

**Appendix B Plans, Policies and Programmes
Review (and guidance documents
where applicable)**

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes and Guidance Documents

Other policy, plan or programme (and guidance documents where applicable)	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements have been taken on board	SEA topic
International			
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997) and Doha amendment (2012)	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It provides a framework for international action, setting binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 1997, the UK committed itself beyond to go beyond our Kyoto Protocol target by setting a national goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. The UK has now set further targets for addressing climate change through its Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>The Doha amendment includes new commitments to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18% below 1990 levels in the period 2013-2020.</p>	The LTP developed the SEA objectives with consideration of these international commitments.	Climatic factors
Climate Change Act 2008	<p>This legislation introduces the world's first long term legally binding framework to tackle the causes and consequences of climate change. Requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aim to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; • Legally binding targets: Reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%; • The Government must report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and publish a programme setting out how these 	The SEA of the LTP sets objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport. These objectives consider the ambitious national targets set by the Climate Change Act.	Climatic factors

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International			
	<p>impacts will be addressed.</p> <p>The Act created a framework for climate change adaptation and introduced powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks.</p> <p>The national Climate Change Risk Assessment was published in January 2012, and development of a National Adaptation Programme (NAP) is under way, with planning and the built environment as one of its key sectors or themes. The first report on the NAP is due to be published in November 2013.</p>		
European Commission White Paper Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (EC 2011)	This paper sets out the EC’s strategic priorities for transport across the EU.	<p>OCC has considered how the LTP aligns with these issues.</p> <p>The SEA develops environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.</p>	All
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002)	Adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), sometimes referred to as Earth Summit 2002, The Johannesburg Declaration builds on earlier declarations made at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972, and the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. While committing the nations of the world to sustainable development, it also includes substantial mention of multilateralism as the path forward. Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.	The LTP supports the sustainability targets of Agenda 21 at the local level, and reflects the principles of sustainable development within the objectives.	All
European Spatial	The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a document	The LTP has influenced the	Cultural heritage

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International			
Development Perspective (1999)	<p>approved by the Informal Council of Ministers of Spatial Planning of European Commission in Potsdam in 1999. It is a legally non-binding document forming a policy framework with 60 policy options for all tiers of administration with a planning responsibility. The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy. The ESDP aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	historic environment in several ways, including townscape, historic buildings and features. The SEA includes objectives related to protecting historic heritage and reducing CO2 emissions.	
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (6th EU Environment Action Programme), 2001	<p>The four environmental priorities outlined in this 10-year Action programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change • Protecting nature and wildlife • Addressing environment and health issues, and • Preserving natural resources and managing waste <p>Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality • Soil protection • Sustainable use of Pesticides • Waste prevention and recycling • Sustainable use of natural resources • Urban environment. 	OCC is aware of these strategies and considers how its plan can positively influence issues such as: air quality, the urban environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling.	All
Arhus Convention, 1998	The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in	In drawing up the Plan, public	All

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International			
	<p>Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was adopted on 25th June 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus at the Fourth Ministerial Conference in the 'Environment for Europe' process.</p> <p>The Aarhus Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links environmental rights and human rights • Acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations • Establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders • Links government accountability and environmental protection • Focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context. 	<p>consultation and access to information must be introduced in order to support the decision making process. The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and the accompanying Environmental Report, which will commence in February 2015.</p>	
<p>EC Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended). In England the Directive is transposed into national law through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (SI 490).</p>	<p>The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe.</p> <p>The Directive has a number of requirements including the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3), the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species and the establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5).</p>	<p>The LTP ensures that policies do not compromise the favourable conservation status of wild bird species. This includes having regard to nature reserves and landscape features of use to birds as well as through minimising pollution and other potential transport related impacts on bird species.</p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>
<p>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and</p>	<p>The main aim of this Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species in a favourable condition, introducing robust</p>	<p>Policies and plans in the LTP seek to avoid adverse impacts to Natura 2000 sites.</p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>

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International			
<p>Fauna (92/43/EEC).</p> <p>Transposed into English law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.</p>	<p>protection for those habitats and species of European importance. The Directive lists species and habitats which are to be protected by means of a network of sites across Europe. Once identified and adopted, these sites are known as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The Habitats Directive introduces for the first time for protected areas, the precautionary principle; that is that projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Projects may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases compensation measures will be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of network of sites. As a consequence of amendments to the Birds Directive these measures are to be applied to SPAs also. Member States shall also endeavour to encourage the management of features of the landscape to support the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 provide for the designation and protection of 'European Sites', the protection of 'European Protected Species' and the adaptation of planning controls for the protection of such sites and species. Under the regulations, public bodies have a duty in exercising their functions to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive. Part 6: Assessment of Plans and Projects, Chapters 3 and 6 relate specifically to Highways, Roads, Transport and Works.</p>		
<p>The EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)</p> <p>Transposed into English law via the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive)</p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date and is designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015. It is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic 	<p>LTP could encourage more sustainable water use by transport operators and sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>Improvements to existing</p>	<p>Water, human health, biodiversity.</p>

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International			
(England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (SI 3242)	<p>ecosystems and associated wetlands, which depend on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the sustainable use of water • reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances • ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution. 	infrastructure could identify opportunities for improvements to drainage systems to protect the aquatic environment from transport related water pollution or surface run-off.	
The Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and the EU Directive On Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC).	<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) on ambient air quality assessment and management defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 transposed Directive 96/62/EC in to UK law.</p> <p>A new ambient air quality directive came into force on 21 May 2008 (Directive 2008/50/EC). Main points to note are that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidates existing air quality legislation apart from the 4th Daughter Directive (which covered arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), which will be brought within the new Directive at a later date; and • provides a new regulatory framework for PM2.5. <p>The new requirements of Directive 2008/50/EC are transposed into English law by the Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010, and set limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, ozone, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air.</p>	LTP considers opportunities for low emissions zones and ways of encouraging less polluting modes of transport in areas of higher population density or areas of high heritage or nature conservation interest.	Air, human health, biodiversity
The European Noise Directive	Environmental Noise Directive (END) - concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on	OCC seeks to preserve its tranquil areas from transport related	Noise, human health.

