



Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy -
A long term vision for the county

**Briefing paper 11:
Recreation, leisure and culture**

This paper is number 11 in a series of 12 briefing papers prepared to inform the development of the Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy by the Oxfordshire Partnership.

The briefing papers are designed for any individual or organisation interested in finding out more about Oxfordshire. Specifically they have been developed for representatives of organisations in the Oxfordshire Partnership who will be attending workshops and discussions on the priorities for the strategy during 2007.

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CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
1.1	The cultural contribution to thriving communities.....	3
1.2	Scope of culture, leisure and recreation	3
2	Culture, leisure and recreation in Oxfordshire.....	4
3	Issues and options for the strategy.....	6
3.1	Issues	6
3.2	Options	8
4	Opportunities and threats	10
4.1	Opportunities	10
4.2	Threats.....	10
5	Addressing the needs of vulnerable people.....	11
6	Use of the internet.....	13
	APPENDIX 1 - References and key documents	14
	Cultural, recreational and leisure strategies for Oxfordshire.....	14
	Partnerships and Providers	15
	Regional and local organisations	17
	APPENDIX 2 – List of briefing papers	19

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1 Introduction

1.1 The cultural contribution to thriving communities

Participation in culture, leisure and recreational activity is fundamental to how people experience and perceive the place and the community in which they live. It contributes to a distinctive identity, engenders pride and a sense of belonging, and helps create community cohesion. It supports individual well-being, health and enjoyment. A strong local cultural life and a choice of leisure and recreational opportunities deliver benefits which strengthen communities and contribute to a rich quality of life for all.

Culture, leisure and recreation have a positive impact on the economy, tourism, educational attainment, community safety and on a range of other areas. The creative industries are the fastest growing sector of the national economy. Cultural tourism is a key growth area in the visitor economy. Sports and leisure events attract visitors to the county and make a positive impact on the county's economy. Participation in sport and the arts is recognised as beneficial in promoting physical and mental well-being. Creativity in learning is recognised, by OFSTED and the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority among others, as promoting effective learning and development of key skills for independent life. These instrumental uses of culture, recreation and leisure have become increasingly acknowledged nationally in the past 15 years and are delivered through partnership working with other sectors.

Whatever vision emerges for sustaining thriving communities in Oxfordshire over the next five years, it will need to address the contribution made by culture, leisure and recreation to a broad range of outcomes, for example in

- maintaining a sense of place where people have a pride in what is special and unique about their locality or the county as a whole
- building communities which are cohesive, confident and more at ease with one another
- keeping people fit and healthy, mentally and physically and living independent lives
- supporting creative and leisure industries which are a vibrant part of the local economy, and attractions and activity which draw visitors to the county
- raising awareness of Oxfordshire as an attractive, enjoyable and rewarding place to live
- bringing up young people who are creative, healthy and self confident
- encouraging people to value and sustain the county's natural environment and adopt more sustainable lifestyles.

1.2 Scope of culture, leisure and recreation

In this paper the term "culture, leisure and recreation" is used to embrace a range of positive activities people freely choose to participate in and enjoy. It takes many forms: the visual and performing arts, countryside and parks, sport and physical recreation, crafts, creative and media industries, festivals, film, libraries, museums and

discovering our history, play, membership of a religious group, tourism – these are some of the more important examples.

There is another sense in which “culture” is pertinent to a long term vision for the county, that is in asking the question “What kind of place do we want to live in?” The sense of place is determined by many different factors, not least the activities which are the subject of this paper.

2 Culture, leisure and recreation in Oxfordshire

Oxfordshire enjoys a thriving cultural life. Many activities at a local level are more or less self-sustaining. Embedded in the social and community life of towns and villages, often focused on village halls, small-scale festivals, sports clubs or other community activities. Others sit entirely within the commercial domain of, for example, pubs, cinemas and some heritage attractions.

Other activities are supported, wholly or in part, by the public sector – and in some cases directly provided by that sector.

Following success in reaching the short list for the 2008 Capital of Culture, Oxford and the county were designated a European Centre of Culture, the only such in the South East of England. A further legacy of the Capital of Culture bid was the creation of Oxford Inspires, the county's cultural development agency. The County Council's support for culture has been consistently assessed as at least “good” (and sometimes “excellent”) by external inspections in recent years.

