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South Oxfordshire District Council

South Oxfordshire Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Version of the Local Plan 2018

DRAFT REPORT FOR CONSULTATION – MAIN REPORT









Report for

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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft Report	December 2018
2	Revised Draft Report	December 2018



Non-Technical Summary

Purpose of this Report

This document is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Publication version of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan (the Draft Local Plan). It provides an overview of the SA process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of the implementation of the development options and policies contained in the Draft Local Plan.

What is the Local Plan?

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the regulatory requirements for developing and adopting a Local Plan. Before adoption, this involves preparing and consulting on a draft Local Plan (Regulation 18), producing a Publication Draft Local Plan (Regulation 19), submitting the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (Regulation 22) and subjecting the Local Plan to public examination (Regulation 24).

South Oxfordshire District Council (the Council) is currently preparing a new Local Plan for the district that will set out the overall development strategy for the period from 2011 to 2034. The Plan is now at Publication Stage (the Draft Local Plan). The Draft Local Plan sets out how development will be planned for and delivered across South Oxfordshire to 2034. It comprises:

- The vision and objectives for the Local Plan;
- The overall strategy for growth in South Oxfordshire;
- Policies for meeting housing and employment needs, including strategic allocations;
- Policies for delivering infrastructure to support growth;
- Policies for protecting the natural and built environment;
- Policies in relation to town centres and retailing; and
- Policies for the delivery of community and recreational facilities.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

At paragraph 16, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2018) sets out that local plans should be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

There are five key stages in the SA process which are shown in **Figure 1.1**. The first stage (**Stage A**) led to the production of a Scoping Report in 2014.¹ The scoping stage itself comprised five tasks:

- 1. Review of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies (hereafter referred to as 'plans and programmes').
- 2. Collation and analysis of baseline information.
- 3. Identification of key sustainability issues.

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¹ South Oxfordshire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, 2014

- 4. Development of the SA Framework.
- 5. Consultation on the scope of the appraisal.

The Scoping Report was subject to consultation in the summer of 2014. A total of 8 responses were received to the consultation from residents. Responses related to a range of issues that residents considered relevant to the local plan. **Appendix B** of the draft SA Report contains a schedule of the consultation responses received to the Scoping Report, the Council's response and the subsequent action taken and reflected in this SA Report.

Stage B is an iterative process involving the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan with the findings presented in a series of interim SA Reports.

Since production of the Scoping Report the following reports have been produced:

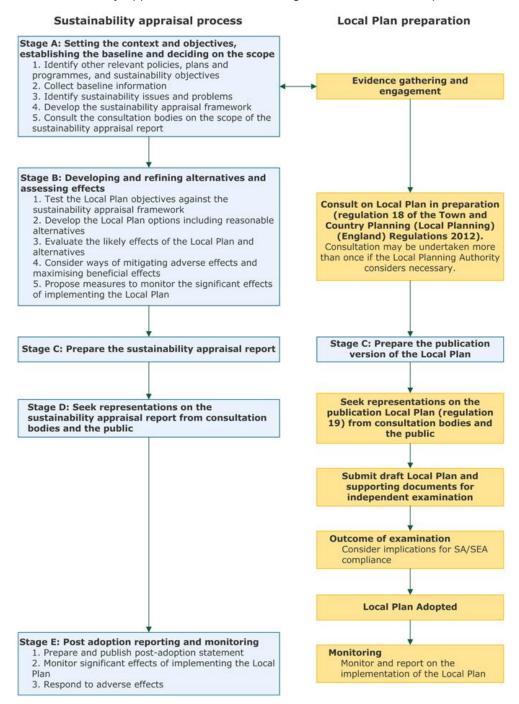
- South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Interim SA Refined Options, February 2015;
- SA Report of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan Preferred Options Stage Three of the Process, June 2016;
- SA Report of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan Preferred Options 2 Stage Four of the Process, March 2017;
- SA Report of the Publication version South Oxfordshire Local Plan, October 2017,

Responses received during these stages of the SA are summarised in **Appendix B**.

This report forms part of **Stage C**, the preparation of the SA Report prepared to accompany the Draft the Local Plan. Consequently, it has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the SEA Directive and will be available for consultation alongside the Draft Local Plan itself prior to production of the Submission Draft Local Plan and consideration by an independent planning inspector (**Stage D**).

Following Examination in Public (EiP), and subject to any significant changes to the draft Local Plan that may require appraisal as a result of the EiP, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and SA process and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan. During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (**Stage E**).

Figure 1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Process and Linkages with Local Plan Preparation



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2014) Planning Practice Guidance.