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International			
<p>(Directive 2002/49/EC).</p> <p>Transposed into English law through the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended). Minor amendments were made by the Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008b.</p>	<p>individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources.</p> <p>The END requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping; • provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public; • adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary; • preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good. <p>To date no noise mapping information has been released for Oxford. Noise maps which are available can be found at: http://services.defra.gov.uk/wps/portal/noise</p>	<p>noise pollution.</p> <p>In areas degraded by noise pollution the LTP considers whether traffic management may help mitigate noise.</p>	
<p>Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe, Revised 1992</p>	<p>The Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention is an initiative from the Council of Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage 'as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.</p>	<p>LTP took archaeological advice on the historic environment and assets into account when developing and selecting options.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage</p>

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International			
	Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention concerns requirements of Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.		
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe” (Granada Convention)	<p>This convention sets the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe. The issues addressed in this convention are defined by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the idea of solidarity and cooperation among European Parties, in relation to heritage conservation • It includes principles of "conservation policies" within the framework of European cooperation • Strengthen and promote policies for the conservation and development of cultural heritage in Europa 	LTP takes into account archaeological objectives when developing and selecting options.	Cultural heritage
Valetta Treaty (The Valletta Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe)	<p>This is a multilateral treaty of the Council of Europe. The 1992 treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage "<i>as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage. The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.</i>" (Art. 1) The Treaty deals with the protection, preservation and scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe.</p>	LTP takes into account archaeological advice on the historic environment and assets when developing and selecting options.	Cultural heritage
Convention on Biodiversity (since 1993)	<p>The Convention has 3 main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity • The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization 	LTP and SEA consider biodiversity impacts within their objectives.	Biodiversity

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International			
	of genetic resources.		
The Renewable Energy Sources Directive EU Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Sources (RES) Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources sets the objective of reaching 20% of the EU's energy consumption through renewable energy sources by 2020. It sets mandatory national targets for the overall share of RES in gross final consumption of energy, as well as a mandatory share of 10% RES in transport for each Member State. In response to Directive 2009/28/EC the UK is committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.	The LTP considers opportunities for the use of renewable energy sources.	Climatic factors

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National			
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the primary legislation which protects animals, plants, and certain habitats in the UK.	SEA considers the impact that transport plays on wildlife.	Biodiversity
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act 2000), which applies to England and Wales only, received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000, with the provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European	SEA considers the impact that transport plays on natural habitats and designated areas.	Biodiversity

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National			
	Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.		
Environmental Protection Act 1990	Promotes good air quality through the Local Authority Air Pollution Control (LAPPC) system	SEA considers the impact that transport has on air quality	Human health
Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	In response to Directive 2009/28/EC, the Renewable Energy Strategy sets a target for 10% of transport energy to come from renewable energy.	The SEA includes an objective to reduce the contribution of the transport system to CO2 emissions.	Climatic factors
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future (2009)	Reiterates the 10% target in UK Renewable Energy Strategy. National transport measures will need to contribute to a reduction of 17.7 million tonnes of CO2 in 2020.	The SEA includes an objective to reduce the contribution of the transport system to CO2 emissions	Climatic factors
The Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2007)	Developed countries must cut carbon emissions by at least 60% by 2050 on 1990 levels.	The SEA includes an objective to reduce the contribution of the transport system to CO2 emissions	Climatic factors
Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (DfT 2007) and Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DfT 2008)	<p>“Towards a Sustainable Transport System” (TaSTS) set out the Government’s transport investment and policy plans to 2014. It also set out proposals for a new approach to strategic transport planning for the period beyond 2014 that would implement the recommendations of the Eddington transport study and reflect the Stern Review of the economics of climate change. “Delivering a Sustainable Transport System” follows on from TaSTS and sets out the following objectives for the transport system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver quantified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions within cities and regional networks, taking account of cross-network policy measures (Climatic factors). • Ensure local transport networks are resistant and adaptable to shocks 	LTP contains similar objectives.	Climatic factors, population, human health, air, landscape, cultural heritage, water and biodiversity.

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National			
	<p>and impacts such as adverse weather, accidents, terrorist attacks and impacts of climate change (Material assets, Climatic factors).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance social inclusion and the regeneration of deprived or remote areas by enabling disadvantaged people to connect with employment opportunities, key local services, social networks and goods through improving accessibility, availability, affordability and acceptability. • Reduce the risk of death, security or injury due to transport accidents. • Reduce social and economic costs of transport to public health, including air quality impacts. • Improve the health of individuals by encouraging and enabling more physically active travel. • Manage transport-related noise in a way that is consistent with the emerging national noise strategy and other wider Government goals • Minimise the impacts of transport on the natural environment, heritage and landscape and seek solutions that deliver long-term environmental benefits. 		
Ultra Low Carbon Vehicles in the UK, DfT (April 2009)	The Government has identified that the only sustainable future for transport lies in a transformative shift to low carbon. The publication sets out its vision to promote ultra low carbon vehicles in the UK.	LTP considers opportunities for improving the available infrastructure for low carbon vehicles in its main urban areas.	Climatic factors
Planning for climate change – guidance for local Authorities (April 2012).	This guidance from the Planning and Climate Change Coalition updates the Planning and Climate Change Coalition guide published in 2010, which was based on the draft Planning Policy Statement on climate and energy, Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate, published in March 2010. The guide provides detailed guidance on principles that can underpin plan-making and development management. Recognising that planning can continue to provide for the sustainable development needs of all in the	LTP supports the transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
National			
	community, contribute to housing supply and economic growth, and support social justice. It can also continue to sustain biodiversity and protect natural and historic environments. Planning strategies, and the decisions taken in support of them, can help business and communities to build a low-carbon future and prepare for the impacts of climate change.		
Road Traffic Act 1988 s39 Department for Transport's (DfL) Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)	RTA 1998 s39 requires local authorities to prepare and carry out a programme of measures designed to promote road safety including road safety engineering measures and road safety education, training and publicity measures. The DfT Strategic Framework for Road Safety sets out a broad approach to achieving further improvements in road safety, with a particular focus on reducing risks through appropriate training, education and enforcement, together with the improved use and sharing of information to help identify cost effective measures. No casualty reduction targets have been set, with local authorities encouraged to tailor local programmes to address local needs, including linking to other local agendas such as public health and sustainable travel.	The LTP continues to identifying measures to make Oxfordshire's transport systems safer for all road users and supports the goals to achieve higher levels of active travel both to promote both public health and to reduce the negative environmental impacts of transport.	Human health
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	Main points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal obligation of emergency services and local authorities (category 1 responders) to assess the risk of, plan and exercise for emergencies. • Category 1 responders are responsible, for informing and warning the public in relation to emergencies. • Local authorities are responsible for providing business continuity advice to local business. <p>Increased co-operation and information sharing between different</p>	The LTP complies with the duties and powers resulting from this Act.	All topics

