may be significant and explain days when air pollution is moderately high.</p>																												
<p>3. River water quality</p> <p>a) Chemical quality</p>	<p>South Oxfordshire: Environment Agency assessed river length 175Km</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% Poor</th> <th>% Bad</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1990</td><td>7</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	% Poor	% Bad	1990	7	1	1995	4	1	2000	4	0	2002	3	0	2003	5	0	2004	3	0	2005	3	0	2006	3	0	<p>South East Region:</p> <p>1990: 16% of assessed rivers were of poor or bad chemical quality. 2002: 6% were of poor or bad chemical quality.</p>	<p>River quality has improved since 1990 and is now better than the regional average.</p>	<p>Good status.</p>	<p>Land allocations for new development should not be made in the catchment areas of sewage treatment works which are causing river pollution, unless mitigation measures can be agreed with the EA and utility company and costs met in full or in part through planning obligations.</p>
Year	% Poor	% Bad																														
1990	7	1																														
1995	4	1																														
2000	4	0																														
2002	3	0																														
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2006	3	0																														
<p>b) Biological quality</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% poor</th> <th>% bad</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1990</td><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	% poor	% bad	1990	2	5	1995	3	0	2000	1	0	<p>1990: 5% of assessed rivers were of poor or bad biological quality. 2002: 1% were of poor or</p>			<p>Need to ensure that water quality management measures are implemented on new developments.</p>															
Year	% poor	% bad																														
1990	2	5																														
1995	3	0																														
2000	1	0																														

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2002	0	0																		
2003	0	0																		
2004	1	0																		
2005	1	0																		
2006	1	0																		
Objective 6 – To improve travel choice and accessibility reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys																				
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan															
<p>1. Annual growth in traffic</p>	<p>Data only available at county level. Below is the % change in traffic growth between 2001 and 2011</p> <p>M40: 1.7% Trunk: -1.9% A Road: -1.9% B Road: 3.6%</p> <p>Over the ten year period the greatest increase in traffic was for B roads. This is particularly relevant to a rural authority like South</p>	<p>South East Region:</p> <p>7.6% growth in traffic on all roads between 1993 and 2002</p>	<p>Vehicle travel has been growing steadily in Oxfordshire and at a greater rate than in the region as a whole. However, the rate of growth has slowed since 2003 but the reason for this is unclear.</p>	<p>Status already poor.</p> <p>The growth in road traffic is subject in part to the cumulative effect of traffic growth associated with many new developments.</p>	<p>The local plan should ensure that new development is located where the need to travel by car and lorry is reduced and where more sustainable modes of travel are available or can be provided. The effect of such measures on reducing traffic growth is likely to be small if not accompanied by other measures introduced by Government and highway authorities to reduce the present attractions of travel by car and to increase the attractions of using more sustainable modes.</p> <p>Mixed-use developments and designing all new developments to</p>															

	<p>Oxfordshire which has many B roads.</p> <p>(Data source: OCC)</p>				<p>incorporate facilities for walking, cycling (including the provision of safe, covered and secure cycle parking) and public transport will enable choice of more sustainable modes of transport than the private car.</p>																																																															
<p>2. Percentage of resident population who travel to work by private car, public transport, on foot or by bicycle</p>	<p>Resident population mode of travel to work</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="485 667 972 1317"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">% </th> <th colspan="2">South Oxon</th> <th colspan="2">England</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work from home</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>11.8</td> <td></td> <td>9.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Underground</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.1</td> <td></td> <td>3.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>4.3</td> <td></td> <td>4.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>2.7</td> <td></td> <td>7.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motor cycle</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.1</td> <td></td> <td>1.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car/van</td> <td>61.3</td> <td>61.9</td> <td></td> <td>54.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger in car/van</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>4.9</td> <td></td> <td>6.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.2</td> <td></td> <td>0.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>3.7</td> <td></td> <td>2.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On foot</td> <td>10.7</td> <td>8.8</td> <td></td> <td>9.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel over 5Km to fixed</td> <td></td> <td>71.5</td> <td></td> <td>60.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	%	South Oxon		England		1991	2001	1991	2001	Work from home	6.1	11.8		9.16	Underground	-	0.1		3.16	Train	3.8	4.3		4.23	Bus	3.0	2.7		7.51	Motor cycle	1.8	1.1		1.11	Car/van	61.3	61.9		54.92	Passenger in car/van	5.9	4.9		6.11	Taxi	-	0.2		0.52	Bicycle	5.2	3.7		2.83	On foot	10.7	8.8		9.99	Travel over 5Km to fixed		71.5		60.0	<p>Over two-thirds of workers travel to work by car either as driver or passenger and this proportion is significantly higher than in England as a whole.</p> <p>In South Oxfordshire there has been no significant change in the proportion travelling by car since 1991.</p> <p>Travel to work on foot and by bicycle has declined. With nearly three-quarters of workers travelling more than 5 kms to work, such journeys are beyond comfortable walking</p>	<p>Status already poor.</p>	<p>See action comments above.</p> <p>The local plan should have policies that help reduce commuting to work by private car.</p>
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Motor cycle	1.8	1.1		1.11																																																																
Car/van	61.3	61.9		54.92																																																																
Passenger in car/van	5.9	4.9		6.11																																																																
Taxi	-	0.2		0.52																																																																
Bicycle	5.2	3.7		2.83																																																																
On foot	10.7	8.8		9.99																																																																
Travel over 5Km to fixed		71.5		60.0																																																																

