

Appendix I Relevant Plans and Programmes

Plans and programmes at the international, national, regional and local level with implications for the LDF have been identified and the key objectives have been summarised in the following tables. They do not attempt to summarise the documents per se but rather extract the key messages of relevance, to be used in defining the sustainability issues and objectives for the West Oxfordshire Local Development Framework.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
International	
Air Quality Framework Directive (92/62/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. ▪ Sets limits for air pollutants, to be taken into account in national objectives.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserve wild flora and fauna and their habitats, ▪ Promote cooperation between states; and ▪ Give special attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main aim of the convention is to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.
Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EC, The 'Habitats Directive')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. ▪ Maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna of Community Interest. ▪ In Great Britain in response to the directive the Directive regulations established a series of sites of international significance for biodiversity. There is only one site of such importance for biodiversity in West Oxfordshire – Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC) at Cassington. There are no Special Protection Areas (SPA) in West Oxfordshire.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. ▪ Implemented in the UK by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (see below)
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of all wild birds and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. ▪ The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild birds species. ▪ The convention applies to birds, their eggs, nests, and habitats.
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote an increase the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production. ▪ UK target to generate 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010, 20% by 2020.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EUs long term policy programme focussing on: tackling climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health and sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes.
EU Strategy for Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priorities: Limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy, addressing threats to public health, managing natural resources more responsibly, improving the transport system and land use.
European Biodiversity Strategy (COM(98)42)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at the source. ▪ The strategy emphasises the role of spatial planning in the conservation of biodiversity.
Kyoto Protocol: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main objective is to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control and reduce water pollution resulting from spreading or discharge of livestock effluents and the excessive use of fertilisers.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Ramsar Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation. ▪ There are no Ramsar sites of international importance in West Oxfordshire. The conservation of all wetlands is important to provide a habitat for waterfowl and also for biodiversity more generally.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges.
Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies. ▪ Management of water resource issues at catchment level. ▪ Prevent deterioration in water status. ▪ Restore surface waters to good ecological and chemical status by 2015; ▪ Reduce pollution from priority substances and phasing out certain priority hazardous substances. ▪ Achieving objectives for EU protected areas. ▪ Contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. ▪ Preventing and/or limiting pollution input into groundwater. ▪ Balancing abstraction and recharge. <p>The overarching objective is ensuring sustainable water use, including both surface and ground water resources. River Basin Management Plans' (RBMP) when developed will summarise the 'programme of measures' (i.e. actions) required in order to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.</p>
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)	<p>The principal objectives of the Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the EU through cost effective measures; ▪ To promote the convergence of building standards towards those of Member States which already have ambitious levels.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	<p>In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notes that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction ▪ Considers that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world, ▪ Considered that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value (World Heritage Sites).
National	
PPSI: Delivering Sustainable Development	<p>Contains five objectives to facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; ▪ contributing to sustainable economic development; ▪ protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; ▪ ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and ▪ ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change.	<p>All planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change

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<p>Consultation Draft Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</p>	<p>Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and a reduction in carbon emissions; • deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.
<p>PPG2: Green Belts</p>	<p>Purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; ▪ to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; ▪ to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; ▪ to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and ▪ to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for access to open countryside for the urban population. ▪ Provide opportunities for outdoor sport & recreation near urban areas. ▪ Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live. ▪ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns. ▪ Secure nature conservation interests. ▪ Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.
<p>PPS3: Housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While PPS3 continues many of the policy objectives of PPG3, it places greater emphasis on the need to meet housing demand. <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieving a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. ▪ Widening opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. ▪ Improving affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. ▪ Creating sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.
<p>PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate industry and commerce in locations which minimise length and number of trips especially by motor vehicles and which can be served by more energy efficient forms of transport. ▪ Aim to ensure there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure. ▪ Ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs.
<p>PPS6: Planning For Town Centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning for growth and development of existing centres. ▪ Promoting and enhancing existing centres by focussing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment accessible to all. ▪ Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
	<p>the entire community and particularly socially excluded groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting efficient , competitive, innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors and improving productivity. ▪ Improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is or will be accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport.
<p>PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods. ▪ Accessibility should be a key consideration in all development decisions. ▪ Facilitate and plan for accessible new services and facilities. ▪ Adopt a positive approach to proposals designed improve the viability, accessibility, or community value of existing services and facilities in rural areas. ▪ Promote sustainable diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors whose farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity. ▪ Recognise, maintain and enhance the environmental, economic and social value of the countryside. ▪ Protection and enhancement of the historic and cultural landscapes or rural areas with particular attention to designated areas. ▪ Promote diversification and more economically competitive agricultural activity in rural areas. ▪ Develop competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies. ▪ The importance of tourism and the economic contribution it makes to rural areas must be noted and support provided where appropriate.
<p>PPG8:Telecommunications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. ▪ Keep the environmental impacts to a minimum. ▪ Adopt a precautionary approach to phone masts where they may be detrimental to human health.
<p>PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced. ▪ Sustain and where possible improve the quality and extent of natural habitats and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ▪ Contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people. ▪ Ensure that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.
<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect human health and the environment by producing less waste. ▪ Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be catered for.
<p>PPG13: Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate planning and transport at the national, regional and local level to: ▪ Promote more sustainable transport choices; ▪ Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking; and ▪ Reduce the need to travel especially by car.

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PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation. ▪ Indeed, policies to strengthen the rural economy through environmentally sensitive diversification may be among the most important for its conservation. ▪ Ensure that the means are available to identify what is special in the historic environment; to define, through the development plan system its capacity for change; and, when proposals for new development come forward, to assess their impact on the historic environment and give it full weight, alongside other considerations. ▪ The protection of all aspects of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape, is a key aspect of these wider environmental responsibilities, and will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control.
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism. ▪ Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. ▪ Preserve important and irreplaceable archaeological remains and their setting and to ensure the appropriate recording of those that cannot be retained, making the results available to the public.