How has the Draft Local Plan been Appraised?

To support the appraisal of the draft Local Plan a SA Framework was developed by the council. This contains a series of sustainability objectives and guide questions that reflect both the current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes reviewed for their relevance to the SA and Local Plan. The SA objectives have been used to assess options, policies and strategic sites. The SA objectives are shown in **Table NTS 1**.



Table NTS1: SA Objectives

SA objectives

- 1 To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.
- 2 To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.
- 3 To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.
- 4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.
- 5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.
- 6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.
- 7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity
- 8 To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.
- 9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.
- 10 To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by:
 - a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials;
 - b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible
 - c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and
 - d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.
- 11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.
- 12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.
- 13 To assist in the development of:
 - a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment;
 - b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, lowimpact activities;
 - c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and
 - d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.
- 14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by:
 - a) attracting new high value businesses;
 - b) supporting innovation and enterprise;
 - c) delivering new jobs;
 - d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and
 - e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.
- 15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.
- 16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.

17 Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.

The proposed Local Plan policies have been appraised against the SA objectives by plan chapter/subsection with a score awarded for both each constituent policy and for the cumulative effect of each chapter/subsection. The strategic allocations and reasonable alternatives have also been appraised. The summary of the results of the policy appraisals is presented in **Section 8.3** of the main report.

NTS2 Scoring System

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The option contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	11
Minor Positive Effect	The option contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	1
No direct impact	The option does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The option detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	х
Significant Negative Effect	The option detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	хх
Uncertain	The option has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an appraisal to be made.	?

Key Findings and Recommendations from the Sustainability Appraisal

The main report includes the following:

- Section 2: Review of Plans and Programmes Provides an overview of the review of those
 plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and SA that is contained at **Appendix C**;
- Section 3: Baseline Analysis Presents the baseline analysis of the districts social, economic and environmental characteristics and identifies the key sustainability issues that have informed the SA Framework and appraisal;
- Section 4: SA Approach Outlines the approach to the SA of the Publication version of the Local Plan including the SA Framework;
- Section 5: Considers reasonable alternatives in relation to the spatial strategy;
- Section 6: Considers issues in relation to housing and employment requirements;
- Section 7 considers options for accommodating growth;
- Section 8 provides an appraisal of the policies and proposals within the Local Plan, it
 considers the potential for cumulative effects and whether or not there are any policy
 gaps, it also considers the adequacy of the arrangements for managing the Local Plan,
 recommendations are also provided; and

Appendix A Section 9: Conclusions and Next Steps – Presents the conclusions of the SA of the Publication version of the Local Plan, an initial monitoring framework and details of the next steps in the appraisal process.



Options for the Spatial Strategy

The Issues and Options version of the Local Plan (June 2014) presented 8 options for the distribution of development within the district as follows:

- A: Continue Core Strategy approach;
- B: Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements;'
- C: All in Science Vale;
- D: All in a single new settlement;
- E: Dispersal;
- F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas (Reading/Oxford Green Belt);
- G: Raising densities (from 25dph); and
- H: Locating development in settlements where it could help fund projects;

All of the options would help to deliver new housing and thus have a positive effect on SA objective 1. Some of the options would only benefit certain parts of the district as opposed to the district as whole (for example locating all growth at Science Vale or all in a single new settlement).

Overall, no one alternative option performed with overall significant positive effects, or would be capable of meeting the identified housing need and so the Council's preferred option is to meet additional demand by principally focussing on Option B (Science Vale and Sustainable Settlements),but combining elements of options A (Core Strategy approach), E (dispersal), F (next to major urban areas) G (raising densities) and H (to fund projects).

Housing Requirement

A range of alternative options have been subject to the SA process, to assist with the decision making, Options A2 to E were assessed in the March 2017 SA Report accompanying the Second Preferred Options consultation. Option A1 represents the need suggested by the MHCLG's standard method for calculating local housing need:

- A1: 556 homes/annum,
- A2: 725 homes/annum;
- B: 750 homes/annum;
- C: 775 homes/annum;
- D: 825 homes/annum; and
- E: 965 homes/annum.

Performance of the options against the SA Objectives was broadly similar. The Council's preferred option is Option C – 775 dwellings per annum because this aligns with the need identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Option A1 performed less well in relation to SA Objective 1 'Housing' compared to the other options.

Mixed positive and negative effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 3, (access to facilities) 4 (health and wellbeing) and 6 (travel choice). Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. However, funding may be available for additional services through developer contributions which would have a positive effect upon this objective. On the basis that contributions would be proportionate to the amount of development provided all options are judged to make a mixed positive and negative effect,



reflecting the potential for sites to be located away from existing services but the potential to provide new ones.