	place of work					and cycling distances.		
(Data source: ODO and Censuses of 1991 and 2001)								
2011 Census Data is due in November 2013								
Objective 7 – To conserve and enhance the District’s biodiversity								
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan			
1. Change in populations of farmland birds	Index value: 2002: 1.00 2003: 1.03 2004: 0.97 2005: 0.92 2006: 0.88 2007: 1.12 2008: 1.16 2009: 1.09 2010: 1.11 2011: 0.99 (The index indicates change in	The South Oxfordshire index has always been lower than the county-wide figure.	The South Oxon index is fluctuating.	Status already poor. Farmland bird habitat has probably been destroyed to the extent that any further losses of the fragments of habitat which remain would have synergistic effects which may result in	It is generally accepted that the decline in farmland birds has been driven by change in agricultural practices, but the use of land for agriculture is beyond the control of the planning system and the local plan cannot, therefore, influence this process. The local plan should contain a policy framework which ensures that when farmland is developed, then there is a requirement for developers to put into effect			

	population densities of 19 surveyed species of farmland birds devised by RSPB Central England Office relative to a 2002 baseline index value of 1)				loss of surveyed species with small populations.	appropriate mitigation measures or compensatory measures designed to maintain and enhance bird populations.
2. Change in the area of UKBAP priority habitats:	SODC –Baseline: 2005 Hectares:	OCC: 2005 Hectares:	OCC: 2011 Hectares:	Losses in habitats seen in recent decades. The figures from 2011 show potential improvement for some habitats.	Status already poor. Priority habitats are subject to destruction by the cumulative effects of many actions by landowners each of which may be insignificant in itself. The areas of many priority habitats are now so small that critical size capacities have probably been reached.	The local plan should not allocate land for development where there would be significant harm caused to one or more priority habitats located on or in the vicinity of the site. Where no alternative land is available, then the local plan should require developers to make provision for mitigation measures to be put into effect. Where adequate mitigation is not possible, then appropriate compensation measures should be put into effect (either on site or off site) to maintain and where appropriate enhance the habitat(s).
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2005 604.1 2011 1008	2,527	4,550.22			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	551.4 N/M	567.2	N/M			
Wet woodland	20.3 20.26	106.7	146.87			
Lowland wood pasture and parkland	387.5 452.9	1,148.1	1,858.81			
Lowland calcareous grassland	266.7 259.3	668.9	732.72			

to record changes to habitat areas and the reasons for the changes.	(Data source: Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum)					
3. Change in the number of UKBAP priority species	<p>South Oxon Baseline: 2004-05: 41 species recorded.</p> <p>2005-06 47 species recorded</p> <p>2006-07 50 species recorded</p> <p>2009 / 10 171 species recorded</p> <p>2010 / 11 175 species recorded</p> <p>(Data source: TVERC based on species records from various</p>	<p>OCC</p> <p>2004-05: 69 species recorded</p> <p>2005-06: 67 species recorded.</p> <p>2006-07: 75 species recorded</p> <p>2009/10 234 species recorded</p> <p>2010 / 11 232 species recorded</p>	<p>UK</p> <p>2004-05: 382 species recorded</p> <p>2005-06: ?</p>	<p>In the first years of monitoring a net increase in the number of species has been recorded. Despite the increase in overall figures species have also disappeared from the list in this time.</p>	<p>Uncertain status.</p>	<p>See the action for the local plan for maintaining priority habitats above. The same action applies for maintaining priority species.</p>