There are strong countywide partnerships – notably in sport, the arts, and museums (see Appendices) – which bring together local authorities, regional bodies and other key players to attract inward investment in their sectors and to plan the use of resources.

The county has world-class landscapes, built heritage, museum and library collections and exercises a worldwide cultural influence through individuals associated with the county in the past and still today. Distinctively, science is an important part of the county's cultural life and heritage. Oxford's status as a publishing centre, its high density of well-known authors past and present, and its association with the development of the English language are all essential aspects of the county's international brand.

The county town, is well known internationally as a place of culture, largely but not exclusively because of its built environment and academic heritage. The city of Oxford is a cultural hub for the population of Oxfordshire and neighbouring areas and is a significant regional centre, especially for creative industries and for artists' higher education and training. The market towns and rural areas of the county have a rich mix of heritage and community events. Towns such as Banbury, Henley and Burford attract culture and leisure visitors and tourists from outside Oxfordshire. A number of the county's regular festivals (e.g. Cropredy, Garsington Opera, Sunday Times Literary Festival) are well-known nationally and internationally.

The county is unique in forming part of three separate designated Areas of Outstanding Beauty and this asset attracts walkers, including those following national long distance trails including the Ridgeway and Thames Path. The county is known as a world centre for rowing and hosts a number of major sporting events including Henley Regatta and the Horse Trials at Blenheim.

The food, folk customs, festivals and sporting traditions of the county are part of the glue that binds the county together, and the cultural mix which gives people a sense of belonging and a distinctive sense of place.

3 Issues and options for the strategy

3.1 Issues

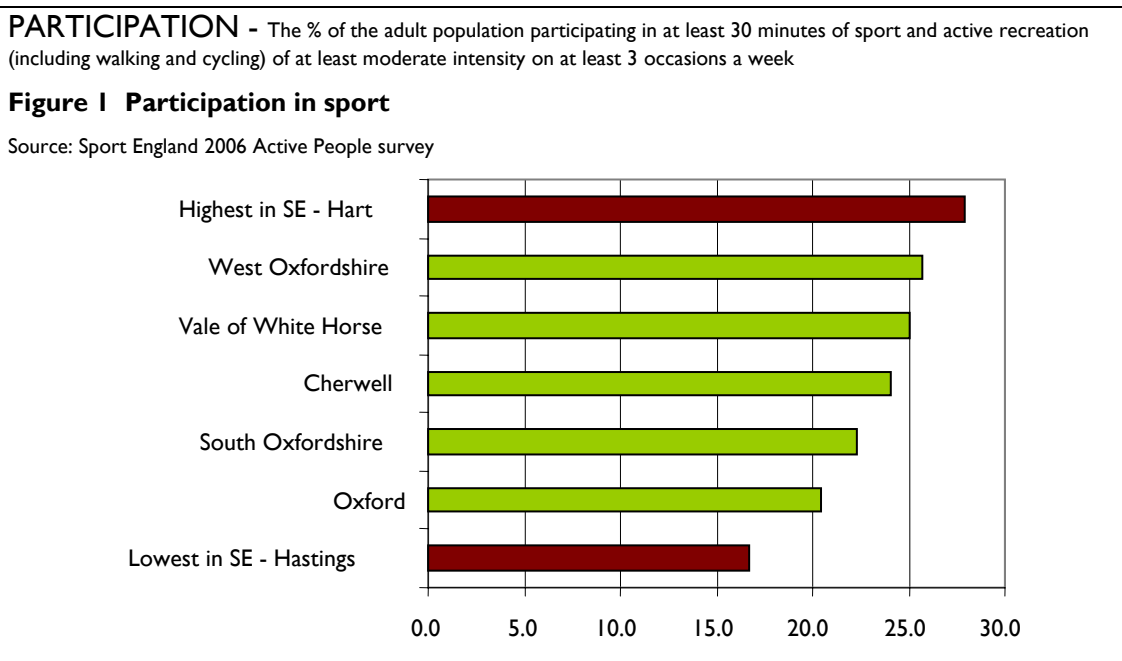
Culture, recreation and leisure can make a wide ranging contribution to the economic, social, educational and public health wellbeing of Oxfordshire as well as to the individual contentment and wellbeing of residents. Some of the issues to be addressed in enabling the sector to make a full contribution are as follows.

Participation and Access.