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National			
	emergency services and non-emergency.		
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (July 2007)	<p>The Air Quality Strategy (AQS) provides a long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution.</p> <p>In relation to transport, the AQS identifies that ‘Traffic management can make a significant contribution to help reduce emissions of pollutants from road vehicles, for example, schemes which restrict or exclude less clean vehicles from certain roads or areas, such as low emission zones, or reduce road congestion...LTPs in England are the main mechanisms for implementing transport policies at the local level. One of the key criteria against which these plans are judged for central funding is the extent these take account of air quality considerations’ (para. 71).</p>	LTP considers what further measures are appropriate in Oxfordshire to reduce transport related causes of air pollution (including most polluting vehicles in highly populated areas and traffic congestion).	Air, human health
Guidance on Local Transport – 2009 (revised), Department for Transport	<p>The Government’s guidance puts emphasis on five key strategic policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic growth • Reduce carbon emissions • Promote equality of opportunity • Contribute to better safety, security and health • Improve quality of life and a healthy natural environment. 	Ensures that the shared priority themes are included as key guiding principles of the LTP.	Air quality, climatic factors
‘Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen’ White paper (January 2011)	<p>This white paper has two main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offering people sustainable transport choices, particular for shorter journeys, that will stimulate behavioural change; and • demonstrating how localism and the big society can work for transport. 	Opportunities to encourage sustainable local travel and economic growth by making public transport, cycling and walking more attractive and effective.	Air quality, climatic factors
Department for Transport Public Service Agreement	PSA incorporate ambitious goals for key service improvements across the whole Government. The DfT’s aim is to provide transport to everyone, which	As the improvements incorporate all sectors of transport, the air,	Air quality, climatic factors

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
National			
(PSA) (2003-2004)	is reliable, safe and secure, and which respects the environment.	land, water, flora and fauna will be affected, the SEA objectives take this into consideration.	
The Future of Transport: a network for 2030 (July 2004)	A long term strategy that looks at the factors that will determine transport needs over the next 25 years and explains how the UK intends to satisfy such needs in a sustainable manner. The strategy has three main themes: sustained investment over the long term; improvement in transport management and planning ahead.	The LTP takes into account the themes of the document, in association with the shared priorities.	Air quality, climatic factors
Walking and cycling action plan - DfT (April 2004)	The action plan sets out measures from across government to increase levels of active travel by creating places to walk and cycle in and influencing travel behaviour through training, education, marketing and promotion. It is important because walking and cycling have the potential to make a positive contribution to many key public policy priorities, including health, liveability and urban congestion.	SEA supports sustainable travel as it reduces the impacts on the environment and encourages healthier lifestyles.	Air quality and human health
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005)	Five guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits. • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibility. 	The LTP considers the principles of the strategy.	All
National Heritage Protection Plan (English Heritage)	Sets out how English Heritage, together with partners in the heritage sector, will prioritise and deliver heritage protection from 2011 to 2015.	The LTP takes into account the identified aims of this plan and seeks methods of joint working to ensure heritage protection.	Cultural Heritage
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments.	LTP takes into account archaeological advice on the historic environment and assets	Cultural heritage

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National			
		when developing and selecting options.	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	This Act makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of historical interest and covers scheduled monuments, areas of archaeological interest etc.	LTP takes into account archaeological advice on the historic environment and assets when developing and selecting options.	Cultural heritage
The Historic Environment: a Force for our Future (2001)	This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment, recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities, as well as in economic centres.	The LTP influences the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structure and features.	Cultural heritage
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2013)	This guidance is provided by English Heritage for carrying out SEA/SAs for development plans and other documents including LTPs and Water Resource Management Plans.	The SEA of the LTP4 was developed using this guidance ensuring consideration of the proposed cultural heritage objectives.	Cultural heritage
Our Towns and Cities, the Future- Delivering an Urban Renaissance. White Paper. DETR (2000)	Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas. To stop urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and towns.	The plan takes into account the overarching aims of this document.	All
Securing a healthy natural environment: An action plan for embedding an ecosystems approach, Defra (2007)	The importance of the natural environment is reflected in the aforementioned Public Service Agreement (PSA), which sets out the Government's vision for a diverse, healthy and resilient natural environment. As part of the action plan it is identified that the Department for Transport is to work with Defra on a long-term strategy for the	LTP seeks to avoid degradation of ecosystems for example through avoiding air and water pollution and soil degradation. Economic appraisals for the LTP should take	Biodiversity, air quality, climatic factors

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National			
	<p>development of environmental valuation in transport appraisal, including the valuation of ecosystem services.</p> <p>The action plan sets out the following core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking a more holistic approach to policy-making and delivery, with the focus on maintaining healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services • ensuring that the value of ecosystem services is fully reflected in decision-making • ensuring environmental limits are respected in the context of sustainable development, taking into account ecosystem functioning • taking decisions at the appropriate spatial scale while recognising the cumulative impacts of decisions • promoting adaptive management of the natural environment to respond to changing pressures, including climate change. 	<p>into account values from ecosystem services.</p>	
<p>Defra's Natural Environment White Paper - 'The natural choice: securing the value of nature' (England) published June 2011.</p>	<p>This White Paper places the value of nature at the centre of the choices we must make: to enhance our environment, economic growth and personal wellbeing. The White Paper aims to set out a clear framework for protecting and improve the quality of the natural environment across England, halt the decline in habitats and species, and strengthen the connection between people and nature. The new way of looking at nature will help the growth of a green economy which treats natural capital in a responsible and fair way, encouraging businesses to use that capital sustainably.</p> <p>It aims to mainstream the value of nature across society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit 	<p>LTP seeks to avoid degradation of ecosystems and avoid adversely affecting the natural environment.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, human health, air quality and noise</p>

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National			
	<p>of both; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. <p>The natural environment white paper (2011) sets out our vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, including for air quality and noise and nuisance. It outlines Defra’s ambition and states that: From April 2013, Directors of Public Health will be employed within upper tier and unitary local authorities. They will be ideally placed to influence local services, for example joining up activity on rights of way, countryside access and green space management to improve public health by connecting people with nature. Local Nature Partnerships and the Health and Wellbeing Boards should actively seek to engage each other in their work. Forthcoming guidance will make clear that the wider determinants of health, including the natural environment, will be a crucial consideration in developing joint strategic needs assessments and joint health and wellbeing strategies.</p>		
Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	The regulations place a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to prepare preliminary assessment maps and reports in relation to river basin districts and flooding within any given local authority area. It also places a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to identify flood risk areas and prepare flood risk management plans.	Objectives were taken on board by the LTP4.	Water, human health, biodiversity, cultural heritage
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Flood and Water Management Act places a duty on all flood risk management authorities to co-operate with each other. The Act also provides lead local flood authorities and the Environment Agency with a power to request information required in connection with their flood risk management functions. It requires flood and coastal erosion risk	Objectives were taken on board by the LTP4.	Water, human health, biodiversity, cultural heritage