PPG17: Planning For New Open Space, Sports And Recreational Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and ensure that facilities are accessible for people with disabilities; ▪ Locate more intensive recreational uses in sites where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability; ▪ Avoid any significant loss of amenity to residents, neighbouring uses or biodiversity; ▪ Improve the quality of the public realm through good design; ▪ Look to provide areas of open space in commercial and industrial areas; ▪ Add to and enhance the range and quality of existing facilities; ▪ Carefully consider security and personal safety, especially for children; ▪ Meet the regeneration needs of areas, using brownfield in preference to greenfield sites; ▪ Consider the scope for using any surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use, weighing this against alternative uses; ▪ Assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion; and ▪ Consider the recreational needs of visitors and tourists.

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Planning for Tourism – Good Practice Guide (to replace PPG21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximise the benefits of tourism. ▪ Identify optimal locations through synergies with other attractions and opportunities for access by public transport. ▪ Integrate development with its surroundings and avoid adverse impacts. ▪ In rural areas tourism can be a key element in rural and farm diversification, revitalise market towns and villages, support important rural services and facilities, and underwrite environmental schemes and improvements to the built and natural environment. ▪ Wherever possible rural tourism proposals should be housed in existing or replacement buildings, particularly when located outside built up areas, and should seek to conserve and enhance designated areas. ▪ Large scale proposals should be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives, not just transport considerations but also how they assist rural regeneration and the well being of communities.
PPS22: Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highlights the importance of renewable energy to addressing climate change targets. ▪ Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated where technology is available and environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. ▪ Promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy sources ▪ The wider environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy project proposals should be given significant weight. ▪ Small scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution. ▪ Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects through greater knowledge and acceptance.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible affected by major or existing sources of pollution. ▪ Apply the precautionary principle. ▪ Bring contaminated land back into beneficial use by integrating remediation of the land into schemes for site development.
PPG24: Planning and Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that, wherever practicable, noise-sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise (such as road, rail and air transport and certain types of industrial development). Where this is not possible mitigate the impact of noise.
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; preparing Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate and as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans. ▪ Frame policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk; ▪ Only permit development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding. ▪ Safeguard land from development that is required for current and future flood management; ▪ Reduce flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);
Air Quality Strategy (DETR, 2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health where people are present and also to protect vegetation and ecosystems.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Act provides for increased public access to the countryside and strengthens protection for wildlife.
Department of Health Public Service Agreement – national targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce mortality from heart disease by at least 40% and from cancer by at least 20% by 2010 in people under 75. ▪ Improve life outcomes of adults and children with mental health problems. ▪ Improve quality of life and independence for older people so they continue

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
	to live at home where possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase participation of problem drug users in drug treatment programmes by 100% by 2008. ▪ Improve the life chances for children and reduce the conception rate of under 18 year olds by 50%. ▪ Reduce by at least 10% the gap in infant mortality rates between manual groups and the general population and reduce by 10% the gap between the areas with the lowest life expectancy and the population as a whole.
DETR Circular 02/2000, Contaminated Land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. ▪ Seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use. ▪ Seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.
DFES PSA targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DFES5 - Between 2002 and 2006 the proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by 2 percentage points each year on average and in all schools at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard by 2004 rising to 25% by 2006; and the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve this standard rises by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further increase of 3 percentage points by 2006 ▪ DFES9 – By 2010, increase participation in Higher Education towards 50% of those aged 18 to 30
DTI The Strategy, 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise productivity and competitiveness by supporting successful business, ensuring fair markets and promoting world class science and innovation.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
<p>England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006 (Appendix 7, South East Region), Defra, 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage healthy lifestyles by developing access opportunities and improve the health of the region with fresh local foods. ▪ Ensure the skills of the workforce match existing and potential business opportunities. ▪ Increased provision of adaptable training packages as part of life-long learning. ▪ Improve provision of, sharing of and accessibility to essential services in rural areas. ▪ Better accessibility for rural areas through multi-purpose transport. ▪ Achieve national and local biodiversity action plan targets. ▪ Better integrated management of woodland. ▪ Promote sustainability through whole farm planning, soil and water management. ▪ Protect and enhance distinctive landscapes, countryside character and the historic environment with particular attention to designated areas. ▪ Enhance, restore and recreate open downland and other traditional landscapes. ▪ Safeguard historic features through appropriate management. ▪ Build on market opportunities to develop local employment that is accessible to all. ▪ Better use made of underused rural buildings to create local jobs. ▪ Improved the competitiveness of rural businesses, revitalise market towns to improve employment and services. ▪ Improved provision of support services to enable people to take up local employment. ▪ Strengthen local economies through diversification into value added products and associated downstream activities. ▪ Increased sustainable tourism and recreation in the countryside. ▪ Maximised local use of local capacity. ▪ Develop viable self supporting farming. ▪ Develop rural enterprise hubs and encourage diversification of the rural economy and stimulate related activities. ▪ Better alternative crop production. <p>The Government has proposed a set of national priorities for the next Programme, structured around three themes. They focus on specific areas where it is thought the next Programme can make the greatest difference, complementing and not duplicating other initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhancing the environment and countryside – Environmental Stewardship will be at the heart of this ▪ making agriculture and forestry more competitive and sustainable– fostering a more competitive business environment through a focus on skills, knowledge transfer and innovation ▪ enhancing opportunity in rural areas – investing in skills, enterprise and innovation, targeting support to those in rural areas that need it most, whether in the farming sector or the broader rural economy.
<p>Our Countryside the Future, Rural White Paper (DETR, 2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. ▪ Maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. ▪ Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife. ▪ Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.
<p>Our Energy Future: Creating a low carbon economy (2002), DTI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeks to stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation and cut emissions from transport and the agricultural sector.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Securing the Future: UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.
Code for Sustainable Homes (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2006)	<p>The Code is an environmental assessment method for new homes based upon BRE's <u>Ecohomes</u> and contains mandatory performance levels in 6 key areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy efficiency /CO₂ ▪ Water efficiency ▪ Surface water management ▪ Site Waste Management ▪ Household Waste Management ▪ Use of Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is to protect the environment by providing guidance on the construction of high performance homes built with sustainability in mind.