Encouraging more people, and a broader range of people, to actively participate in culture, leisure and recreation is a key issue. This implies raising awareness of the opportunities that are already available in Oxfordshire, considering the variety of activity which is available, considering barriers which make it difficult for people to participate e.g. geographical spread and promoting positive enthusiasm for taking part.

Oxfordshire will need to consider where people will want to access cultural and leisure activity for the future. Oxford is the county's leisure hub – recognised as a European Centre of Culture – and a primary location for cultural and sporting facilities. With housing growth, traffic congestion and environmental considerations will people want to have more access to cultural and leisure activities in their market town or even closer to home? The provision of community halls, outreach by cultural and sporting organisations into rural areas and more local festivals or place specific, one off cultural events (e.g. the Luminox event in Oxford 2007) may have a larger role in future.

According to the 2006 "Active People" survey, participation in sport in Oxfordshire's rural districts – with the exception of South Oxfordshire - was above regional and national averages. The highest level of participation was in West Oxfordshire at 25.7% compared with 22.6% in the South East and 21% in England.



We know that 23.2% of the population over 16 years of age within Oxfordshire are participating in moderate intensity sport and active recreation. Participation in sport is stronger in some parts of the population, for example female participation is lower than male (3 days a week for at least 30 minutes) and only 13% of over 55's participate in sport and active recreation at this level. (Source – Active People Survey, Sport England 2006).

We know that 73% of people in the South East region, including Oxfordshire, attended an arts event, and 58% participated in an arts activity, in the last 12 months. Approximately one fifth of the population chose to do neither. (Source Arts Council England, Taking Part in the Arts Survey 2007). Females choose to take part in the arts to a greater degree than males.

The internet will be a vital way for people to access information about cultural and leisure activity in future. It will also provide a space to make and share creative material on-line: indeed this is already happening. New technology could be a powerful means to widen access whether, that is through relayed sports and arts events to large screens in public places, virtual festivals of young people's creativity or a countywide web "what's on" guide. The lack of comprehensive, easily accessible, information on what is on offer across Oxfordshire as a whole is an issue which affects residents and visitors.

Capacity in the sector. Despite its world class cultural heritage and core of long established cultural, sporting and leisure organisations there are weaknesses within some parts of Oxfordshire's culture and leisure infrastructure. The start up and SME level of arts and cultural business is underdeveloped. Lack of affordable workspaces and the high cost of housing make it difficult for the cadre of highly skilled creative graduates produced in the county each year to remain and find work or start their own business. Small organisations often rely on one dedicated individual and, lacking resources to expand, can close or move to another part of the country despite providing a successful activity or event. Encouraging conditions in which mid career artists and cultural organisations can improve the quality and ambition of their work and attract a new generation as audience or participants is also an issue. Targeted support to the sector to attract new resources, develop new skills and new markets has been shown to be effective in increasing sustainability.

Within sport there are similar issues in supporting the voluntary sector which is the backbone of club activity and in providing opportunities for those people who wish to reach their full potential in their chosen sport. Enabling sports clubs to increase their capacity to take more members, in terms of having better facilities and more volunteers, is a consideration as is the need for more sports coaches. (Source – Oxfordshire Workforce Development Research Skills Active, 2006).

Partnership working and evidence of positive impact. Since the early 1990's a host of research surveys and projects nationally and elsewhere in the country have considered the social and economic impact of culture, leisure and recreation in different contexts (e.g. community safety, public health, educational attainment). Such research demonstrates for other sectors e.g. health how they might benefit from collaboration with culture and leisure and thus encourages partnership working. A partnership approach to culture, leisure and recreation development is highly desirable because it has these "spin off" benefits but also takes cultural and leisure

opportunities to more people in more places, widening participation. The availability of this kind of information on the positive benefits flowing from culture, leisure and recreation is uneven across the sector, especially for data which relates specifically to Oxfordshire. Statistical data for sport and active recreation is good (E.g. through the Active People survey) and available down to District Council level whereas this kind of evidence is available only at the South East region level for the arts or through evaluation of individual projects. A more consistent approach to data collection would assist the sector as a whole.

The intention to establish a shared vision and set of priorities for cultural development across local authorities, the existence of county partnership bodies including the Oxfordshire Arts and Sports Partnerships, will be a vehicle for this kind of cohesive planning including a shared system for collecting data on participation.