	individuals and recording groups. TVERC is improving links with recording groups to improve the availability of data.)					
4. Change in the percentage of land designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in favourable condition	<p>South Oxon data:</p> <p>Baseline: 2005: 53.5%</p> <p>2006: 53.5%</p> <p>2007: 53.5%</p> <p>Data source: TVERC based on irregular surveys undertaken by English Nature since 1999.</p>	<p>OCC:</p> <p>47.8%</p> <p>48.1%</p> <p>50.3%</p>	<p>England:</p> <p>45.0%</p> <p>45.1%</p> <p>44.4%</p>	Trends will not emerge for several years because Natural England can only complete its surveys of all sites in the district over this longer timescale.		See action points for maintaining priority habitats above.

Objective 8 – To protect and enhance the District’s open spaces and countryside, particularly those countryside areas designated for their landscape importance																	
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan												
1. Number of major developments permitted in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Green Belt	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>AO NB</th> <th>GB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005 /06</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006 /07</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 /09</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Data source: PPMS)</p>	Year	AO NB	GB	2005 /06	2	2	2006 /07	3	1	2008 /09	2	1	<p>Objective: Conservation and enhancement of the AONBs and the special character and landscape setting of Oxford protected by the Oxford Green Belt</p> <p>(South Oxfordshire core strategy adopted December 2012)</p>	<p>Monitoring commenced in 2005. The SODC Authority Monitoring Reports indicate that the developments permitted caused no demonstrable harm.</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>The local plan should contain policies with a negative stance towards major development in the designated areas.</p>
	Year	AO NB	GB														
2005 /06	2	2															
2006 /07	3	1															
2008 /09	2	1															
2. Percentage of total open space managed to green flag award standards or equivalent	<p>There was no open space in the district with a green flag award in 2005, but the draft Assessment (see above) indicates that 9 parks and gardens would be eligible for an award.</p> <p>2005/06 & 2006/07 Annual Monitoring Reports identify 9 parks totalling 95 hectares (of 190h) would meet green</p>	<p>UK data: 7 green flag awards in 1997/98. 253 awards in 2004/05. In 2000/01, 63% of people were satisfied with parks and open spaces. In 2003/04, 71% were satisfied.</p> <p>CABE target: By 2008, every local authority area should have at least 1 quality</p>	<p>The Best Value Review Survey shows a small improvement in perception of the quality of parks and open spaces between 2001 and 2004.</p>	<p>Status uncertain,</p>	<p>The local plan should contain policies and local standards for the provision of high quality open spaces in major new developments where appropriate. The policy framework should also ensure that, where appropriate, planning obligations are sought to remedy deficiencies in the quality and quantity of open spaces in the vicinity of all new developments, in cases where the development would otherwise make the deficiencies worse.</p>												

	<p>flag standard.</p> <p>In July 2008 Wallingford Castle Meadows received a Green Flag Award.</p>	<p>green space with an award to prove it and 75% of people satisfied with their green spaces.</p> <p>(CABE: How to Create Quality Parks & Open Spaces, 2005)</p>													
Objective 9 – To protect and enhance the District’s historic environment and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness															
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan										
1. Percentage of Listed Buildings at risk of decay on English Heritage Register	<p>Total number of Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings:</p> <p>2005 – 238</p> <p>Number at risk:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>2001</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	2001	3	2005	3	2006	3	2007	1	2011	9	<p>Objective: Listed buildings should be conserved and enhanced for their historic significance.</p> <p>(South Oxfordshire 2011)</p>	<p>The number of important listed buildings at risk is increasing. Problems arise where the fabric or character of a disused building limits the possibilities for economic re-use.</p>	Good status.	<p>The local plan policies should be framed so as to ensure that the need to preserve a listed building is a material consideration when considering planning proposals for a new use.</p>
2001	3														
2005	3														
2006	3														
2007	1														
2011	9														