Creating a Better Place 2006-2016 (Environment Agency, 20xx)	<p>The Corporate Strategy for the Environment Agency is vision for the environment: a better place for people and wildlife, for present and for future generations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve our vision, we'll work towards nine environmental goals. <p>We want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a better quality of life for people • an enhanced environment for wildlife <p>This means we need to protect and improve the environment by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cleaner air for everyone ▪ improved and protected inland and coastal waters ▪ restored, protected land with healthy soils <p>To do this, we also need to make some major changes and help everybody achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a greener business world ▪ wiser sustainable use of natural resources <p>And we need to manage two very real risks by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ limiting and adapting to climate change ▪ reducing flood risk
The Future of Transport a Network for 2030, Transport White Paper (DfT, 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highlights that road transport is responsible for a significant proportion of pollutants that affect air quality. Ensure that strategic transport decisions seek to address this impact and ensure good air quality. ▪ Ensure sustained investment over the long term, deliver improvements in transport management, and ensure there is forward planning.
The Rural Strategy 2004, Defra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highlights the need for affordable housing that helps sustain mixed and viable rural communities. ▪ Ensure that the full potential of broadband for delivering public services and the productivity of business is realised in rural areas. ▪ Better targeting of services that meets the needs of those with limited mobility and low incomes in rural areas. ▪ Highlights the need to tackle social exclusion wherever it exists and target efforts at socially excluded groups. ▪ The importance of maintaining good air quality is highlighted as a priority area for action. ▪ Need to enhance the value and natural beauty of the countryside for rural communities and for the benefit of society in general. ▪ Need for management of water supply and quality- diffuse pollution from agriculture and other sources remains a major issue. ▪ Build on the economic successes and tackle the economic weaknesses. ▪ Make the supply of learning provision and business support consistently relevant to rural business requirements.
Tomorrow's Tourism Today 2004, DCMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote tourism through marketing and e-tourism, the quality of the products, the skills of our people, the data on which business decisions are made.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan, UKBAP (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. ▪ Conserve priority species and habitats as set out in the Oxfordshire BAP.

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Waste Strategy 2000, Defra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recover value from 45% of municipal waste and to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010. ▪ Reduce landfill for industrial and commercial waste to 85% of the 1998 level by 2005.
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002), Defra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity.
DCMS The Historic Environment a Force for Our Future December 2001	<p>The Government looks to a future in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; ▪ the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; ▪ the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; ▪ the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; ▪ the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.
DCMS White Paper March 2007- Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century	<p>The proposals in this White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; ▪ Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and ▪ Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.
Regional	
Integrated Regional Framework, SEERA, 2004	<p>The integrated regional framework sets out a shared regional vision and 25 key objectives that will contribute to a better quality of life and sustainable development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home. 2. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment. 3. Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health. 4. Reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas in the South East and the rest of the region. 5. Raise educational achievement levels across the region and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work. 6. Reduce crime and the fear of crime. 7. Create and sustain vibrant communities. 8. Improve accessibility to all services and facilities. 9. Encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the South East. 10. Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance. 11. Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve. 12. Address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the South East is prepared for its impacts. 13. Conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity. 14. Protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the region's countryside and historic environment.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
	<p>15. Reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reducing the need for travel by car/lorry.</p> <p>16. Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.</p> <p>17. Reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste.</p> <p>18. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and coasts, and achieve sustainable water resources management.</p> <p>19. Increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region.</p> <p>20. Ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the region.</p> <p>21. Sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region.</p> <p>22. Stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas.</p> <p>23. Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities.</p> <p>24. Encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.</p> <p>25. Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region.</p> <p>The IRF also proposes indicators for each objective many of which have been incorporated into the baseline assessment.</p>
<p>Draft South East Plan (The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England), SEERA 2006</p>	<p>The South East Plan sets out core principles which can be considered the objectives of the plan. They were developed to guide the policies of the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The need for a clear vision, supported by challenging targets, that reflects quality of life considerations aligned with and tested against the objectives set in the Integrated Regional Framework. ▪ The need to plan positively for a reasonable level of economic growth, with consequent labour supply, and appropriate management of physical and social infrastructure implications. ▪ The need for further measures to reduce economic and social disparities in the region. ▪ The need to plan positively for a reasonable level of housing development. ▪ The need for a substantial increase in the supply of appropriate affordable housing, and for a package of measures to deliver that goal. ▪ The need for timely infrastructure provision that keeps pace with development and greater reassurance on that issue through a dialogue with Government on how to plan for that development. ▪ The need to develop clear investment priorities and improve key transport links. ▪ The need to improve access via transport and other means, especially for disadvantaged groups. ▪ The need to promote new initiatives to tackle skills deficits. ▪ The need for radical thinking about health provision and access. ▪ The need to place increased emphasis on natural resource management and efficiency. ▪ The need to incorporate measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Plan. ▪ The need to protect and improve the best of the region's natural environment both for its own sake and to underpin the social and economic development of the region. ▪ The need to promote a sustainable balance between economic prosperity, environmental quality, social well-being and a high quality of life in the South East. ▪ At a sub-regional level, the need for a high priority to regenerate the coastal towns. ▪ The need to decide whether any strategic development areas should be proposed.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The need to develop a strategy that creatively balances support for the regeneration and growth areas in the east with a positive response to the economic and housing pressures in the west of the region. ▪ The need to develop the Plan in a manner which recognises uncertainty and incorporates appropriate phasing and flexibility. ▪ The need to prepare and advocate much improved delivery and management arrangements to secure implementation of the Plan. ▪ The need to set the Plan in a clear inter-regional and European context. ▪ The need to ensure high quality development. <p>The South East Plan also has a number of sub-regional strategies. The Core Strategy for Central Oxfordshire is to deliver the housing requirements of this plan and build on the sub-region's economic strengths particularly in education, science and technology in ways which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the provision of infrastructure which is essential to the proper functioning and future development of the area. ▪ Protect and enhance the environment and quality of life of the sub-region. ▪ Protect the setting and character of Oxford. ▪ Make best use of previously developed land within urban areas to reduce the need for greenfield development. ▪ Concentrate development where the need to travel particularly by car can be reduced.
<p>South East Regional Housing Strategy, 2006 onwards South East Regional Housing Board.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build more affordable homes. ▪ Bring decent housing within the reach of people on lower incomes. ▪ Improve the quality of new housing and the existing stock.
