

Appendix 3 Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Target	Current position	Trend and/or benchmark	Source
I. Ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	i1. Housing completions	Structure Plan requirement 2001-16 6800 dwellings (Annualised as 453p.a. 2001-2016)	In 2006/07 monitoring year 810 dwellings were completed	On target, sufficient land identified to meet the Structure Plan requirement	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report
	i2. Provision of affordable homes per year	Local target of a minimum of 110 new dwellings per year, 25% of the annualised structure plan building rate	In 2006/07 monitoring year 113 affordable dwellings were completed	Between April 2001 and March 2007, 588 affordable dwellings have been completed (16% of all dwellings completed over the same period).	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report
	i3. Average property price compared to average earnings (House price to income ratio)	No Target	In 2006 average house prices were 8.8 times the average income	Oxfordshire 8.9 South East 8.0	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i4. Households on the Housing Register/ Waiting List	No Target	The number of households on the Council's waiting list is around 2100.	The numbers of households on the waiting list are comparable to two years ago. The number of applicants housed because of homelessness has reduced by half to around 50 per annum because of homelessness prevention work.	West Oxfordshire District Council Housing Services
	i5. Unfit housing as percentage of all housing	No Target	2003 – 1.2% 2004 - 1.8 % 2005 – 2.0% 2006 – 1.9%	England Average in 2006 was 4.4%	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC

2. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities	i6. Mortality All causes (age standardised per 100,000 pop)	No target	548 in 2006	Oxfordshire average in 2006 was 543 Generally decreasing between 1993 and 2006	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i7. Infant mortality rates	No target	1.8 in 2004	Lower than national average	Audit Commission Data Profile
	i8. Conceptions among girls under 18	No target	34.3 per 1000 girls aged 15-17 in 2004	Lower than national average (44.3) and decreasing	Audit Commission Data Profile
	i9. Life Expectancy	No target	2003-2005 79.4 males 82.1 females	England 78.1 males 82.0 females	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i10. Early deaths from Cancer, Stroke and heart disease	No target	West Oxfordshire Heart disease and stroke: 70.4 Cancer: 99.0 2003-2005 Age standardised per 100,000 pop under 75	England Heart disease and stroke: 90.5 Cancer: 119.0 2003-2005 Age standardised per 100,000 pop under 75	West Oxfordshire Health Profile 2007
	i11. Obese adults	No target	West Oxfordshire per 100 adults - 22.9 (1 in 5)	England per 100 adults – 21.8	West Oxfordshire Health Profile 2007

3. Promote thriving and inclusive communities	i12. Proportion of who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country	No target	0% as at 2007 There are no areas within West Oxfordshire which are within the 20% most deprived in the Country for the Index of Multiple Deprivation. All areas of the District score well on most of the domains except the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain where there are 14 super output areas in the most deprived 20% which reflects accessibility constraints posed by the rural nature of the District and also the high cost of housing. Within the Education Skills and training domain three super output areas are within the 20% most deprived.	No trend data. There may be smaller pockets of deprivation and certain groups in rural areas such as older people on low incomes, young people, lone parents and those experiencing mental health problems may be particularly at risk of social exclusion.	Audit Commission Data Profile ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2007
	i13. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits (income deprivation)	No target	2.92% in 2007	Lowest rate in the county, well below South East 5.51% or national (7.75%) averages	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
4. Improve education and training	i14. % of pupils gaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C	National target of 25% by 2006	64% in 2006 , 55% for male pupils, 73% for female pupils	Highest in Oxfordshire, England average is 57%. Increase of 0.3% since 2005	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i15. % of pupils achieving 2+ A levels graded A-C	No target	2006 - 96%	Higher than all other Oxfordshire districts	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i16. Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3	No target	2005 - 42.2%	No consistent trend Lowest in Oxfordshire, latest data lower than England or South East Average	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC

	i17. Indices of Deprivation – Education Skills and Training	No target	As noted above one area in Chipping Norton and two in Witney were within the 20% most deprived nationally for the education skills and training domain. When this domain is broken down into sub domains there are no areas within the 20% most deprived for the children and young people sub domain which looks at educational achievement. However, the three areas mentioned above are within the 20% most deprived for the skills sub domain which measures the proportion of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications and the education and skills sub domain.	No trend data the, deprivation scores are ranked against all 32482 super output areas in the country.	ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2007
5. Maintain a low level of crime and fear of crime	i18. Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes	Reduce recorded crime by 11% 2005-2008	2006/07 Domestic burglaries per 1000 households = 4.82 2006/07 Violent offences per 1000 people= 13.99 2006/07 Theft of or from a vehicle per 1000 people= 3.29	Increasing except for vehicle theft which decreased since the previous year Lowest vehicle theft rate in Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i19. Fear of crime (% of people who feel safe outside after dark)	No target	2005/06 - 71% indicating levels of feeling safe are very high	Fear of crime is increasing and is above the national average	Audit Commission Data Profile
	i20. Road Traffic Accident casualties	No target	442 in 2006 (injury accidents on public highways)	Lowest in the County, increased since 2004, 27% decrease 1999-2006	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC

6. Improve accessibility to all services and facilities	i21. Housing completions within 30 minutes of public transport accessibility to key services	No target	2006/07 Retail 95% Employment 98% Primary School 99% Secondary School 93% GPs 99% Hospitals 64%	No trend available	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report 2007
	i22. Number of people within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus/walk) and by car of major centres, town centres, supermarkets, primary schools, secondary schools, and further education,, employment, health facilities and hospitals	No Target	Bus/walk journey times to a range of services throughout West Oxfordshire is generally in excess of the 30 minute threshold in the rural areas, except in the main towns of Witney, Carterton, Chipping Norton, Woodstock and Eynsham and along public transport corridors such as the A40, A4095 and A44. Bus/walk access to a hospital with full facilities from Charlbury and Chipping Norton is a particular issue	Oxfordshire County Council has calculated this data for the County. Data for this indicator at District Level is under investigation.	Oxfordshire County Council Framework Accessibility Strategy
	i23. Bus journeys	2% growth per annum across Oxfordshire	2006/07 34.9 million	3.7% decrease from 2005/06	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i24. % of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark	No target	50.4% in 2005	No Trend	Audit Commission Data Profile

	i25. Mode of travel to school	No Target	2006 43% walk 7% cycle 24% bus 26% car	Car use for the school run has fallen by 5% between 2005 and 2006 but still remains second lowest in the county behind Oxford City. Highest level of bus use in county. 12% increase since 2005.	Oxfordshire County Council - Big Oxfordshire School Travel Survey, October 2006
	i26. Travel by mode	No Target	In 2001 61% of people in West Oxfordshire travel to work by car	No trend data Higher than the national average 55%	Census 2001
	i27. % change in traffic flow (all roads in Oxfordshire except M40)	No Target	1.3% increase in 2006	Data only available for Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
7. Improve the efficiency of land use	i28. Development on previously developed land	County target of 55% of new housing on previously developed land within urban areas (National target is 60%)	45% in 2006/07	About half of the housing development required to 2011 has or will be accommodated on brownfield sites. Up to 2016 a further urban extension to Witney is likely to be required.	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report 2007
	i29. Density of new housing development	New dwelling completions at net density of 30 dwellings per hectare or more	In 2006/07 monitoring year sites of 10 dwellings or more completed at an average density of just under 50 dwellings per hectare	No trend data available	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report