	In 2005, 1 building was in slow decay with no solution agreed and 2 buildings had repair schemes in progress.					
2. Percentage of conservation areas with:	2005:	2011:	Targets: <u>05/06 06/07 07/08</u>	Trend data not yet available.	Status uncertain.	If necessary the local plan should include policy provision for new development proposals in conservation areas to demonstrate that they further and do not adversely affect proposals for the preservation or enhancement of the areas contained in character appraisals and management plans.
a) an up-to-date character appraisal;	20%	30%*	24% 30% 34%			
b) published management proposals	0%	30%*	14% 18% 23%			
	*Of appraisals & proposals only five (7%) were written in the last eleven years. (Data source: SODC Conservation Team)		(SODC Performance Plan 2005/06)			
3. Number of developments permitted having an adverse effect on the following archaeological assets contrary to expert advice* received by SODC:			Objective: Not to permit developments having an adverse effect on these assets. (South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011)	Although the indicator has only been monitored for a short period the status appears to be good. A single permission has been granted contrary to expert advice as the benefits	Good status	If necessary the local plan should contain a planning policy framework to protect these components of the archaeological heritage from the adverse effects of development and where appropriate, to seek enhancement of those components.

<p>a) burgage plots</p>	<p>2004/05: None (30 planning applications). 2005/06: None (21 applications). 2006/07: One (15 applications)</p>		<p>were determined to outweigh any harm.</p>		
<p>b) areas of archaeological restraint</p>	<p>There are 832 areas of restraint in the district.</p> <p>2004/05: None (173 applications). 2005/06: None (221 applications) 2006/07: None (113 applications)</p>				
<p>c) historic parks, gardens and battlefields.</p>	<p>There are 11 historic parks and gardens and 1 historic battlefield in the district.</p>				
<p>*The Council consults and relies upon expert advice from the OCC Archaeological Services Department.</p>	<p>2004/05: None (1 application). 2005/06: None (2 applications) 2006/07: None (0 applications)</p> <p>Data source: PPMS</p>				

Objective 10 – To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by:					
a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; and b) increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources c) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Carbon dioxide emissions	Tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO2) per person in South Oxfordshire : 2004 3.4 (Data source: Defra 2006)	South Oxfordshire has the highest domestic CO2 emission (11,410kWh) in Oxfordshire (DTI Sub-regional high level energy indicators March 2007)	No local trend data available. In the UK CO2 emissions from homes are remaining stable, emissions from industry are falling and transport emissions are rising.	Deteriorating status on the evidence of the national trends, particularly for road transport emissions. The cumulative effect of emissions from many small developments and traffic movements is significant.	See action points for Objective 6 above and the action points proposed in the following indicators of Objective 10.