The environmental effects of options would be dependent on its distribution and scale in anyone location, resulting in uncertain effects against SA objective 5 and environmental protection. Negative environmental effects have been identified which could increase as the amount of housing increases, although there would be opportunities for environmental enhancements with the development of new housing. New development offers the opportunity to incorporate sustainable design measures which will help ensure resilience to the effects of climate change.

Significant negative effects are anticipated for all options in relation to land use, recognising the need for Greenfield land, which would increase under each option.

Significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to SA objective 10 relating to climatic factors on the basis that new housing will result in Greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction and operational phases. These will increase as the amount of housing increases. New development provides the opportunity to provide energy efficient housing.

All options will have overall positive economic effects (SA objectives 13 and 14) as they will help to attract new workforce to live in the district and in the case of Science Vale the options could help to fund new infrastructure and in turn help to support the future development of Science Vale (SA objective 14). The amount of any funding for new infrastructure would increase with the scale of housing provision. Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to Options C to E as they reflect and exceed the quantum of growth to meet the growth deal.

Options for Meeting Oxford City's Unmet Housing Need

Oxford City have identified that they will have difficulty in meeting their own identified housing needs and the city council have asked the other Oxfordshire authorities to assist in the provision of housing. South Oxfordshire District Council has worked closely with all the authorities in Oxfordshire under the Duty to Cooperate to identify the scale of unmet need and how Oxford's housing requirement should be distributed across the county.

The Council had previously considered the following options for helping to

- Option 1: Do Nothing;
- Option 2: 3,750 new dwellings;
- Option 3: 5,000 new dwellings; and
- Option 4: 15,000 new dwellings.

Option 1 has been discounted at this stage because it would not be consistent with the duty to co-operate. Option 4 has also been discounted because other authorities are making a contribution towards meeting the need. Option 3 has been refined to 4,950 dwellings as this represents the contribution that the Council would need to make, allowing for provision already made by Cherwell District Council, Vale of White Horse Council and West Oxfordshire Council.

The options of 3,750 or 4,950 dwellings would have similar levels of effects given the relatively small difference between these two numbers. These options will help to provide housing to meet local needs (SA Objective 1), help to create safe places (SA Objective 2), improve access to services (SA Objective 3) and maintain health and well-being (SA Objective 4).

The environmental effects of taking this additional housing on top of that required to meet the district's own needs are a mixture of uncertain and negative effects – reflecting that the location of the housing would determine impacts, but that the greater the amount of housing the greater the effects would be, albeit that



there would be opportunities for environmental enhancements, for example improving links to green infrastructure or good design relating well to the historic environment. New development offers the opportunity to incorporate sustainable design measures which will help ensure resilience to the effects of climate change.

The economic effects of both options would on the whole be positive - additional housing would help to attract more workforce to the district and could help to fund new infrastructure and in turn support the development of Science Vale, subject to the location of development.

The Council's preferred option was Option 3 – 4,950 dwellings, adopting this level of housing from the City would mean that collectively across Oxfordshire the Growth Deal commitments are met in adopted or emerging plans in accordance with the Memorandum of Cooperation. The PPG justifies an uplift in housing need to take account of the growth deal.

Options for Employment land

The 'South Oxfordshire Employment Land Review Addendum^{2'} (SOELRA) published in August 2017 examines the forecasts of the 2014 SHMA. Based on the SHMA the SOELRA projects an increase of 12,403 jobs from 2011 to 2033, with an increase of between 6,227 to 6,734 jobs in the office, manufacturing and distribution sectors ('B-class' jobs based on labour demand and local labour supply respectfully). To plan for the economic growth forecast in the 2014 SHMA, the SOELRA forecasts that between 33.2 to 35.9 hectares of additional employment land is required in the district over the period 2011 to 2033. As this employment forecast ends at 2033, to account for the additional year in the plan period, an additional requirement of between 1.5 to 1.63 hectares is required. This results in an additional requirement of between 34.7 and 37.5 hectares of employment land in the district over the period 2011 to 2034.

Options for a lower allocation of employment land were considered, however the OAN of the SHMA is based on the committed/planned economic growth scenario. Planning for a lower level of growth would not be in accordance with the SHMA.

Given the conclusions of the SOELRA the Council does not consider that there are any reasonable alternatives in relation to the overall provision of employment land.