3.2 Options

In choosing what to prioritise, and what will require partnership working to be effected, the following are suggested for inclusion in the Community Strategy.

Increasing participation. Research shows that active participation is more effective than simply watching in creating positive effects on individuals self esteem, skills and confidence and on communities in building cohesion and a sense of place. Widening and increasing participation in culture, recreation and leisure would have benefits impacting on other areas e.g. economic wellbeing, health as well as integral positive impact for quality of life. Individual participation might take the form of getting involved in organised sport or arts, could be part of Adult Learning, or informal active recreation and hobbies with potential benefits to health and mental and physical well-being. Community events and festivals, large scale sporting events and one off spectacular events like “Luminox” in Oxford in March 2007 create a sense of inclusion and pride in place. Along with this would go a need to ensure adequate places and facilities for people to actively participate – whether through traditional village halls, community halls within new housing developments, new uses for churches and other community buildings.

This option has special relevance to areas experiencing changes in the local community – such as expansion through housing growth. Valuing the locally distinctive, enhancing it through public art and urban design, can involve the public in determining and highlighting what is special about their community.

The London Olympics in 2012 provide a catalyst for work to broaden engagement in sport and the arts through the profile of the Olympics and Paralympics themselves and through the opportunities created across the UK from a national Olympic Cultural Festival due to take place from 2008 – 12. In prioritising participation Oxfordshire would primarily be investing in people and their activity.

Creative learning. The recognition that creative approaches to teaching and learning are effective in promoting more positive engagement among children, motivate teachers and can help to raise aspiration and attainment has become much more widespread in the past 5 years. This is, in part, due to the success of the national pilot programme of “Creative Partnerships”. OFSTED and the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority both now commend creative approaches to teaching and learning. The expansion of “Creative Partnerships” across the country planned for

2008 onwards provides an opportunity for Oxfordshire which would also bring new resources to schools for this way of working.

Many schools in Oxfordshire have developed creative learning independently and provide models of good practice. Increased networking between schools, training for teachers and creative practitioners and robust evaluation could be developed.

Cultural tourism. Cultural tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of tourism, especially for short breaks. There is already an aspiration to increase high value tourism (which this is) and encourage overnight stays and repeat visits. Oxford is a "world brand" with potential to attract visitors across the county on the strength of that brand which will get further attention in the run up to the 2012 London Olympics. The county's peerless heritage culture and landscape provide a great asset in attracting visitors which could be enhanced through building on the county's rich mix of sporting events and arts festivals, growing existing events or starting new ones to attract new types of visitors throughout the year.

Each of the options above will require greater capacity in the culture, recreation and leisure sector to engage with more people, perhaps in new ways and in new settings. Engaging with the capacity building issues (raised at 3.1 above) would be a necessary part of pursuing these priorities for development in the Community Strategy.

4 Opportunities and threats

4.1 Opportunities

- Recently introduced duties on local authorities, in the 2007 Education Act, regarding provision of positive leisure time activities for young people.
- The increasing alignment between availability of external funding for participation in culture and sport, growing public interest in active participation and evidence of the value of participation on health and well being, community cohesion and on the skills agenda. The existence of national targets for increasing participation in the arts and sport through DCMS.
- Oxfordshire's cultural heritage and 70 festivals and major sporting events position it well to exploit the growth in cultural tourism visitors from the UK and abroad. This will be given added impetus by the 2012 Olympics drawing people to the UK and by concerns about air travel leading people to look within the UK for short breaks.
- The growth of an active older population with time to engage in culture, leisure and recreation, and exploration of the benefits of participation in strengthening people's health, well-being and independence.
- Increased partnership working with other agencies on issues where culture and leisure can make a positive impact e.g. health, educational attainment
- A more evidence based approach to informed decision making in the sector and to promote partnership working with other sectors
- Expansion of the government funded "Creative Partnerships" pilot programme into Oxfordshire from 2008, coupled with increasing evidence from the education sector (e.g. OFSTED) of the positive impact of creative learning approaches on children's attainment and attitudes to learning.
- Use of the planning framework, especially section 106 agreements, to build a sense of place and community identity within capital schemes and new housing growth through public art projects, new community events and facilities.
- The 2012 Olympics, Paralympics and UK Cultural Olympiad 2008 – 12 will promote positive images of participation in the arts and sport, create new opportunities and be a catalyst for increased participation. They will create opportunities for collaborative working between sport, arts, heritage and leisure.
- Further development of existing countywide coordination and partnership working in the culture, recreation and leisure sector.