<p>Framework for Regional Skills and Employment Action, FRESA, Action South East Forum, 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equalise opportunities for local jobs and skills. ▪ Assist socially excluded groups to improve their access to employment learning and skills. ▪ Tackle skills shortages.
<p>Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Learning and Skills Council Local Strategic Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extend participation in education learning and training. ▪ Increase engagement of employers in workforce development . ▪ Raise achievement by young people. ▪ Raise achievement by adults. ▪ Raise quality of education and training user satisfaction.
<p>The Cultural Cornerstone – South East Regional Cultural Strategy, South East England Cultural Consortium, 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater participation in cultural activities, particularly among both young and older people, socially disadvantaged communities, those with disabilities, and others who might feel themselves excluded. ▪ Reversal of the erosion of playing fields and related resources in schools. ▪ Acceleration in the opening of museums, archives, libraries and other cultural and sporting service to support informal learning. ▪ Explicit development of the creative industries, including sponsored enterprise hubs. ▪ More resources for communities to develop their own capacity to participate in cultural life. ▪ Integrated projects for the promotion of cultural tourism across the region.
<p>Action for biodiversity in South East England, South East England Biodiversity Forum, 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the wildlife interest of exiting current sites where the priority habitats are well managed. ▪ Restore the priority habitats of existing sites where these have become degraded or introduce positive management to prevent further loss in extent. ▪ Increase the extent of priority habitat by its recreation on sites with little current wildlife value.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Seeing the Wood for the Trees - A Regional Forestry and Woodlands Framework for South East England, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More use being made of woodlands as settings for community projects and activities, tourism, inward investment, and other economic activity. ▪ Woodland and trees especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees protected from loss. ▪ Priority woodland habitats and species being maintained or brought into good ecological condition.
Cotswolds AONB Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has the vision that the very special nature of the Cotswolds will be conserved to benefit future generations. This will be achieved through careful management of essential changes that ensure Cotswold communities stay vibrant. It requires people and organisations committed to conserving and enhancing this inspiring area with its very special physical character and lifestyle bound together by its wonderful limestone.
Rural Development Programme Draft South East Implementation Plan 2007-2013 Rural Development Service	<p>Making agriculture and forestry more competitive and sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support training and mentoring - where this is not supported by existing mainstream training providers and funding streams, to help the forestry, farming and horticultural sectors develop skills and confidence ▪ Support skills development, where this is not supported by existing mainstream training providers and funding streams, for the traditional skills and crafts that underpin the management of heritage and landscape assets, ▪ Through the National Rural Network support the dissemination of best practice, innovation and collaboration across regional and national borders. ▪ Stimulate enterprise and nurture new and existing farm diversification enterprises, ▪ Support the provision of professional advisory services ▪ Encourage improved management of water used for agricultural purposes, through investment in winter storage reservoirs where these will deliver economic and environmental benefits. <p>Improving the environment and countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserve wildlife and enhance biodiversity ▪ Maintain and enhance landscape quality and character ▪ Protect the historic environment ▪ Promote public access and understanding of the countryside ▪ Protect natural resources ▪ Promote forestry management <p>Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support training and mentoring, where this is not supported by existing mainstream training providers and funding streams, to help the forestry and farming sectors develop the skills and confidence ▪ Support skills development, where this is not supported by existing mainstream training providers under normal education programmes, for improving the capacity of rural communities and SME businesses (including farmers, growers and foresters). ▪ Innovation and enterprise ▪ The development of rural tourism marketing activities and the provision of small capacity accommodation in rural areas. In particular tourism based social enterprises based on the Hidden Britain project, which will draw together rural businesses and communities to improve their local environmental and heritage assets, and their use for recreational purposes. ▪ Basic services in rural areas ▪ Village renewal and development ▪ Conservation and enhancing of rural heritage
Cotswolds AONB Landscape Character Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a detailed review of the Cotswolds AONB Landscape to guide the management of the landscape.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
From Crisis to Cutting Edge – Draft Regional Transport Strategy, SEERA, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate an urban renaissance and foster social inclusion by bringing forward measures that encourage modal shift, particularly improving the attractiveness of public transport services. ▪ Reduce the wider environmental, health and community impact associated with the transport system. ▪ Respond to the increasing demand for travel maximising the benefits whilst reducing the negative impact on people and the environment. ▪ Develop road and rail links that improve inter and intra regional connectivity while avoiding the need to interchange in London. ▪ Improve strategic road and rail links in the Western Policy Area.
Farming and Food Our Healthy Future: Delivery Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food in the South East and London, GOSE, 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to drive forward action on food and nutrition for healthy eating and living, that healthy food is available affordable and acceptable for all. ▪ Promote the benefits of increased public access to the countryside. ▪ Promote sustainability through whole farm planning, soil and water management. ▪ Increased tourism entrepreneurship. ▪ More effective and efficient exploitation of new tourism opportunities. ▪ Extended market for tourism activities.
Regional Minerals Strategy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9) – SEERA 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop sustainable construction practices so as to reduce the growth in demand for primary aggregates and other minerals in the region. ▪ Increased use of recycled materials and mineral waste as alternatives to primary aggregates.
No Time to Waste – Regional Waste Management Strategy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9) SEERA 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness of the need to minimise waste and recognise waste materials are a resource. ▪ Support the development and uptake of new technologies and good management practices. ▪ Promote waste management practices that optimise the balance between environmental, economic and social benefits to the region and beyond.
Harnessing the Elements (Proposed Alterations to RPG9), SEERA, 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase energy efficiency. ▪ Increase the proportion of energy generated and consumed in the region from renewable sources. ▪ Raise awareness of the importance of energy efficiency and renewable energy in addressing global climate change and resource use.