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
National			
	management authorities (that did not previously have such a duty) to aim to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions.		
National Standards for sustainable drainage systems: Designing, constructing, operating and maintaining drainage for surface runoff (December 2011)	Overall objective of SuDS: to manage the flow rate and volume of surface runoff to reduce the risk of flooding and water pollution. SuDS also reduce pressure on the sewerage network and can improve biodiversity and local amenity.	To fulfill the Council's role as a SuDS Approval Body (SAB), the LTP will describe how the implementation of SuDS will be managed across the local authority. The LTP promotes sustainability and SuDS across Oxfordshire	Water, Landscape, biodiversity
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>The Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It includes a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development.' In relation to the natural environment the aims are for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, 	LTP should be in line with all relevant aspects of the framework	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
National			
	<p>contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p> <p>In relation to the historic environment the aims for conservation, which should be taken into account, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and • opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. 		
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework covers the period 2011 – 2020. It forms the UK Government’s response to the new strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), published in 2010 at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, Japan. This includes 5 internationally agreed strategic goals and supporting targets to be achieved by 2020. The 5 strategic goals agreed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	The LTP promotes biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LTP scheme implementation.	Biodiversity

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
National			
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is: <i>'to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.'</i></p> <p>The 4 key areas to achieve the strategy are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge <p>Specific actions of the strategy that are relevant to the LFRMS include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition. <p>Agreeing a programme of targeted action with partners for the recovery of priority species.</p>	The LTP promotes biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LTP scheme implementation.	Biodiversity
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	<p>Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act.</p> <p>The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.</p>	The LTP promotes biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LTP scheme implementation.	Biodiversity
Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	The strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a series of actions that will be taken by government to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in these areas: agriculture, water, woodland, marine and urban areas.	The SEA integrates biodiversity into LTP activity by highlighting the interaction between wildlife and transport, and takes account	Biodiversity

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
National			
		of objectives stated in national and local BAPs.	
Natural England's Natural Area Strategy	Framework for setting nature conservation objectives in a wider setting and helping to achieve the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	The SEA considers how the effects of Oxfordshire's transport sector can integrate and contribute to the creation and maintenance of biodiversity for habitats and conservation species.	Biodiversity

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
Biodiversity and Planning in Oxfordshire (Version 2, March 2014)	Guidance document produced in partnership by The Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust (BBOWT), Oxfordshire County Council and the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC), to help those involved in planning in Oxfordshire, ensure that new development protects and enhances local biodiversity.	The LTP has considered the guidance in dealing with biodiversity features, which will continue to be followed during strategy implementation.	Biodiversity
New Chilterns Area or Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan 2014 - 2019	The primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area, now and for future generations. The designation gives a formal recognition to an area's landscape importance and allows for the development of communities and economic activity. However development is only permitted in ways that enhance the landscape character of the AONB. The Chilterns Conservation Board is currently reviewing the Management Plan for the AONB and will be publishing a new Plan in 2014 to run until	The LTP seeks to ensure that future transport development proposals that could have significant landscape or biodiversity impacts on the AONB are only permitted for cases of overriding national need. Ensure that major development	Biodiversity, Landscape

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	2019.	proposals throughout the AONB	
Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan 2013 – 2018 (March 2013)	<p>This Management Plan covers a range of issues that affect the area including; development and transport, rural land management, natural resources, biodiversity and the historic environment. The Plan sets out objectives, policies, actions and tasks for the plan period of 2013-2018, together with a vision for the future of the AONB.</p> <p>The Plan provides related Position Statements (which include guidance on Verges, Tranquility and Dark Night Skies and Housing & Development).</p>	are subject to sustainability appraisals and EIAs. Review signage on the AONB, and investigate traffic restrictions on minor roads.	Biodiversity, Landscape
<p>North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2009 – 2014</p> <p>The partnership is currently drafting the 2014 – 2019 Management Plan.</p>	<p>The North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2009 - 2014, was prepared by the North Wessex Downs Council of Partners and relevant local authorities. It builds on the original Management Plan, published in 2004, and the actions and projects completed since then. The Management Plan presents an agreed agenda for the North Wessex Downs AONB, setting out objectives and policies for AONB partners that are realistic and achievable in the next five years.</p>		Biodiversity, Landscape
Oxfordshire 2030: A partnership plan for improving quality of life in Oxfordshire.	<p>Oxfordshire 2030 is a Sustainable Community Strategy, setting out a long-term vision and over-arching strategic plan for Oxfordshire's future. Oxfordshire 2030 was agreed in late 2008 after an eighteen month project to gather evidence about the issues affecting Oxfordshire, prioritise the key issues and identify how the Partnership will work to improve quality of life in the county.</p> <p>The priorities of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a world class economy for Oxfordshire. (A key issue identified includes 'Improving infrastructure, in particular transport, to reduce congestion'). • Have healthy and thriving communities. • Look after our environment and respond to the threat of climate change 	The LTP supports the plan by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>and the potential for more extreme weather conditions. The threat of flooding is a particular concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break the cycle of deprivation by addressing the regeneration needs of disadvantaged communities; reducing the gap between the best and worst off and supporting people to maximise their talents and raise their aspirations. 		
Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014	The aim of the SHMA is to help local planning authorities understand how many homes will be needed in the period 2011 – 2031. It identified that between 725 and 825 homes are needed per year in South Oxfordshire and 1,028 homes per year are needed in the Vale of White Horse District. Each District Council is planning for the provision of additional homes as part of updating their Local Plans, however this roughly equates to 20,000 new homes across the Science Vale area.	The LTP4 has assessed the impacts that future developments in the SHMA would have on the transport network in the county.	All
Oxfordshire Right of Way Management Plan 2014-2024.	The draft plan sets out the existing network and aspirational access network that the council thinks could make access easier and safer and help to limit the impact of the main development areas.	Aspirations and objectives have been taken into account in the LTP	Population
Oxfordshire's Local Area Agreement 2008-11 (REFRESH March 2009)	<p>Oxfordshire's second local area agreement was developed and agreed by the Oxfordshire Partnership, and was formally signed-off by central government in June 2008. The agreement was officially 'refreshed' in March 2009. This is the short-term delivery plan for the top priorities in Oxfordshire 2030. It sets out the national indicators and targets agreed between the Oxfordshire Partnership and Government for delivering improvements in Oxfordshire over a three-year period. The indicators chosen for the Local Area Agreement are directly related to the priorities identified in the Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy. The Oxfordshire Partnership has chosen 35 targets covering: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people • Skills and work 	LTP considered this agreement during its development.	Population