4.2 Threats

- The social and economic contributions of culture, leisure and recreation could be overlooked with the sector seen as "nice to have" rather than essential in their impact on a range of outcomes.

- Local data on the size of the sector and on the social, economic and educational impact of culture, leisure and recreation is underdeveloped.
- Reduction in resources to the sector through other pressures e.g. external investment available for culture is being diverted to the central costs of the 2012 Olympics
- Uneven capacity within Oxfordshire's cultural or leisure organisations to respond to available opportunities.

5 Addressing the needs of vulnerable people

Culture, leisure and recreation activity offers a number of strengths when it comes to meeting the needs of vulnerable people. The breadth of choice of opportunities avoids a "one size fits all" approach; many opportunities are relatively low cost or even free at the point of use; there is no compulsion to participate; and the offer of almost all provision is, at least in theory, universal.

There are several examples of how participation in sport and the arts offers new skills and confidence to children and young people who are not in education, employment or training, or who are at risk of offending.

It is highly probable that encouraging participation in culture, leisure and recreation activity among older people will be increasingly exploited not just as a way of improving their enjoyment of life, but also as part of the preventative agenda to mitigate the onset of mental and physical deterioration.

Minority ethnic communities need both to maintain a strong sense of their own culture and heritage, to be able to share their culture with others, and to engage with the dominant culture. It is perhaps in the development of community cohesion in this sense that the cultural contribution has one of its most significant impacts.

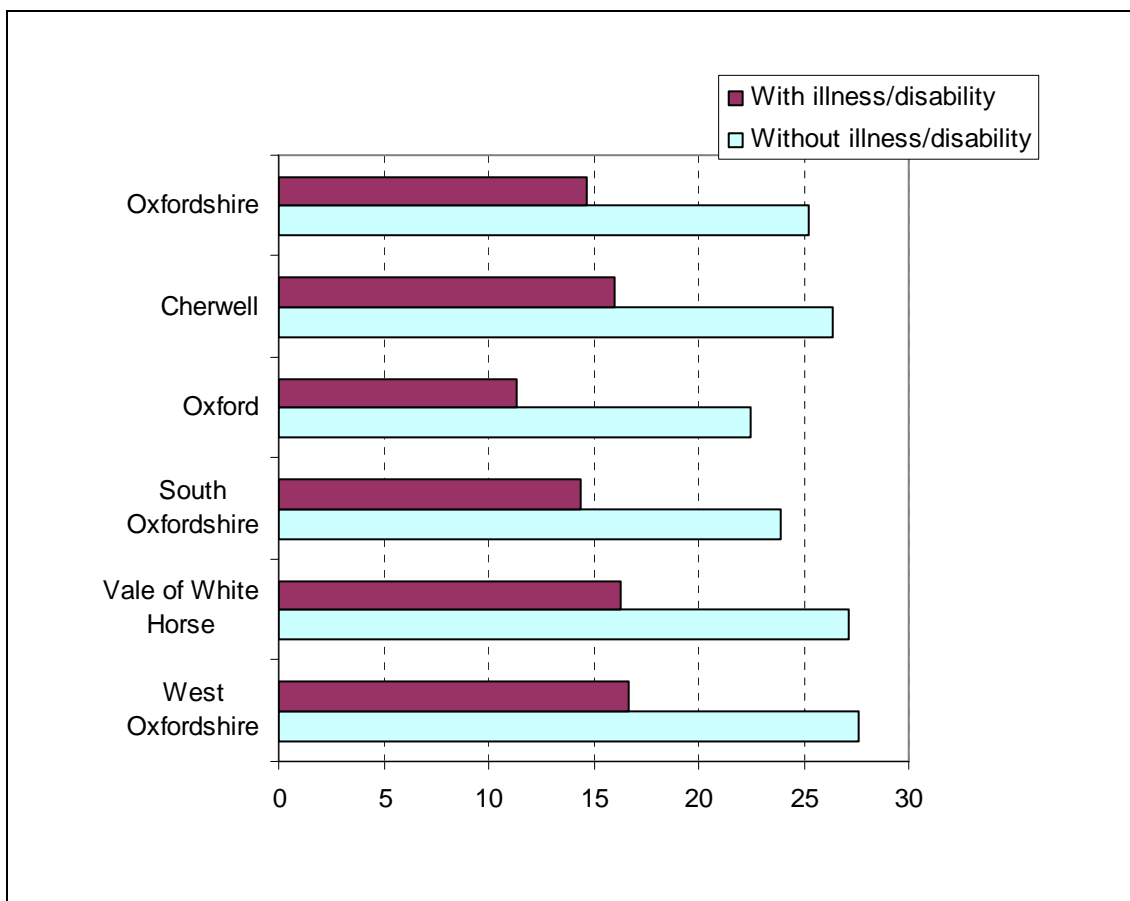
Oxfordshire is a largely rural county in which geographical isolation, sometimes compounded by relative poverty, can be one of the biggest barriers to choice in cultural participation. Apart from specific provision such as mobile libraries and rural touring theatre circuits, the cultural sector is to some extent dependent on other factors (e.g. public transport policy) to overcome rural isolation. Village halls and existing community buildings are a real asset in this regard and could have a greater role in future as a location for arts, sport, leisure and recreation activities. Community indoor space which is equipped for cultural and leisure use should be a component of significant new housing developments.