South East Social Enterprise Strategy - Social Enterprise: Its business but not as we know it- providing an enabling framework for social enterprise in the South East, SEEDA 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open up new markets for social enterprise through greater collaboration between partners. ▪ Increase the breadth of supply of social enterprise products. ▪ Enable existing organisations to be sustainable through access to knowledge and opportunity. ▪ Condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016, SEEDA	<p>The strategy is structured around 3 interlinked objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global competitiveness: achieving it ▪ Smart growth: spreading the benefits of competitiveness ▪ Sustainable prosperity: ensuring that competitiveness is consistent with the principles of sustainable development <p>Sets 3 headline targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve an average annual increase in Gross Value Added per capita of at least 3% ▪ Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016 ▪ Reduce the rate of increase in the region's ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003, currently increasing at 1.1% per capita per annum), stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016 <p>Priorities for the Rural South East include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invest in the economic viability of villages and market towns across the Rural South East.. ▪ Exploit the potential of the knowledge economy for new business creation and development, and stimulate the take up and effective use of Broadband. ▪ Assist the food and farming sectors to adapt to new regulations, enabling them to develop new skills and to capitalise on opportunities for new products and processes resulting from CAP reform and new technology, while enhancing the natural resources on which they rely. ▪ Support the development of premium local products by investing in the land-based products supply chain, adopting high quality standards. ▪ Invest in and promote the area's cultural, heritage and landscape assets, and develop the visitor economy linked to the conservation of a high quality environment.
Infrastructure in the South East (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore ways in which existing infrastructure can be better managed to optimise efficiency and how infrastructure can be delivered and how the benefits of new investment can be 'locked in'.
Tourism ExSEllence- A Strategy for Tourism in the South East, Tourism South East, 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a region people aspire to visit. ▪ Exploit the potential of all sectors of tourism, capitalising on the location. ▪ Make places more appealing and inviting. ▪ Invest in people and motivate them and strive for product excellence. ▪ Make better use of resources.
Destination South East – Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation (Proposed Alterations to RPG9), SEERA 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement policies for tourism development which reflect sub-regional circumstances. ▪ Ensure tourism growth takes place in areas which have the capacity to accommodate it in ways that conform to the environmental policies in RPG9 and make prudent use of natural resources. ▪ Utilise and husband the regions numerous environmental assets to foster sustainable tourism. ▪ Minimise the adverse impacts associated with visitor pressure on sensitive urban and rural destinations through enhanced visitor management. ▪ Promote opportunities for high quality tourism and related development in ways which will enhance the range of quality of facilities available, strengthen the natural and cultural asset base on which tourism is dependent and assist regeneration.
Health Priorities for the South East – SEPHO 2004	<p>There is no actual health strategy for the South East. Health priorities in the South East are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue improvement. ▪ Close the gap with the best in Europe. ▪ Substantially reduce the scale of health inequalities. ▪ Drive forward action on food and nutrition for healthy eating, that healthy food is available, affordable and acceptable. ▪ Encourage healthy life styles by developing access opportunities.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
<p>Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Southern Region, A Strategy for the Thames Region (Environment Agency 2001)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage water resources in a way that causes no long term degradation of the environment. ▪ Ensure water is available to those who need it and it is used wisely by all. ▪ Cater robustly for risks and uncertainties. ▪ Review feasible water management options including innovative solutions where appropriate. ▪ Promote the value of water to society and the environment. ▪ Increased household metering.
<p>Managing Flood Risk: Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP), Summary Document (Environment Agency 2007)</p>	<p>The aims of Catchment Flood Management Planning can be defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, the natural, historic and built environment caused by floods ▪ To maximise opportunities to work with natural processes and to deliver multiple benefits from flood risk management, and make an effective contribution to sustainable development ▪ To support the implementation of EU directives, the delivery of Government and other stakeholder policies and targets, and the Agency's Environmental Vision ▪ To promote sustainable flood risk management; and ▪ To inform and support planning <p>Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans (CFMP) provide an overview for managing the long term flood risk. The key messages of the Thames CFMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood defences cannot be built to protect everything ▪ Climate change will be the major cause of increased flooding in future ▪ The flood plain is our most important asset in managing flood risk ▪ Development and urban regeneration provide a crucial opportunity to manage the risk <p>The majority of the flood plain within West Oxfordshire and identified in the Thames CFMP is characterised as undeveloped natural flood plain where the key messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flood plain is our most important asset in managing flood risk ▪ Maximising the capacity of the flood plain to retain water in these areas can have many advantages for people and the natural environment ▪ Managed flooding of some areas of the natural floodplain will reduce the risk to some communities ▪ We will do all we can to prevent development that compromises the capacity of the flood plain and to retain water. Future maintenance work on river channels should aim to increase the capacity of the flood plain.
<p>The Cherwell Catchment Abstraction Strategies (CAMS, 2006)</p> <p>The Cotswolds Catchment Abstraction Strategies (CAMS, 2007)</p> <p>The Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Strategies (CAMS, 2004)</p>	<p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are strategies for management of water resources at a local level. They will make more information on water resources and licensing practice publicly available and allow the balance between the needs of abstractors, other water users and the aquatic environment to be considered in consultation with the local community and interested parties. CAMS aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage all present and future abstractors to employ water efficiency measures to reduce the demand for water.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Thames Waterway Plan 2006-2016 (River Thames Alliance)	<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 aims to:</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 user ▪ Contribute to enhanced biodiversity, heritage, and landscape value in the waterway corridor ▪ Increase use of the river and its corridor.
South West Draft Regional Spatial Strategy	<p>The South West Regional Spatial Strategy establishes three main strategy emphases. That applicable to the north of the region adjoins West Oxfordshire and is of relevance. The strategy in this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realising the economic and other potential, to add to general regional prosperity and address local regeneration, particularly in the north and centre of the region. ▪ Swindon and Cheltenham are identified as Strategically Significant Cities and Towns where an increased proportion of new development is proposed to continue to expand economically and as major service and cultural centre. ▪ Swindon in particular is the closest of these growth points where the strategy is an urban focussed strategy with a strategic urban extension proposed to the East of Swindon. ▪ Elsewhere development should be aligned to the role and function of places. Nearby settlements to Swindon may act as dormitory settlements and growth in such settlements housing growth should be limited to that meeting local needs. ▪ Jobs in Swindon are projected to increase from 26,000 to 32,000 and in Cheltenham 8,000 – 10,800 jobs are expected to be created in the next 20 years.
Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeks to direct development in or adjacent to the most sustainable settlements (in the context of strategic spatial policy) and in a way which maximises the use of previously developed land within urban areas and creates a safe and attractive environment. ▪ Elsewhere the strategy of restraint on development in the District will be maintained. The majority of development is focussed on Cirencester and the remainder of the District's growth will be allocated at Principal Settlements commensurate with local economic and social needs.
Cherwell District Council Non-Statutory Cherwell Plan 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cherwell District Council is in the process of preparing their Local Development Framework. The Non-statutory Cherwell District Local Plan 2011 identifies significant development will be located in Banbury and Bicester. RAF Upper Heyford is also identified for a new settlement of about 1000 houses together with community and recreation facilities including a primary school and an appropriate level of employment in order to secure essential environmental improvements and re-use of some of the existing infrastructure.
Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011	<p>The general locational strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concentrate development at the five main settlements of Abingdon, Botley, Faringdon, Grove and Wantage, which are designated as local service centres. ▪ Locate development to the west of Didcot as part of a comprehensive western expansion of the town. ▪ Allow small-scale development within the built-up areas of villages provided that important areas of open land and their rural character are protected.
Stratford upon Avon Local Plan Review 1996-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The locational strategy as guided by the Warwickshire Structure Plan is to direct most new development to the main town of Stratford upon Avon with limited employment and housing growth in the rural market towns and large villages to meet local needs.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Gloucestershire Structure Plan 1991-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main focus of growth in Gloucestershire is at Gloucester and Cheltenham. The strategic spatial strategy for Cotswold is restraint on additional residential development.
Warwickshire Structure Plan 1996-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The key objective with respect to influencing future patterns of development is that most new development required during the plan period should be directed to the 'main towns' of Warwickshire, which includes Stratford-upon-Avon. In all other settlements the emphasis is on meeting the local needs of communities.
Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016	<p>The overall aims and objectives for the Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect and enhance the environment and character of Oxfordshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide effective protection and enhancement for Oxfordshire's biodiversity, landscape and heritage. ▪ To reduce pollution and emissions of greenhouse gases. ▪ To maintain and improve the quality of surface and groundwater. ▪ To protect the quality of soils and agricultural land. 2. To encourage the efficient use of land energy and resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate development where it can reduce the need to travel and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport. ▪ Minimise the use of Greenfield land (target of Target of 55% of new housing on previously developed sites within urban areas up to 2016). ▪ Encourage the location and design and development which makes efficient use of energy and resources, and minimises waste for disposal. 3. To support progress towards a better quality of life for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide for sufficient new dwellings to meet the requirements of the Regional Planning Guidance, of an appropriate size and type for Oxfordshire's residents, and to contribute to meeting affordable housing need. ▪ Support communities in which people have access to jobs, services, community and leisure facilities. ▪ Provide for a range of travel options to meet transport needs. ▪ Provide safe and attractive places to live and work. 4. To sustain prosperity by supporting sustainable and appropriate economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the continued development of Oxfordshire's existing and emerging growth sectors and clusters. ▪ Provide for development to meet the economic needs of the county's residents and local businesses. ▪ Support diversification of the rural economy in Oxfordshire.
Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the impact of bottlenecks and make better use of existing road capacity. ▪ Make public transport faster more reliable and more user friendly. ▪ Enable people to make better informed transport choices. ▪ Manage parking to support transport improvements and initiatives. ▪ Encourage the use of vehicles with lower exhaust emissions. ▪ Restrict vehicles from areas of poor air quality and provide alternative routes to avoid them. ▪ Ensure new development is planned to minimise congestion and negative impacts on air quality. ▪ Air quality management areas were declared for both Bridge Street in Witney, and Horsefair in Chipping Norton. ▪ Make walking and cycling safer more convenient.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Framework Accessibility Strategy (Part of the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The overriding priority is to deliver accessibility improvements for the most disadvantaged groups or areas. ▪ Initial focus on improving access to health and employment. ▪ Promote the take up of school travel plans and employer travel plans.
Oxfordshire Community Partnership Community Strategy 2004-2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enable Oxfordshire's employers to recruit and retain key staff more effectively through the implementation of housing and other measures. ▪ To work together to improve the health and well-being of the people of Oxfordshire. ▪ Make it easier for people to access services. ▪ Reduce inequalities in health. ▪ Help older people to stay independent longer. ▪ Make Oxfordshire safer by tackling anti social behaviour, alcohol misuse, domestic violence and the needs of disaffected young people. ▪ Promote joined up, people friendly travel throughout the county. ▪ Encourage businesses to promote sustainable methods of transport. ▪ Provide easy access to transport information. ▪ Make public transport easier to use. ▪ Improve public transport to and from market towns. ▪ Improve access for people living in rural areas. ▪ Improve facilities for and increase participation in all cultural activities, including sport. ▪ Help develop groups involved in culture and creativity in the voluntary and private sectors. ▪ Provide a voice for young people in cultural issues. ▪ Promote public engagement with science and technology. ▪ To develop high quality recreation, culture and leisure provision that is sustainable and accessible for all. ▪ Increase Oxfordshire's biodiversity. ▪ Promote sustainable economic prosperity for all in Oxfordshire. ▪ Promote economic development that is globally competitive, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. ▪ Enhance the quality of life, self-esteem and economic prosperity of Oxfordshire people by promoting lifelong learning.
No Time to Waste The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Oxfordshire Waste Partnership August 2006	<p>The strategy sets out 10 core objectives, the following are considered relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: reduce waste first, then reuse, recycle and compost resources, recover value and as a last resort dispose of waste. ▪ Promote waste reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives to Oxfordshire communities to help everyone manage their own wastes ▪ Manage waste through seeking the most appropriate and sustainable solution that protects the environment, including minimising the transportation of waste ▪ Ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed and that site identification is informed in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Framework and the Regional Spatial Strategy ▪ Assist the development of markets, especially those that are local for recovered materials <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the growth of municipal waste across the County to 0% per person by 2012 ▪ By 2010: recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste; ▪ By 2015: recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste; ▪ By 2020: recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Oxfordshire Schools Organisation Plan 2004-2009	Identifies the demographics, principles and policies related to the provision of school places. There is specific need in Oxfordshire to maintain spare capacity to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet projected increases in pupil numbers especially in country towns where considerable growth to 2011 is expected as part of the Structure Plan. ▪ Enable it to respond to Government initiatives e.g. limiting class sizes for five six and seven year olds. ▪ Outside the main towns numbers will fall.