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer communities • Housing • Transport • Adult health and well-being • Climate change • A clean and green environment • Volunteering • Value for money <p>The Local Area Agreement also includes 16 targets about improving educational attainment.</p>		
Oxfordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy – 2014	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires county councils to lead the coordination of flood risk management for surface water, groundwater and smaller watercourses in their area. Main river flooding remains the responsibility of the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency and OCC is producing a strategy which gives a clear vision for how flood risk will be dealt with in Oxfordshire.	LTP considers impact of flooding and flood risk management	Water
Green Infrastructure Framework for Oxfordshire (January 2014): GI Framework, GI Baseline and GI Mapping	A strategic green infrastructure framework is being developed for the county. The vision of the GI Framework is to provide an increasingly interconnected, strong network of green spaces and corridors, which supports Oxford's communities and high-class economy.	The LTP and associated SEA seek to protect and enhance GI where possible.	Biodiversity, Landscape, Human health, Population
Oxfordshire Local Investment Plan (March 2010)	<p>The Local Investment Plan (LIP) outlines and integrates the housing, economic development and infrastructure plans for the next 20 years of Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire District Councils, Oxfordshire County Council, the Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust, the Highways Agency, Network Rail, and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The LIP has the following four overall strategic objectives:</p>	LTP considers the Local Investment Plan during its development.	Population

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver new housing, including affordable homes • support economic growth • achieve regeneration and tackle deprivation, and • contribute to meeting strategic infrastructure needs. 		
Economic Development Strategy Oxfordshire 2006-2016	<p>The Economic Development Strategy deals with four main issues: the international environment, the business environment, skills development, and infrastructure. Within these issues, it identifies 15 themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Promoting Oxfordshire. 2 Developing international links. 3 Encouraging enterprise and entrepreneurship. 4 Exploiting the commercial potential of the science and technology base. 5 Removing barriers to growth. 6 Business clusters and support networks. 7 Maximising opportunities created by technology innovation and utilisation. 8 Connecting education and business. 9 Widening participation in learning, training and the labour market. 10 Investing in workforce development. 11 Securing investment in infrastructure. 12 Land use. 13 Transport. 14 Housing. 15 Natural and built environment. <p>The vision is of a County with long-term economic growth which can be sustained for future generations. To support this vision, the Economic Development Strategy focuses on four major schemes of investment in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and marketing Oxfordshire in the international environment. 	LTP considered the Economic Development Strategy during its development.	Population and Material Assets

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurturing and growing enterprise. • Developing skills and widening participation. • Overcoming the issues of infrastructure. 		
Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (2014)	<p>This plan's vision is to <i>"By 2030 Oxfordshire will be recognised as a vibrant, sustainable, inclusive, world leading economy, driven by innovation, enterprise and research excellence."</i> The plan sets out objectives for economic growth to 2030 under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative enterprise e.g. business collaboration • Innovative people e.g. building of skills and specialisms • Innovative place e.g. quality environment and choice of homes • Innovative connectivity, including sustainable transport routes. 	The LTP seeks to help deliver connectivity objectives of the Strategic Economic Plan	Population and Material Assets
Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996).	<p>Current planning policy for minerals and waste is contained in the saved policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996). The aims of this Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to comply with Government guidance and Structure Plan policy to seek an • acceptable and sustainable balance between society's need for minerals and the need to conserve resources and protect the environment; • to ensure that any proposals for mineral working are environmentally acceptable and are accompanied by satisfactory and achievable proposals for restoration and after-use; • to provide a planning framework which allows the safe and economic treatment and disposal of waste; • to encourage the re-use and recycling of materials so as to reduce the need both for mineral working and for landfill disposal of waste. <p>The existing Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996) is however being replaced</p>	The LTP takes into account any potential works traffic resulting from minerals developments and opportunities to minimise the environmental impacts of transporting waste. Particular attention should be given to the impacts of dust, noise and vibration on the surrounding environment.	Water, Material Assets, Biodiversity, Soils, Landscape, Cultural Heritage

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>by a new Minerals and Waste Plan for Oxfordshire, which will comprise a Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and a number of separate documents to identify specific minerals and waste sites. These documents will provide up to date minerals and waste planning policies and proposals for the period to 2030.</p> <p>The new Minerals and Waste Plan is currently in development (see below).</p>		
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	<p>The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy sets out the council's preferred approach to strategies and policies for minerals and waste, after the consideration of alternative options in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030.</p> <p>It provides a policy framework for making decisions on planning applications and will also identify broad locations for new development.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy is out for public consultation until April 2014. It is planned for adoption in December 2015.</p>	<p>The LTP should take into account any potential works traffic resulting from minerals developments and opportunities to minimise the environmental impacts of transporting waste. Particular attention should be given to the impacts of dust, noise and vibration on the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Water, Material Assets, Biodiversity, Soils, Landscape, Cultural Heritage</p>
Oxfordshire Health and Well-being Board Strategy 2012-16	<p>This strategy includes the following priorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing early death and improving quality of life in later years • Preventing chronic disease through tackling obesity 	<p>The LTP takes into account the effects of air pollution upon health and also the promotion of healthy lifestyles through everyday physical activity.</p>	<p>Human Health, Air Quality</p>
Cherwell Local Plan (adopted 1996), Non Statutory Cherwell Local Plan 2011, Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (including modifications to reflect the 2014 SHMA).	<p>Existing planning policy for the district is contained in the saved policies of the Cherwell Local Plan, adopted 1996. These are the policies used when making planning decisions. The saved policies will continue to be used until they are replaced by the Local Development Framework (LDF) which will establish planning policy for the district to 2026.</p> <p>The Non Statutory Cherwell Local Plan 2011 was intended to review and</p>	<p>The LTP takes account of the proposed direction of Cherwell District Council's Local Development Framework. This represents the most up to date planning policy and although not yet adopted, seeks to address the</p>	<p>All</p>