People of all ages with physical or learning disabilities find particular benefits in taking up targeted cultural opportunities which, apart from the immediate intrinsic pleasure, assist their participation – and that of their carers – in the communities around them.

Some groups are underrepresented in terms of participation in culture, recreation and leisure, for example only 12% of people with a limiting disability take part in sport or active recreation for 30 minutes 3 times a week and a similar picture applies to some groups and engagement with the arts. Addressing the reasons for this underrepresentation is an issue for the sector towards 2020.

The Active People survey (2006) shows significantly lower rates of participation in sport and active recreation for people with a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity in Oxfordshire. On the measure of the percentage of people participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate sport/active recreation on at least 3 days a week, there is a 10.5 percentage point difference in Oxfordshire between adults with and without illness or disability.

Figure 2: 30 minutes moderate participation in sport and active recreation on at least 3 days a week (all adults); with and without illness/disability



Source: Sport England Active People survey published December 2006, from Active People diagnostic online tool

6. The contribution of the voluntary sector

The voluntary and community sector is a major provider of culture, leisure and recreation opportunities in Oxfordshire, a picture replicated across the country. In Oxfordshire 5.8% of the population participate as volunteers in sport for at least 1 hour a week (Active People Survey 2006). Most of Oxfordshire's professional arts organisations lie within the voluntary sector, as charities. Voluntary, or amateur, bodies provide the backbone of some types of cultural activity e.g. choral music, folk music and dance. Without this involvement opportunities for people in Oxfordshire would be sorely diminished.

With the shift to delivery of services through partnerships with the voluntary and community sector and there will be challenges related to building the capacity of the sector in particular around funding, premises, appropriate trustees, recruitment,

retention and training of staff and volunteers (Source - I&DeA and LGA: Taking Part Counts, 2007). There will continue to be a role for public sector support to coordination, training and through financial assistance.

6 Use of the internet

It is unlikely that new communications technology will have a significant detrimental effect on cultural participation.

This is particularly so if we recognise the different ways of participation which the internet has opened up, particularly for younger people. (For example, a striking feature of recent festivals has been the hundreds of images which appear on web sites the following day, posted by people who had attended and who wanted to share the experience with others, some of whom had been there and some who hadn't.)

There is no doubt that people's access to the internet, whether in their own homes or through the public libraries' People's Network, has improved access to information, opportunities for learning and communication. In many environments the new technology is at the heart of new forms of creativity, whether exemplified in village web sites or seen in a young people's arts project.