8. Reduce waste generation and disposal	i30. Waste generation per head in Kg	Reduce growth in waste generation to 0% per annum by 2012	2006/07 443Kg collected per head	Lower than the national average but increasing. 2003-2005 increase of 12%. This may reflect increased collection rather than generation.	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i31. Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources and land filled	Recycle 18% household waste collected by 2005/06, 40% by 2009/10	2006/07 household waste 27% recycled 1.34% composted 0.00% used to recover heat or energy 66.64% landfilled	Percentage of waste recycled is above target, and increasing.	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
9. Reduce air pollution and improve air quality	i32. National air quality objectives	Achieve national air quality objectives	In 2004 the objectives for Nitrogen Dioxide are unlikely to be delivered at Bridge Street Witney and Horsefair, Chipping Norton	Action plans are to be developed for these areas.	West Oxfordshire Detailed Assessment of Air Quality 2004
10. Address the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and be prepared for its impacts.	i33. Carbon Dioxide emissions	Contribute to regional target to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and by 25% by 2015	2004 8.9 tonnes per capita Domestic emissions 3.0 tonnes per capita	No trend data is available Overall emissions are the second of lowest in Oxfordshire and lower than the national. Domestic emissions are higher than regional and national averages	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i34. Renewable energy installations	No target	Other than small householder installations there were no major installations in 2006/07	A large part of the District is part of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty where large scale renewable energy installations are likely to be inappropriate	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report 2007

	i35. Household energy use (kWh)	No target	In 2005 Gas – 19,837kWh per household Electricity – 5377kWh per household In 2003 Electricity = 5555kWh Gas = 21295kWh	Both gas and electricity consumption is above the national average and in the upper quartile. Electricity consumption has decreased since 2003 Gas consumption has increased since 2001	Audit Commission Data Profile
I 1. Protect and improve soil and water resources	i36. Per capita consumption of water	Reduce	In 2004 daily domestic water use per capita in litres was 154 litres	This is on a par with the national average but no trend data is available	Oxfordshire Data Observatory
	i37. Rivers of good chemical and biological water quality	By 2015 river waters to be of good ecological or chemical status	In 2005 84.3% of river length of good biological quality 87.1% of good chemical quality	Between 2000 and 2005 there is no clear trend.	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i38. Incidents of major and significant water pollution	2004- 2007 achieve a 12% reduction in category 1 and 2 pollution incidents	In 2006 there was no major or significant incidences	There is no clear trend	Oxfordshire Indicator Pack 2007, OCC
	i39. Contaminated land	No target	Only one site, at RAF Brize Norton, has been formally identified as being subject to contamination	Baseline data only	West Oxfordshire District Council
I 2. Reduce the risk from all sources of flooding	i40. Area/Properties identified as at risk from flooding	No target	Areas at risk of flooding from rivers has been mapped by the Environment Agency but no data exists as to how many properties are at risk	No trend data but flooding from all sources, such as groundwater flooding as well as river flooding is expected to increase as a consequence of climate change	Environment Agency
	i41. Planning applications granted against the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence or water quality grounds	No applications granted	In 2006/07 monitoring year there were none	None in 2005/06.	West Oxfordshire Planning Annual Monitoring Report 2007

13. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	i42. Change in area of sites designated for their intrinsic environmental value	No reduction.	In 2007 1118.6ha Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 1495.3ha County Wildlife Sites 268.3ha Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological sites 0.8ha Local Nature Reserves 7ha Special Area of Conservation	County Wildlife Sites have changed in area since 2004 which reflects reassessment against criteria.	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
	i43. Condition of Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Natural England national target of 95% of SSSIs (by area) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition.	2007 - 96% 1118ha of SSSIs identified in the District, 46% of which were in favourable condition and 51% in an unfavourable but recovering condition.	No change since 2005	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
	i44. Change in number of UK BAP priority species	Maintain or increase	41 species recorded as at 2007	No trend data currently available	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
	i45. Change in area of UK BAP priority habitats	Maintain or increase	In 2007 3183.5 (hectares)	Baseline information only available at present	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
	i46. Distribution and status of farmland birds (index figure)	No target	2006 index figure = 0.84 (indicates change in popn. densities of 19 surveyed species relative to 1995 baseline value of 1.0)	Increase since 2005 but below baseline of 1995	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
	i47. Distribution and status of garden butterflies	No Target	All 22 garden butterflies are currently present in the District, 20 widespread, 2 uncommon.	19 species probably stable in status and distribution, 2 possibly increasing in range and one possibly declining.	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