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>update the 1996 Local Plan however due to changes to the planning system introduced by the Government, work on this plan was discontinued prior to adoption. The Non Statutory Local Plan 2011 is therefore not part of the statutory development plan but it has been approved as interim planning policy for development control purposes.</p> <p>Cherwell District Council have prepared the revised 2011 - 2031 Cherwell Local Plan and a number of additional supporting guidance on particular issues and places. New legislation - the Localism Act (2011) - and regulations enable councils to reintroduce the term 'Local Plan' and have changed some of the plan-making procedures. The Cherwell Local Plan was previously called the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The Local Plan will, upon adoption, set the broad planning framework for meeting the future needs of Cherwell, and replace the Cherwell Local Plan 1996. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a sustainable local economy • ensure sustainable development • build sustainable communities. <p>The Cherwell Local Plan Proposed Submission went out for public consultation for 6 weeks on 28 March 2013.</p>	main issues and challenges in the District.	
The Cherwell Sustainable Community Strategy: <i>Our District Our Future</i> (2010)	<p>Our District Our Future (2010) produced by the Local Strategic Partnership sets the vision for North Oxfordshire for the next 20 years. The aims for the future set out include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cherish the resources that define Cherwell's character and distinctiveness including our natural environment, our built heritage and the vitality of our towns and villages. • Support our towns and villages to be different from each other and 	The LTP aims to harmonise with the Community Strategy's management and enhancement of the district's cultural and environmental resources.	Landscape, cultural heritage

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>maintain their local distinctiveness and qualities that define their identity.</p> <p>Cherwell's Design and Conservation Strategy will sit alongside and work with other Strategies produced by the Council, to deliver this vision.</p>		
Conservation and Urban Design Strategy for Cherwell 2012-2015.	<p>With significant pressure to accommodate new development, it is important to understand and conserve what is special and to use this in decisions about future growth and development.</p> <p>Cherwell District Council have therefore published a Design and Conservation Strategy for the district explaining its remit in these areas, illustrating what has been achieved so far and setting out the priorities for the three year period.</p> <p>These include publishing 18 more conservation area appraisals and designating a new conservation area along the length of the Oxford Canal. Since publication, this area has been designated, and now benefits from legislative protection to enable it to continue as an important historic transport link.</p> <p>There are now 60 conservation areas and more than 2300 listed buildings in Cherwell. The strategy shows what the council has done to protect these. This work includes publishing conservation area appraisals and giving advice to owners of listed and historic buildings.</p>	The LTP supports the strategy.	Landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage
Economic Development Strategy for Cherwell, North Oxfordshire 2011 – 2016 (Cherwell Local Strategic	The central theme Cherwell's Economic Development Strategy is the creation of 'economic resilience', whereby the Council focuses on combining the resources of private, social and public sector partners to develop the local economy to ensure it remains internationally competitive.	The LTP takes account of the overarching aims of the strategy.	Population and Material Assets

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
Partnership)			
Cherwell's Housing Strategy (2012-2017)	<p>Cherwell's Housing Strategy deals with the supply of, access to, conditions of and provision of housing across all sectors and including for the most vulnerable. There are a number of themes in common with this strategy in the conservation of heritage and provision of high quality homes.</p> <p>Cherwell's Housing Strategy (2012-2017) has six strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Increase the supply and access to housing 2: Develop financially inclusive, sustainable communities 3: Support our most vulnerable residents 4: Ensure homes are warm, safe and well managed 5: Prevent homelessness 6: Maximise resources and be an 'investment-ready' district. 	The Housing Strategy and the LTP should be consistent. They should work together to ensure sustainable development in the local area.	All
Oxford City Local Plan 2001 – 2016 (Adopted 2005) and Oxford Core Strategy (Adopted 2011).	<p>The Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 was adopted on 11 November 2005, setting out the detailed framework for land use policies against which planning applications for development are judged. Since publication, many of the policies within this plan have either been superseded by more recent policies in other Local Development Framework documents or have expired having not been “saved”.</p> <p>The vision set out in the Local Plan for Oxford is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the environments where people live and work; • make Oxford a safer City; • provide more affordable housing; • create local prosperity and sustain full employment; • improve transport and mobility; • improve dialogue and consultation; • provide more and improved affordable leisure activities. 	The LTP seeks to ensure consistency between itself and the local plan objectives.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>The Core Strategy is the principal document in Oxford's Local Development Framework (LDF), setting out a vision, spatial strategy and core policies to guide development and change in Oxford up to 2026. The Core Strategy was adopted by the City Council on 14 March 2011.</p> <p>These objectives of the Core Strategy are set out in relation to the following key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial strategy and strategic locations for development; • Responding to climate change; • Providing infrastructure to support new development; • Promoting social inclusion and improving quality of life; • Maintaining a balanced housing supply; and • Strengthening prosperity. 		
<p>Oxford: A World Class City for Everyone 2008–2012, and The Regeneration Framework for Oxford to 2026 (Oxford Strategic Partnership).</p>	<p>Oxford's Sustainable Community Strategy 'Oxford: A World Class City for Everyone' 2008–2012 was published by The Oxford Strategic Partnership (OSP). This set out the vision for Oxford City and states the key issues for the city. The Oxford Strategic Partnership aims to tackle inequalities and to develop better lives for Oxford's citizens by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the local economy and the skills of our citizens, so as to increase the proportion of higher paid jobs; • Working together to constantly raise environmental standards and to move steadily towards a low carbon economy; • Providing good quality and sustainable housing for all our citizens; • Working together to reduce the health, education and income inequalities within Oxford; • Enhancing our residential and shopping areas to make the city healthier 	<p>The LTP can contribute to healthier lifestyles by improving community access to recreation areas and key facilities. The LTP supports the SCS by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives.</p>	<p>Population, human health, climatic factors</p>