Bus Strategy (Part of the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that major new development is located where it can be served by premium bus routes. ▪ Ensure buses have excellent access to main centres and develop viable bus links to major traffic generators.
Oxfordshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve existing public paths for all users and would be users, and improve the extent and use of the network, so that public rights of way fulfil their role as a vital part of life in the county ▪ Particular priorities of relevance include: well maintained and well marked paths, additions to the network which complete disjointed networks, provide access to and from settlements and attractions, and provide alternatives to road use, and offer the least restrictions to access and access improvements targeted accordingly
Oxfordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2006), Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum (ONCF)	<p>Overall aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The protection, maintenance, improvement and restoration of biodiversity, including species, genetic and ecosystem diversity. ▪ A halting, and if possible a reversal, of the trend in declines of priority habitats and species, with wild species and habitats as part of healthy, functioning ecosystems. ▪ Raising awareness of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life, with its conservation becoming an important consideration in all relevant decisions and policies. <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote the implementation of positive management of biodiversity through the environmental stewardship schemes. ▪ To safeguard existing semi natural habitats and species, prevent further losses and encourage restoration and creation. ▪ Improve knowledge of species and habitats. ▪ Continue to establish further monitoring and research systems. ▪ Raise awareness of the importance of habitats and species. ▪ To consider the effects and impacts of climate change on biodiversity. <p>The LBAP contains a suite of Habitat Action Plans (HAP) (14 in total) for habitats considered significant in Oxfordshire and which contribute to national objectives. There are HAPs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wetlands (which includes 7 individual HAP) ▪ Woodland, such the Wychwood forest ▪ Farmland ▪ Calcareous Grassland – of international importance, in the European Habitats Directive, includes areas in the Cotswolds ▪ Neutral Grassland and Grazing Marsh, prominent in the Clay Vales and Thames Valley Floodplains are Oxfordshire's most important nature conservation feature in the national context ▪ Hedgrows ▪ Heathland ▪ Settlements throughout Oxfordshire <p>Priority species within West Oxfordshire include: Water Vole, Bats and several plant species, mostly found within designated sites.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study, ONCF	<p>Joint funded by Oxfordshire County Council, English Nature, The Countryside Agency and the Northmoor Trust – the study is a biodiversity and landscape appraisal of the county and provides a framework which can potentially be used to inform strategic decision making on landscape character and biodiversity issues within the county.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18 landscape types are identified in West Oxfordshire within two broad regional character areas the Cotswolds and the Upper Thames Vale. ▪ The study also provides a map of bioscores for each of the landscape types which reflect the range type and importance of habitats within the landscape types. <p>Within West Oxfordshire the wooded pasture valleys and slopes, wooded estate slopes and valley sides, wooded farmland, wooded estatelands typically have higher bioscores and farmlands lower bioscores.</p>
<p>Countdown 2010 – Rebuilding Biodiversity in Oxfordshire (ONCF)</p>	<p>The project builds upon the OWLS project and seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revise the suite of habitat action plans. ▪ Use the Conservation Target Area Groupings Map to prioritise areas for conservation action. The Target Area Map identifies areas to be maintained in good condition whilst also initiating linkage and expansion between these areas to provide more viable and sustainable management units. The initial focus is on BAP Priority Habitats - Lowland Calcareous grassland, Neutral Grassland and Grazing Marsh, Reedbeds and Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland.
<p>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996</p>	<p>Includes detailed policies on mineral working and supply and for waste management and identifies locations for sand and gravel extraction. The overall strategy of this plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek an acceptable and sustainable balance between society’s need for minerals and need to conserve resources and protect the environment. ▪ Ensure proposals for mineral working are environmentally acceptable and are accompanied by satisfactory and achievable proposals for restoration and afteruse. ▪ Provide a planning framework which allows the safe and economic treatment and disposal of waste. ▪ Encourage the reuse and recycling of materials so as to reduce the need both for mineral working and for landfill disposal of waste. <p>Within West Oxfordshire the following areas are allocated for sand and gravel extraction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower Windrush Valley ▪ Cassington/Yarnton area <p>The plan promotes nature conservation and general public access for restoration and re-use.</p> <p>Waste landfill sites allocated or with permission in West Oxfordshire include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenways, Dix Pit ▪ Controlled Rec, Stanton Harcourt ▪ New Wintles Farm, nr Eynsham ▪ Smiths, Glympton ▪ Greenways, Chadlington ▪ Selectaface, Enstone <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 is due to be replaced by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.</p>
<p>Oxfordshire Economic Partnership – Economic Development Strategy 2006-2016</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on four major schemes of investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and marketing Oxfordshire in the international environment. • Nurturing and growing enterprise. • Developing skills and widening participation. • Overcoming the issues of infrastructure.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
Oxfordshire Children and Young Peoples Plan 2006-2009	<p>The aim is for Oxfordshire to be a place where every child and young person receives the help they need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enjoy good physical and mental health; ▪ be protected from harm and neglect and grow up able to look after themselves; ▪ achieve educational success and enjoyment, have good opportunities for play and leisure and develop self-confidence and life skills for a creative and positive adulthood; ▪ make a positive contribution to the community and society; ▪ live free from poverty, achieve their potential and make the most of their lives.