APPENDIX I - References and key documents

Cultural, recreational and leisure strategies for Oxfordshire

Cherwell District Council

- Community Plan, 2016
- Recreation Strategy, 2007-2012
- Rural Strategy
- Environmental Strategy
- Community Safety Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Tourism Strategy

Culture South East

- The Cultural Agenda (Pub. Nov 2002)
- The Cultural Cornerstone (Pub. June 2001)

Oxford City Council

- Community Strategy, 2004
- Arts Strategy
- Cultural Strategy, 2002
- Green Spaces Strategy
- Overarching Leisure Strategy
- Sport and Leisure Strategy
- Tourism and Heritage Strategy

Oxfordshire County Council

- Cultural and Adult Learning Services: Balanced Score Card 2007/08 (Updated Annually)
- Arts and Cultural Development, Management Policy and Performance Business Plan 2007/08 – 2010/11
- Heritage Business Plan 2007/08 – 2010/11
- Library Service Business Plan 2007/08 – 2010/11
- Music Service Business Plan 2007/08 – 2010/11
- Registration Business Plan 2007/08 – 2010/11

South Oxfordshire District Council

- Community Strategy for South Oxfordshire, 2004-2009
- Leisure and Economic Development Service Plan
- Corporate Plan

Tourism and Visitor Management Strategy

Vale of White Horse District Council

Vale Community Strategy, 2004-2008

Arts Development Strategy, 2007-2012

Sports Development Strategy, 2007-2012

Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2001/2 (Updated Annually)

West Oxfordshire District Council

Community Strategy, 2006

Sport and Leisure Development Strategy 2006-2011

Arts Development Strategy

Oxford Inspires

Oxford Inspires' Business Plan, 2007-2012

Oxfordshire County Sports Partnership

Our Sporting Future: Strategic Framework for Oxfordshire, 2006-2012

Partnerships and Providers

The Role of Cultural Providers

In Oxfordshire there are many providers of cultural, leisure and recreational opportunities and the need for them to operate within a strategic framework has been recognised by central government and regional and local organisations for the South East. This framework includes the requirement to produce Cultural Strategies within the Community Plan.

In Oxfordshire more than one local authority is responsible for providing services to the community and there is some overlapping of provision and aspirations in areas such as tourism, community use facilities in schools, and heritage and environmental management.

Oxfordshire County Council is responsible for children's services, statutory education, youth service, the county music service, community and adult learning, libraries, heritage services, (some museums, archive and local history services), some arts development. The five District Councils in Oxfordshire are responsible for tourism, sport/leisure centres, parks, allotments, sports pitches, arts development and some entertainment venues.

The private and voluntary sector sometimes working in partnership with the County or District Councils, also provide cultural and leisure facilities and opportunities in Oxfordshire (e.g. fitness facilities, golf courses, cinemas, theatres and sports, arts, dance and drama clubs).

Partnerships in Oxfordshire

Formal partnerships for development in the arts, culture and sport, are well developed in Oxfordshire.

Culture

Oxford Inspires is the cultural development agency for Oxfordshire. It works as a catalyst for growth in the range, and ambition, of arts and cultural opportunities across the county and to raise awareness of those opportunities - encouraging more people to participate, more often. It brokers opportunities and resources for cultural organisations and artists and is an advocate for Oxfordshire's cultural sector to regional and national bodies. It seeks to multiply the social and economic benefits from culture to Oxfordshire and to the people, who live, or work, or visit here. Its initial task was to lead Oxford's bid to become European Capital of Culture 2008. Oxford was shortlisted and designated as a European Centre of Culture by government in 2003. At the same time Oxford was identified by Arts Council England as one of three Centres of Cultural Leadership in the South East. Oxford Inspires is supported by a partnership between Oxfordshire County Council, Oxford City Council, The University of Oxford, Oxford Brookes University, Arts Council England and Oxfordshire's business community.

Sport

The Oxfordshire Sports Partnership is the collective term used to describe the network of agencies, groups and individuals who are committed to achieve a shared vision for Oxfordshire, which is:

'Everyone in Oxfordshire enjoying a more active lifestyle and achieving personal success through sport'

Its main partners come from the education, community and sport sectors and include local authorities, Sport England, school sport partnerships, and national governing bodies of sport, clubs, Primary Care trust and universities. The agreed purpose of the Partnership is to be the:

'Strategic partnership for sport in Oxfordshire that delivers local, regional and national priorities in such a way that brings added value to all partners,

Arts

The Oxfordshire Arts Partnership is an agreement between

The Oxfordshire Local Authorities (County and District Councils) and Arts Council England, South East, to work strategically and operationally together to support the development of the arts in Oxfordshire. Oxford Inspires has recently joined the Partnership.