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>and greener, as well a safe and cohesive for all;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing partnerships between public, voluntary, and private organisations to research, test and improve practical solutions to the climate change crisis and the rising costs of energy; • Developing a sustainable transport infrastructure; • Building on the strengths of the city in education, business, culture and retailing to strengthen high value tourism and the conference market. <p>In December 2009, the OSP formally adopted the Regeneration Framework for Oxford to 2026 as an addendum to the Community Strategy. The regeneration objectives for Oxford include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce inequalities between citizens; • to increase the supply of housing, particularly affordable housing; • to create places where people wish to live; • to increase skills and promote skills development; • to provide sustainable jobs for all through economic growth in central Oxfordshire; • to improve connectivity between employment, housing and those seeking employment. 		
Oxford City Council's Corporate Plan	<p>Oxford City Council has identified six corporate priorities that will drive the aspiration to be a world-class council in a world-class city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more housing, better housing for all; • tackling inequalities and supporting communities; • improve the local environment, economy and quality of life; • reduce crime and anti-social behaviour; • tackle climate change and promote environmental resource management; 	The LTP takes into account the identified priorities of this plan.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transform Oxford City Council by improving value for money and service performance. 		
Oxford Economic Growth Strategy (2013)	<p>The Oxford Growth Strategy was agreed and adopted by the Oxford Strategic Partnership on the 17th January 2013 and seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish a shared narrative on the future direction of the Oxford economy; define clear strategic priorities, objectives and actions for delivering and managing economic growth in Oxford over the next ten years. <p>There are eleven main elements of the growth strategy to realise this Vision for Oxford's economy. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding Oxford's knowledge economy using the global connections of Oxford's Universities and major/large employers to attract new companies, and promote new start-ups; Supporting the growth of existing employers including large, global companies, high value small and medium sized enterprise, the Universities, and the health care sector; Ensuring sufficient supply of employment land; Strengthening Oxford's city centre retailing offer; Expanding the value of Oxford's tourism across the region; Continuing to improve education and skills attainment to support future economic growth opportunities; Increasing, the annual rate of housing development in locations which are easily accessible to the city centre and other main employment areas by cycle, bus, and rail; Ensuring on-going investment in broadband infrastructure; Addressing the environmental challenges and opportunities presented 	The LTP takes account of the overarching aims of the strategy.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>by economic growth;</p> <p>10. Investing in the physical and transport infrastructure to enable economic growth;</p> <p>11. Securing an effective partnership for implementation and 'single team' delivery for Oxford.</p>		
Oxford Heritage Plan documents	<p>This emerging plan, which provides a basis for decision- making and initiatives that will help ensure that development in Oxford sustains and enhances the archaeological, architectural and landscape resource in a manner compatible with its status as a historic city of international renown. comprises the following documents: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Heritage of Oxford: A Preliminary Statement (Oxford Preservation Trust and Oxford City Council 2011) • Oxford Heritage Plan Scoping Report (Oxford Preservation Trust and Oxford City Council 2012) • Oxford Heritage Plan Project Design (Oxford Preservation Trust and Oxford City Council 2012) 	The LTP takes note of the objectives within the emerging plan documents.	Cultural heritage
Bleynham Palace World Heritage Site Management plan (2006)	This Management Plan has been in place since 2006 and is monitored on an annual basis by a Steering Group which includes representatives from English Heritage, ICOMOS-UK, DCMS, Natural England, the County Council and the local planning authority.	Delivery of the LTP will ensure due consideration to the 33 objectives of the WHS Management Plan, where the potential for impacts on the integrity of the property and its setting (resulting from the LTP4) are identified.	Cultural heritage
The South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006) and South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 (adopted 2012)	The South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 was adopted on 20 January 2006, setting out policies and proposals for development, such as housing and employment, in the district, against which planning applications were to be assessed.	These Core Strategy objectives set the longer term vision for South Oxfordshire. The LTP takes note of the objectives within the	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>The Local Plan identified the following six key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment. • encouraging sustainable and high-quality development. • meeting the social needs of the rural and urban communities. • supporting the local economy. • supporting the vitality and viability of town centres. • promoting a sustainable transport strategy. (This objective acknowledges the role of transport in the quality of life of residents of the district, both in terms of the importance of access to facilities and services, and in terms of its impact on the environment). <p>On 13th December 2012 the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 was adopted by the council. This replaced a number of policies (some in full and some partially) in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011.</p> <p>The Core Strategy plans for development to 2027, setting out how the council will help deliver much needed housing, opportunities for high quality jobs and thriving town centres across the district. It identifies the following 6 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements • Communities and housing • Environment and design • Employment and education • Getting around • Leisure, culture and health <p>The Core Strategy is the key policy document in the new Local Plan which is made up of a number of policy documents. The development plan documents which will eventually replace the South Oxfordshire Local Plan</p>	Local Plan and Core Strategy.	

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	2011.		
'Our place, our future' South Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026 (South Oxfordshire Partnership)	<p>'Our place, our future' is the sustainable community strategy (SCS) for South Oxfordshire and replaces the earlier community strategy which ran until March 2009. The SCS provides an overarching vision for South Oxfordshire of: 'an attractive, successful, vibrant and safe place where people choose to live, work and visit. It will be a place where everyone can enjoy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a good quality of life • a strong sense of community where diversity in people and place is respected and valued • access to the services and facilities they need to support good health and social and economic well-being.' <p>It deals with difficult cross-cutting issues such as the economic future of South Oxfordshire, social exclusion and climate change. At the same time as doing this it must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance and integrate the social, economic and environmental aspects of communities in South Oxfordshire • meet the needs of existing and future generations • respect the needs of other communities in the wider region or internationally to make their own communities sustainable. 	<p>The LTP seeks to contribute to healthier lifestyles by improving community access to recreation areas and key facilities.</p> <p>The LTP supports the SCS by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives</p>	Population, human health, landscape, climatic factors
South Oxfordshire District Council Corporate Plan 2012-2016	<p>The corporate plan sets out the council's strategic objectives, priorities, measures and targets for a four year period, along with a number of key actions the council will take to implement the key aims. Strategic objectives for 2012-2016 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excellent delivery of key services • effective management of resources • meeting housing need 	The LTP takes into account the identified objectives of this plan.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building the local economy • support for communities. 		
South Oxfordshire District Council Green Infrastructure Strategy March 2011	<p>The overall aims and objectives of this strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve and enhance the condition, extent and connectivity of wildlife habitats; • Protect and enhance existing natural and historic assets and provide new green infrastructure assets to meet identified needs; • Reflect and enhance the area's locally distinctive character, including local landscapes and habitats; • Provide a varied, widely distributed, strategically planned, interconnected and multi-functional green space network; • Provide a green space network that is accessible to local people, offers recreational opportunities, provides alternative means of transport and promotes healthy lifestyles; • Provide green infrastructure that is economically self-sustaining; and • To recognise the importance of private parks, gardens and areas of sensitive habitat which may not be accessible but can contribute to conserving and enhancing biodiversity. 	The LTP supports the strategy by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives.	All
South Oxfordshire Economic Development Framework and Action Plan 2010-2013	<p>The South Oxfordshire Economic Development Framework and Action Plan 2010-2013 outlines the economic development activity in the district over this period. Each year, a review of the original action plan is undertaken to ensure the action plan reflects the current priorities for the economy of South Oxfordshire. The priorities for 2012-2013 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen and support the current strong base of local businesses • To encourage an appropriately skilled workforce and local job opportunities, prioritising additional high value employment • To promote South Oxfordshire as an attractive place to do business. 	The LTP takes account of the overarching aims of the Plan.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
West Oxfordshire Draft Local Plan 2012	<p>The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2012 will replace the plan adopted in June 2006. This Local Plan will form the basis for determining local planning applications.</p> <p>This plan sets out an overall strategy for the District over the next 17 years. The Draft West Oxfordshire Local Plan was published for public consultation from 7th November until 19th December 2012 and included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overall presumption in favour of 'sustainable development'. • Provision for at least 5,500 new homes up to 2029. • The majority of housing to be built at Witney and Carterton, with strategic sites identified at West and East Witney, East Carterton and on MOD land in Carterton town centre. • Development on a smaller scale elsewhere, with new homes in other towns and villages to meet local housing needs. • Around 60 hectares of land for businesses, focused on the main towns. • New junctions at Down's Road and Shore's Green, Witney, together with improvements in the Ducklington Lane/Station Lane area. • Guidance to ensure a good mix of new housing, including affordable homes, promotion of the rural and visitor economy and protection of local services, town centres and the District's rich natural and historic environment. <p>Section 3 of the Plan sets out a vision of West Oxfordshire in 2029 which is underpinned by a series of core objectives that have been refined through extensive consultation. Core objectives are listed under four key headings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong market towns and villages 2. Meeting the specific housing needs of our communities 3. Sustainable communities with access to services and facilities; and 	The LTP seeks to complement the objectives of the adopted Local Plan and take a strategic view of dealing with population growth and the growing transport needs. The vision for the LDF is to concentrate housing growth to Witney, Carterton and Chipping Norton. The LTP3 should take account of these requirements by ensuring sufficient, sustainable transport options.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>4. Protecting and enhancing our environment and reducing the impact from climate change.</p> <p>Sections 5 – 8 deal with a number of specific aspects of the overall strategy including the provision of new homes, sustainable economic growth, the natural and historic environment and transport.</p> <p>Sitting alongside the Local Plan is the draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which identifies the physical, social and environmental infrastructure needed to support future growth including new schools, roads and open space.</p>		
West Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 'Shaping Futures'.	<p>Produced by the <u>West Oxfordshire Strategic Partnership</u>, 'Shaping Futures' sets out the shared 10-year vision for West Oxfordshire to be: 'one of the best places to live, work and visit'.</p> <p>Nine priority themes are identified to achieve this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep towns and villages economically prosperous and vibrant. • To tackle the specific challenges of accessing services and facilities in West Oxfordshire. • To help young people to move from childhood to adulthood. • To support individuals and young families who want to stay in the area where they grew up. • To maintain and improve the health and well-being of all residents in West Oxfordshire. • To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime across the district to improve the quality of life in our neighbourhoods. • To campaign to improve the transport infrastructure. • To support older people to maintain their independence and health. • To keep West Oxfordshire clean and beautiful while protecting the 	<p>The LTP seeks to contribute to healthier lifestyles by improving community access to recreation areas and key facilities.</p> <p>The LTP supports the SCS by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives</p>	Population, human health, landscape, climatic factors