<p>2. Average annual domestic consumption of energy per household:</p> <p>a) electricity</p> <p>b) gas</p>	<p>South Oxfordshire</p> <p>2003: 5,791 kWh 2004: 5,780 kWh 2005: 5759 kWh</p> <p>2003: 21,599 kWh 2004: 21,846 kWh 2005: 20,130 kWh</p> <p>(Data source: DTI Regional Consumption Statistics 2006)</p>	<p>South East region</p> <p>4,953 kWh 4,930 kWh 4,891 kWh</p> <p>20,542 kWh 20,843 kWh 18,994 kWh</p>	<p>South Oxfordshire energy consumption of electricity is significantly higher than for the region as a whole.</p>	<p>Status is deteriorating.</p>	<p>The local plan should reduce energy consumption in new homes.</p>																			
<p>3. Number of new homes certified as meeting Building Research Establishment (BRE) EcoHomes Very Good or Excellent ratings or Code for Sustainable Homes Levels 1 to 6.</p>	<p>Number of certified assessments:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="485 867 942 1097"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">EcoHomes Rating</th> <th colspan="2">Number of assessments 2000 - 2005</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Oxfordshire</th> <th>South East</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Good</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The adopted core strategy requires all new housing to be built to code level 4 standard as of April 2013</p> <p>(Data source: BRE, Watford)</p>	EcoHomes Rating	Number of assessments 2000 - 2005		Oxfordshire	South East	Excellent	0		Very Good	2		Good	8		Pass	4		Total	14		<p>The total number of homes certified is very small because assessment has been voluntary to date.</p>	<p>Status uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan should reduce energy consumption in new homes.</p>
EcoHomes Rating	Number of assessments 2000 - 2005																							
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	Provision of district data level has been requested from the BRE.																										
4. Number of new offices and other buildings certified as meeting BREEAM Very Good or Excellent ratings	<p>Number of certified assessments:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">EcoHomes Rating</th> <th colspan="2">Number of assessments 2000 - 2005</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Oxfordshire</th> <th>South East</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Good</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The adopted core strategy requires all new non housing development to be built to 'excellent' standard as of April 2013</p> <p>(Data source: BRE, Watford)</p>	EcoHomes Rating	Number of assessments 2000 - 2005		Oxfordshire	South East	Excellent	2		Very Good	2		Good	0		Pass	0		Total	4		The total number of buildings certified is very small because assessment has been voluntary to date.	Status uncertain.	The local plan should reduce energy consumption in non residential buildings.			
EcoHomes Rating	Number of assessments 2000 - 2005																										
	Oxfordshire	South East																									
Excellent	2																										
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5. Installed renewable energy (RE) capacity	<p>2011</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Technology</th> <th>Installed capacity</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Electricity</th> <th>Electricity, kW_e</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biogas/sewage gas</td> <td>680</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wind</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biomass</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar PV</td> <td>7,720</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydro</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>8,311</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Technology</th> <th>Installed capacity</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Heat</th> <th>Thermal, kW_{th}</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biogas/se</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Technology	Installed capacity	Electricity	Electricity, kW _e	Biogas/sewage gas	680	Wind	51	Biomass	0	Solar PV	7,720	Hydro	160	TOTAL	8,311	Technology	Installed capacity	Heat	Thermal, kW _{th}	Biogas/se	0	SEERA 2010 Capacity Targets for South Oxfordshire copy across from AMR	To meet the sub-regional targets will require a large increase in RE installations.	Status uncertain.	The local plan should contain policies which promote and encourage the development of RE resources.
Technology	Installed capacity																										
Electricity	Electricity, kW _e																										
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wage gas															
Biomass	2,272														
Solar thermal	82														
Ground source heat	298														
TOTAL	2,652														
Objective 11 – To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment															
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan										
1. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Flood defence: 2004/05: 6 permissions None contrary. 2005/06: 9 permissions None contrary. 2006/07: No permissions contrary to EA advice 2011: There were 12 objections from the Environment Agency to planning applications on flooding grounds.	The Environment Agency aims to reduce flood risks to people and property.	No permissions have been granted contrary to Environment Agency advice since March 2004.	Favourable status: No action. The cumulative effect of many small developments in flood zones will be significant.	The local plan should adopt a sequential test to land allocations for development with priority being given to land with little or no risk of flooding.										

	<p>Out of these applications a total of six were approved after revising the proposal or after resubmitting an acceptable FRA.</p> <p>(Data sources: The Environment Agency and the PPMS)</p>				
Objective 12 – To seek to reduce waste generation and encourage the re-use of waste through recycling, composting or energy recovery					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Percentage of total tonnage of household waste recycled	2002/03: 19.9% 2003/04: 22.7% 2004/05: 23.5% 2005/06: 25.2% 2006/07: 33.3% 2007/08: 39.7% 2008/09: 42.5% 2009/10: 63.6%	South East region: 2003-2004 16.1% SODC target: 25% by 2007-2008 (SODC Performance Plan 2005-2006)	The amount of waste recycled is increasing and the local performance is better than the regional average.	Good status	The local plan should contain policy provisions which ensure that works and measures are installed in new developments to facilitate the temporary storage and collection of waste for recycling and composting.

	2010/11: 68.8%				
	(SODC Public Amenities Team)				
Objective 13 – To improve efficiency in land use and reduce development pressure on the countryside and natural resources/material assets, such as landscape, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Percentage of new homes created on previously-developed land (PDL)	2002-2003 82.4% 2003-2004 84.2% 2004-2005 85.9% 2005-2006 93.0% 2006-2007 89.0% 2010-2011 87.7% 2011-2012 74.5% (SODC:CDP Smart)	N/A	The percentage of new homes built on PDL in recent years has been above the regional and national averages and exceeds regional and national targets. The percentage is likely to fall significantly because the major strategic housing allocations at Didcot, Wallingford in the adopted core strategy and in the Thame Neighbourhood Plan cannot be accommodated on PDL.	Good status, but likely to get worse at Didcot and other greenfield allocation in adopted core strategy.	The local plan should allocate land for housing giving first preference to the development of PDL if possible.
2. Percentage of new housing development completed at densities which make the best use of land	2005/06: <30dph: 38% 30-50dph: 30% >50dph: 32% 2006/07: <30dph: 43%	N/A	The higher rate of densities less than 30dph in the 2011/12 period was due to completions on key lower density	Status uncertain.	The local plan should contain policies requiring new housing developments to meet the target density in the adopted core strategy.