Young People

Oxfordshire Youth Arts Partnership was set up to bring the experience of participating in the arts to young people in Oxfordshire and to further their artistic experience, development and awareness. OYAP is now an independent trust through which its key stakeholders - the five district councils, the county council, and the Arts Council, South East – continue to work in partnership.

Creative Partnerships

Oxfordshire already has excellent examples of creative learning in schools and elsewhere. In anticipation of the wider roll-out of the national Creative Partnerships initiative for schools from April 2008, the County Council is in the process of drawing together educators, arts practitioners and others from the cultural sector to share and develop practice in this field.

Regional and local organisations

Arts Council England, South East	www.artscouncil.org.uk
Association of Councils of the Thames Valley Region (ACTVaR)	www.actvar.gov.uk
Big Lottery Fund, South East	www.biglotteryfund.org.uk
British Waterways	www.britishwaterways.co.uk
Cherwell District Council	www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk
Churches Together in Oxfordshire	www.communigate.co.uk
Creative Partnerships - Slough	www.creative-partnerships
Culture South East (South East England Cultural Consortium)	www.culturesoutheast.org.uk
Diocese of Oxford	www.oxford.anglican.org
Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership	www.oxfordshire.gov.uk
English Heritage, South East	www.english-heritage.org.uk
Environment Agency	www.environment-agency.gov.uk
Government Office South East	www.go-se.gov.uk
MLA South East (Museum, Library & Archive Council South East)	www.mlasoutheast.org.uk
Natural England, South East	www.naturalengland.org.uk
Oxford City Council	www.oxford.gov.uk
Oxford Inspires	www.oxford.inspires.org.uk
Oxford Strategic Partnership	www.oxfordpartnerships.org.uk
Oxfordshire Community and Voluntary Action	www.ocva.org.uk
Oxfordshire Community Partnership	www.oxfordshirepartnership.org.uk
Oxfordshire County Council	www.oxfordshire.gov.uk
Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust	www.oxfordshirepct.nhs.uk
Oxfordshire Rural Community Council	www.oxonrcc.org.uk

Oxfordshire Sports Partnership	www.oxfordshireactivesports.co.uk
Oxfordshire Association of Local Councils	www.oxon.rcc.org.uk
Oxfordshire Youth Arts Partnership	www.oyap.org.uk
Oxfordshire's Children and Young People Partnership	www.oxfordshire.gov.uk
Screen South	www.screensouth.org
South East England Development Agency	www.seeda.co.uk
South East England Regional Assembly	www.southeast-ra.gov.uk
South Oxfordshire District Council	www.southoxon.gov.uk
Sport England, South East	www.sportengland.org
Tourism South East	www.visitsoutheastengland.com
Vale of White Horse District Council	www.whitehorse.gov.uk
West Oxfordshire District Council	www.west.oxon.gov.uk

APPENDIX 2 – List of briefing papers

	Theme	Broad content
	Oxfordshire Futures	Overview of economic, environmental and social trends and issues affecting the long term future of Oxfordshire
THEME PAPERS		
1	Community Life	Active communities, community-led planning, contribution of volunteers
2	Community Safety	Community safety, crime, fear of crime
3	Economy	Employment, income, businesses, change in key industry sectors
4	Children & Young People	Needs of children & young people
5	Learning and skills	Skills for the economy; skills for individuals
6	Environment	Climate change; resources (including waste, water, energy, air quality, countryside, land)
7	Health, care and wellbeing	Lifestyles, older people, long term conditions, vulnerable people
8	Housing	Affordability, housing for vulnerable groups, eco-homes
9	Population and migration	Ageing population, long term and short term migration trends
10	Access to services and travel	Road congestion, accessibility, safer roads, air quality, street environment
11	Recreation, leisure and culture	Participation in culture, sport, leisure activities, internet
12	Spatial Oxfordshire	South East plan, Local Development Frameworks, planning policy; rural, market towns, urban
SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS		
S1	Community-led plans and their potential contribution to strategic planning	by Gloucestershire University (May 2007) Analysis of the priorities from 30 community-led parish and market town plans completed in past 5 years in Oxfordshire
S2	Priorities from Oxford Area Action plans	by Oxford City Council (July 2007) Priorities from six Oxford City area action plans
S3	Oxfordshire Rural Framework (2007-2010)	by Oxfordshire Rural Forum (July 2007) Challenges and priorities for rural Oxfordshire