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>environment and trying to reduce the causes of and effects of climate change.</p> <p>Shaping Futures reflects the main aims for the district that are outlined in Oxfordshire 2030.</p>		
Local Plan 2031 – Part One (Previously referred to at the Core Strategy)	<p>The first part of the new Local Plan for the Vale of White Horse District, referred to as the Local Plan 2031 Part 1 ‘Strategic Sites and Policies’ was published in November 2014 (previously known as the Core Strategy). A series of Strategic Objectives have been developed to help deliver the Spatial Vision for the Vale of White Horse. These Strategic Objectives (SO) are focused around the four overarching themes, as outlined below:</p> <p><u>1. Building healthy and sustainable communities</u></p> <p>SO 1: Provide for a range of homes across the district to deliver choice and competition in the housing market.</p> <p>SO 2: Cater for existing and future residents’ needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, ensuring that an appropriate and sustainable proportion of new housing falls within the definition of affordable.</p> <p>SO 3: Direct growth to the more sustainable locations in the district and ensure that development is integrated with existing communities, reflects the built and natural heritage, and is supported by a sufficient range of services and facilities.</p> <p>SO 4: Improve the health and well-being of Vale residents and reduce inequality, poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p><u>2. Supporting economic prosperity</u></p> <p>SO 5: Support a strong and sustainable economy within the District, including the tourism sector.</p>	The LFRMS seeks to ensure consistency between itself and the local plan objectives.	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>SO 6: Support the continued development of the Science Vale UK area as an internationally significant centre for innovation and science based research and business.</p> <p>SO 7: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Vale’s town centres and local shopping centres in order to strengthen their service centre roles.</p> <p><u>3. Sustainable transport and accessibility</u></p> <p>SO 8: Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>SO 9: Ensure new development is accompanied by appropriate and timely infrastructure delivery to secure effective, and wherever possible, sustainable transport choices for new residents and businesses.</p> <p><u>4. Protecting the environment and responding to climate change</u></p> <p>SO 10: Improve and protect the natural environment including biodiversity.</p> <p>SO 11: Ensure all new development achieves high quality design standards and to protect and enhance the natural, historic, cultural and landscape assets of the Vale.</p> <p>SO 12: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions across the district and increase our resilience to likely climate change impacts, especially flooding.</p> <p>Local Plan 2029 Part 2: – Detailed Policies and Local Sites. The Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) will contain detailed planning policies to guide day-to-day decisions on planning applications.</p>		
Your Vale Your Future; A strategy for Sustainable Communities 2008-2016	The Vale of White Horse’s Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) developed by the Vale Partnership sets out the contribution that the council and its partners can make to delivering an overarching and long term vision for the	The LTP supports the SCS by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives	All

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
Local			
	<p>district. The vision is for a sustainable Vale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with prosperous, inclusive and thriving communities that have good access to a range of housing, jobs and services; • where everyone can feel safe and enjoy life; • where our needs can be met without compromising the natural and built heritage or the ability of future generations to meet their needs. 		
<p>Vale of White Horse District Council CORPORATE PLAN 2012-2016: VISION FOR THE VALE</p>	<p>This corporate plan sets out the council’s strategic objectives and corporate priorities. The plan seek to help to achieve the aim of: “taking care of your interests across the Vale with enterprise, energy and efficiency”, and vision for a Vale characterised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a strong local economy; • positive and constructive work with community groups; • housing for people who need it; • communities involved in decisions about development and other things affecting their local area; and • an efficiently run council, keeping council tax low. 	<p>The LTP takes into account the identified objectives of this plan.</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>A Thriving Oxfordshire – Draft Corporate Plan 2014/15 – 2017/18 (OCC 2014)</p>	<p>Corporate Plan that sets our strategic priorities for the county over the next four years, and feeds into OCC’s Business Strategy. The plan’s vision for a thriving Oxfordshire defines the idea of a thriving economy, thriving people and communities and a ‘safety net’ to help ‘the most vulnerable’. The plan focuses on providing community leadership, helping people to help themselves and supports partnership working.</p>	<p>The LTP takes into account the identified objectives of this plan.</p>	<p>All</p>