Local	
West Oxfordshire Council Plan (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enable the provision of adequate affordable housing for all ▪ To encourage enterprise in the local economy ▪ To protect and enhance the environment ▪ To encourage leisure and cultural opportunities for all ▪ To encourage citizenship, participation and partnership working ▪ To promote healthy living and social inclusion ▪ To promote Community Safety and reduce crime and fear of crime ▪ To provide quality, affordable services
West Oxfordshire Strategic Partnership Community Strategy 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the availability of affordable housing for everyone. ▪ Improve the overall health of the people in West Oxfordshire. ▪ Promote healthy living throughout West Oxfordshire. ▪ Encourage social activities throughout our communities and support in particular those residents who feel isolated for reasons of geography, age transport or other personal circumstances. ▪ Focus on areas of greatest need. ▪ Protect and promote the interest of our younger residents. ▪ The continuation of the development of education and employment opportunities is reflected in the following local strategies. ▪ Ensure our communities continue to be safe and supportive. ▪ Promote safer, more pleasant and more convenient conditions for cycle traffic, pedestrians and for bus passengers. ▪ Improve accessibility to Oxford and improve accessibility between Witney and the surrounding countryside. ▪ Improve accessibility to facilities within towns. ▪ Promote public transport interchange facilities. ▪ Promote the efficient operation of traffic and related activity, including parking. ▪ Protect and enhance the environment (whilst promoting sustainable growth). ▪ Increase the benefits whilst reducing the adverse impacts of motorised traffic. ▪ Maintain access to a transport network for all people and goods without degradation of the environment recognising that within a rural area the car will remain the main means of transport for people. ▪ Increase the benefits whilst reducing the adverse impacts of motorised traffic.
Building Futures: A Housing Strategy for West Oxfordshire 2004-2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackle the overall shortage of affordable housing by increasing supply. ▪ Prevention of homelessness. ▪ Meet the needs of rural communities for affordable housing. ▪ Increase the supply of housing related support. ▪ Improve accessibility to affordable home ownership. ▪ Promote health and well-being of the local community. ▪ Facilitate the provision of decent homes in the private sector such as through improving the energy efficiency levels. ▪ Target of a minimum of 110 affordable homes per year.

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
West Oxfordshire Social Exclusion Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that all West Oxfordshire residents are able to enjoy its advantages and contribute to building strong cohesive communities and an integrated society. ▪ Encourage the right for everyone to become involved in all aspects of life by removing barriers to participation and by actively promoting equality and social inclusion. ▪ Certain groups in rural areas are at particular risk of social exclusion (e.g. older people on low incomes, young people, lone parents, those experiencing mental health problems).
West Oxfordshire Economic Strategy 2004-2007	<p>Support for new and existing businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining a diversity of business types; ▪ Encourage new business creation; ▪ Ensure access to an effective business support network; ▪ Support social enterprise; ▪ Access to Training / Education - Ongoing requirement to provide training to meet the needs of employers in the District and to make training more accessible for those people living in the District's rural areas. <p>Sustainable rural economic and community development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve vibrant market towns; ▪ Viable and sustainable rural services; ▪ Development of land for employment purposes; ▪ Land based businesses that are competitive and profitable. <p>Promotion of specific business sectors (including high performance motor engineering, scientific instruments, medical and optical equipment, rural industries and tourism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support sectors through sector specific initiatives; ▪ Promote opportunities for business development through tourism. <p>Seek improvements in transport and communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure local transport improvements; ▪ Achieve improved access to services through ICT.
West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce recorded crime by 11% by 2008 ▪ Maintain the low level of fear of crime of people walking alone during the day by 2008. ▪ Priorities include acquisitive crime, domestic violence, substance misuse, supportive communities (including young people services), safe communities (including road safety), and antisocial behaviour (including managing town centre disorder).
West Oxfordshire Environmental Management Strategy 2004-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackle drug and alcohol problems within our District. ▪ Adopt a healthy lifestyle and encourage others to do the same. ▪ Ensure fair and equal access for all to health and leisure services. ▪ Mitigate against health inequalities. ▪ Reduce activities that contribute towards noise and air pollution and improve where necessary the quality of private water supplies. ▪ Encourage waste minimisation and recycling and an integrated waste management framework. ▪ Conserve all natural resources where possible. ▪ Adopt energy saving practices and encourage others to do the same. ▪ Consider the sustainability issues that surround all of our actions. ▪ Protect and enhance our natural areas. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycle 12% household waste collected by 2003/04 ▪ Recycle 18% household waste collected by 2005/06 ▪ Recycle 30% household waste collected by 2009/10

Plan or Programme	Objectives and targets
West Oxfordshire Homelessness Strategy 2003-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure satisfactory accommodation for people who are or may become homeless. ▪ Prevent homelessness. ▪ Ensure satisfactory support.
West Oxfordshire Contaminated land Strategy 2000	<p>The Local Authority is the primary regulator of the Contaminated Land Regulations, and is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ carry out inspections of sites; ▪ determine the extent of contamination; ▪ designate whether the site is deemed a 'special site' (responsibility of enforcement falls to the Environment Agency); and ▪ act as enforcing Authority for contaminated land not designated as a special site. <p>When contaminated land has been confirmed as contaminated the enforcing authority must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish who should bare the responsibility for remediation; ▪ Decide after consultation what should be done in the form of remediation and ensure that this is carried out; ▪ Determine liability for the cost of remedial work; and ▪ Maintain a public register of all regulatory action in relation to contaminated land.
West Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a detailed review of the landscape of West Oxfordshire to inform development proposals and landscape management.
Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site Management Plan	<p>The Blenheim Estate aim to maintain and preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, values and character of the WHS, whilst continuing to provide a home for the Dukes of Marlborough, and a high quality visitor experience for future generations. To achieve this the Estate will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ maintain and manage the Palace and Park to preserve and enhance their character, and, where necessary repair significant buildings or replant parts of the Park in accordance with the objectives of this plan. ▪ use management practices that are consistent with the above and which are designed to conserve the heritage qualities of the plan area and its OUV (described in chapter 2) through appropriate and sustainable policies and practices. ▪ protect the existing opportunities for public access including existing public rights of way within the Park and the access arrangements to the Palace and grounds. ▪ enhance the qualities of visitor facilities and achieve new levels of excellence in visitor management and related experiences as one of the UK's top tourism destinations. ▪ interpret and present the history of Blenheim Palace and Park to a larger and more diverse audience, and continue to promote high quality education programmes.
Solent Thames Archaeological Research Framework	<p>The Research Framework for the Solent Thames region will be a summary of up-to-date knowledge about all aspects of the rich and diverse past of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.</p> <p>It will promote greater appreciation and understanding of our heritage, allowing better use of the resource for display and teaching purposes, and aiding its future protection. The Framework will also identify gaps in our knowledge and set out a research strategy to encourage future investigation.</p> <p>http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/content/index.jsp?contentid=-222423834</p>