	<p>30-50dph: 24%</p> <p>>50dph: 33%</p> <p>2011/12:</p> <p><30dph: 63%</p> <p>30-50dph: 9%</p> <p>>50dph: 28%</p> <p>(SODC: CDP Smart data)</p>		<p>developments in the district at Great Western Park, Chinnor Cement Works and Fairmile Hospital</p>		
<p>3. Daily domestic consumption of water (per capita)</p>	<p>No local data available.</p> <p>2004: 154.00</p> <p>Source: ODO</p>	<p>South East region: Water use in litres per person per day:</p> <p>1992-1993 153</p> <p>1993-1994 159</p> <p>1994-1995 169</p> <p>1995-1996 161</p> <p>1996-1997 160</p> <p>1997-1998 165</p> <p>1998-1999 169</p> <p>1999-2000 160</p> <p>2000-2001 161</p> <p>2001-2002 163</p> <p>2002-2003 168</p> <p>(Data source: Environment Agency)</p> <p>EA target is to reach a positive balance between supply and demand across the South East whilst ensuring</p>	<p>Water is vital for public health and the environment. The regional data shows that water consumption has risen steadily and is predicted to rise further.</p>	<p>Status uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a policy framework seeking water demand management measures to be incorporated in new developments.</p> <p>New developments of all kinds may need to be phased to take into account planned provision of water supply infrastructure.</p>

		environmental sustainability. This requires demand management and, where appropriate, development of further water resources. (EA State of the Environment Report 2004)			
4. Change in the area of best and most versatile agricultural (BMV) land	No local data available. From 2005 SODC will monitor the area of BMV land lost to major developments, based on maps and information supplied by DEFRA.	Oxfordshire has 18% of land in grades 1 and 2 (excellent and very good categories) and 17% in grade 3a (good category).	The committed urban extension on the western edge of Didcot will result in loss of BMV land, but in recent years there has been little or no loss of BMV land in South Oxfordshire to major developments.	Status uncertain.	The local plan should contain a planning framework to protect BMV land. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, the local plan should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to BMV land, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.
Objective 14 – To ensure high and stable levels of employment					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. The percentage of the working-age population that is in employment	Labour Force Survey (LFS) Four quarter averages June to May: (%) 1994-1995 76.5 1995-1996 79.1 1996-1997 82.0 1997-1998 78.0	South East region LFS Four quarter averages June to May: (%) 77.0 77.1 77.1 77.1	South Oxfordshire has a greater percentage of the workforce in employment than in the region as a whole. The small annual fluctuations	Good status	The local plan should allocate sufficient land and should contain a policy framework aimed at maintaining and enhancing current levels of economic activity and thereby employment.

	1998-1999 83.6 1999-2000 80.8 2000-2001 79.0 2001-2002 81.5 2002-2003 83.7 2003-2004 78.9 2004-2005 78.4 2005-2006 81.9 2006-2007 80.1 2012 78.9 (Data source: ODO)	77.1 77.1 77.1 77.0 77.0 76.9 76.8 79.6 74.7	may reflect changes in the national economy and a reduction in the size of the local workforce due to demographic and social factors.		
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Objective 15 – To assist in the development of:

- a) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that delivers high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; and
- b) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy
- c) thriving economies in market towns and villages

Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Percentage of total number of employees in knowledge intensive businesses (KIBs)	South Oxon: Year % 1998 22.7 1999 27.3 2000 24.1 2001 23.8	Oxfordshire Year % 1998 9.9 1999 13.0 2000 11.9 2001 11.9	South Oxfordshire has a larger proportion of people employed in KIBs than in the County as a whole. The KIB	Slight deterioration locally: action needed to maintain and enhance the KIB sector.	The local plan should have policies that encourage sustainable economic growth.