	i48. Distribution and status of water voles	No Target	Of sites surveyed in 2005, 13% were positive for water voles and 87% were negative. The survey figures reveal a 5% gain in water vole sites (sites that were negative in the past and are now positive for water voles), 45% of sites where water voles were present in the past and are still present (stable) and 50% of sites no longer positive that used to be positive (loss). Some loss and gain of occupied sites can be the result of natural movement of colonies (a stable state is where loss more or less equals gain).	Calculated from sites surveyed both in 2005 and in previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline = 47% positive and 53% negative. • 2005 position = 13% positive and 87% negative. The trend appears to be one of significant loss but a loss which is follows a national trend.	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
	i49. Land covered by management schemes (Area under CSS/ESA options)	No target	As at Dec 2004 7565.65ha 10% of the District	No trend data available	Defra
I4. Conserve and enhance landscape character and the historic environment	i50. Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments at risk of decay.	Reduce	There are no listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the buildings at risk register. The register does not include Grade II but no buildings are registered locally as at risk	There are 3200 listed buildings in West Oxfordshire, 43 are Grade I (of national importance), 211 are Grade II* (of outstanding interest) and 2934 are Grade II (of special interest).	English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register

	i51. Countryside character change	No target	There are two Countryside Character Areas covering West Oxfordshire – CCA 108 Upper Thames Clay Vale CCA 107 Cotswolds	1990-1998 The Upper Thames Clay Vale was assessed as undergoing change inconsistent with its character – linked to the deterioration of hedgerows, development pressures and the intensification of agricultural activity. In the Cotswolds there is more limited change consistent with the areas character.	Countryside Agency www.cqc.org.uk
	i52. Landscape and historic environment designations	No reduction	In West Oxfordshire there are 50 Conservation areas, 16 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, 142 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site and about one third of the District lies within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There is also the Thames Path National Trail and an extensive network of rights of way.	No trend data A Conservation Area was designated at Little Tew in 2006	West Oxfordshire District Council
	i53. Conservation Area Character Appraisals	Up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Preservation and Enhancement documents	20 conservation areas are currently subject to a review of or production of a Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Preservation and Enhancement document as part of an ongoing programme.	Baseline data only	West Oxfordshire District Council
15. Maintain high and stable levels of employment	i54. Percentage of working age residents in employment	No target	89.0 in March 2007	Higher than the national and South East average slight increase in recent years	NOMIS Local Authority Profile
	i55. Job Growth	No target	2005-2006 increase of 2.75%	1995-2006 % increase of 29% In the South East jobs grew by 20% over the same period.	NOMIS Local Authority Profile

	i56. Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits	No target	0.5% in October 2007	The lowest of all Districts in the South East and consistently low	NOMIS Local Authority Profile
I6. Promote sustainable economic growth and competitiveness	i57. Percentage increase in VAT registrations	No target	In 2006 8.7%	Below the South East and national averages. Total Stock of VAT registered businesses has increased by 25% 1995-2006 twice the national average.	NOMIS Local Authority Profile
	i58. Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector	No target	In 2007 12%	Higher than the regional average and national average= 8% Number of jobs in tourism fluctuates year on year so no clear trend is apparent	NOMIS Local Authority Profile
	i59. Employment in knowledge based sectors	No target	In 2004 40% of jobs were in knowledge intensive sectors	Lower than the regional average and the lowest of the Oxfordshire Districts. Between 1998 and 2004 however growth in these sectors has been above average	NOMIS Annual Business Inquiry (Note – Eurostat NACE Knowledge Intensive Services definition used)