	<p>2002 21.9 2003 21.0 2004 19.4</p> <p>Between 1998 and 2004 the number of employees in KIBs fell by 3.3%.</p> <p>(Data source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry compiled by ODO)</p>	<p>2002 11.4 2003 11.9 2004 11.9</p> <p>Between 1998 and 2004 the number of employees in KIBs increased by 2.0%.</p> <p>The Oxfordshire Economic Development Plan aims to exploit the commercial and creative potential of the science and technology base of the county.</p>	<p>sector is important in the local economy. The percentage employed in this sector has declined slightly since 2002.</p>		
<p>2. Annual net number of new VAT registered businesses</p>	<p>South Oxon:</p> <p>1994 -20 1995 130 1996 125 1997 180 1998 105 1999 125 2000 115 2001 95 2002 75 2003 90 2004 90 2005 60</p> <p>(Data source: ODO)</p>	<p>Oxfordshire:</p> <p>-35 260 380 590 615 480 535 485 345 495 455 355</p>	<p>More enterprises have registered for VAT than have deregistered in every year since 1995.</p>	<p>Good status, but action needed to maintain the growth in small business formation which has slowed in the last 5 years.</p>	<p>The local plan should have policies that encourage sustainable economic growth.</p>

3. Annual amount of land developed for employment use by type	South Oxon: 2005/06: 5769.6 2006/07: 2518.6 2007/08 9643.4 2008/09 6138.7 2009/10 3478.6 2010/11 4071.3 2010/12 -472 Source: PPMS	No data available.	Trend data not yet available	Status uncertain.		
Objective 16 – To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work						
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets		Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan
1. Percentage achieving 5+ A* - GCSEs (or equivalent) including English	N/A 2009 2010 2011	Oxon LEA % 52.9% 57.3% 57.4%	England % 49.8% 53.5% 59%	The proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs in Oxfordshire is slightly lower than national average.	Status uncertain.	The local plan should contain a policy framework which ensures that school development requirements are met when allocations are made and planning permissions granted

	<p>3,786 jobs (including full time, part time and seasonal employment) £228 million income for local businesses.</p> <p>Data Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism South Oxfordshire 2011</p>				
<p>2. Estimated volume of overnight and tourism day trips and related expenditure</p>	<p>2000: 2.9 million trips £124 million spend</p> <p>2002: 3.4 million trips £137 million spend</p> <p>(Data source: The Economic Impact of Tourism on South Oxfordshire, Tourism South East 2004)</p>	<p>The SODC Corporate Plan 2012/16 will measure the percentage increase in the visitor economy (see above).</p>	<p>The number of tourism trips and expenditure increased by 7% and 10% respectively over the 2 year period.</p>	<p>Good status</p>	<p>The local plan should contain a positive planning framework to support tourism-related development in the District.</p>
<p>Objective 18 – Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions</p>					
Indicator	South Oxon data and source	Comparators and targets	Local trends	Indicator status	Action for local plan

<p>Overall residents satisfaction with the local area</p>	<p>2004: 92% of residents are either fairly satisfied (37%) or very satisfied (55%) with the local area as a place to live in. Source BVPI Survey Report 2006</p> <p>2006: 85% of residents are either fairly satisfied (60%) or very satisfied (25%) with the local area as a place to live in. Source BVPI Survey Report 2006.</p> <p>2011: 96% of residents are either fairly satisfied (30%) or very satisfied (66%) with the local area as a place to live in. Source South Oxfordshire 2011 Residents' Survey.</p>	<p>The high level of satisfaction reported by residents in South Oxfordshire (85%) is five percentage points greater than the average across the Oxfordshire Consortium (81%) and an even more encouraging nine percentage points higher than the Ipsos MORI district average reported by residents (77%).</p> <p>Source BVPI Survey Report 2006.</p> <p>There is no up-to-date data for Oxfordshire as a whole for 2011 but the high level of satisfaction by residents in South Oxfordshire with their local area is encouraging.</p>	<p>The proportion of residents who are very satisfied has risen</p>	<p>Good status</p>	
<p>Residents views on influence they have on decisions affecting their local area</p>	<p>2006: Residents are sceptical about the influence they are able to exert with regards to decisions</p>			<p>Status uncertain.</p>	

	<p>affecting their local area with over two out of three (68%) residents feeling that they cannot influence decisions. Source BVPI Survey Report 2006.</p> <p>Future data to come from NI 4.</p> <p>2011: Residents have continued to be sceptical about the influence they are able to exert with regards to decisions affecting their local area. In the South Oxfordshire 2011 Residents Survey 35% of those surveyed definitely (5%) or tended to agree they could influence decisions.</p>				
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هذه الوثيقة متاحة باللغة العربية عند الطلب
Arabic

এই ডকুমেন্ট অনুরোধে বাংলায় পাওয়া যায়।
Bengali

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।
Punjabi

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز اردو میں بھی مل سکتی ہے۔
Urdu

本文件可以應要求，製作成中文(繁體字)版本。
Chinese

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