Options for Accommodating Growth

The SA considers options for the following:

- Options for growth at Didcot, both in terms of whether or not any additional development should be focused at Didcot and options for accommodating growth if it were to be;
- Options for accommodating development at strategic sites;
- Options for growth at Henley on Thames, in terms of whether or not any additional development should be focused there;
- The approach to housing growth in larger villages and options for locating housing growth at Nettlebed; and
- Options for travelling communities.

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² Available online here:

Growth at Didcot

The SA considers the potential significant effects associated with a number of allocations at Didcot. The purpose of these is to help safeguard sites for residential development that were allocated in the Core Strategy, where development has not already commenced. The sites appraised are:

- Didcot A approximately 270 new homes;
- Ladygrove East 642 new homes;
- Didcot North East 2,030 new homes;
- Great Western Park 2,587 homes;
- Vauxhall Barracks 300 new homes; and
- Orchard Centre Phase II 300 new homes.

All options would deliver significant positive effects in relation to SA objective 1 as they would deliver a significant amount of additional housing. Significant positive effects in relation to SA objective 3 are identified for Didcot west as it would provide additional community facilities.

The Orchard Centre performs well against SA objective 4 (relating to health) and 6 (travel choice and accessibility) because of proximity to a range of services, including the town centre.

Vauxhall Barracks performs well against SA objective 4 because of proximity to a GP and open space.

Ladygrove East is located within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site and a significant negative effect in relation to biodiversity is identified on this basis.

Didcot A and Vauxhall Barracks have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 which relates to efficiency in land use as it would re-use a significant amount of previously developed land.

The Great Western site has a significant negative effect in relation to SA objective 8 because of the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and landscape effects.

The potential for uncertain effects are identified for SA Objective 9 in relation to the historic environment for the Great Western Park and Vauxhall Barracks sites because of proximity to a Conservation Area.

All sites would provide a significant amount of housing within the Science Vale area and a significant positive effect relating to SA Objective 14 'Science Vale' is identified.

Great Western Park provides new schools, making a significant positive contribution to SA objective 15 in relation to skills and education.

The Council's preferred option was to include all sites in the Local Plan because the principle of residential development at these locations is accepted (either through an existing planning consent or a Core Strategy allocation) and it is proposed that through retaining the sites, that the principle of development is maintained through the plan period to deliver housing towards meeting overall need.

Options for Strategic Sites

The Council needs to identify strategic sites with sufficient capacity for 5,651 homes on strategic sites to meet its own needs and the 4,950 homes associated with meeting Oxford City's unmet needs, a total of 10,601 homes. Table **NTS.3** sets out the strategic sites that have been considered.

Table NTS.3 Summary of Performance of Strategic Sites

Site Name	Assumptions in relation to Development
Chalgrove Airfield	3,000 dwellings and associated facilities, including 2 primary schools, secondary school including sixth form – (includes relocation of Icknield Community College), health centre, sports and cultural facilities, supermarket/local shops/café, 5ha of office and employment space, associated infrastructure improvements, including Stadhampton bypass and Chiselhampton bypass.
Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)	3,500 dwellings, employment land, 2 primary schools and secondary school, GP surgery, retail floorspace.
Harrington (Junction 7 / M40)	6,500 dwellings of which 3,850 could be developed within the plan period, 5.6ha of employment land, primary and secondary schools, retail floorspace, public transport interchange/hub.
Lower Elsfield	1,500 dwellings, school, Local Centre and community facilities, potential to extend existing Oxford City bus service into the site.
Wick Farm	1,400 dwellings, Primary School. A care facility, student accommodation and off-site hospital car parking are also proposed, as is a cemetery.
Lower Elsfield / Wick Farm Combined Site –	Approximately 1,100 dwellings, a 2 form entry primary school, including early years provision, a local centre or contributions towards the improvement of adjoining off-site community facilities and services at Barton, sufficient contributions towards primary health care services.
Thornhill	875 dwellings, employment (medical research hub) and park and ride extension.
Grenoble Road	3,000 dwellings, extension to Oxford Science Park, land for provision of new Park and Ride site (Sandford), primary school and technical college. Potential contribution to re-opening of Cowley Branch line to passenger traffic.
Northfield	2,000 dwellings, school, local centre and potential to enable opening of Cowley Branch line to passenger traffic.
Land East of Caversham Park (Playhatch)	1,000 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that it could support a Primary School and community facility if required.
Reading Golf Club	479 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that it a residential scheme.
Hagbourne Fields – south of Great Western Park Didcot	1,000 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that the site could support a community facility and primary school if required.
Land at Wheatley Campus	At least 300 dwellings, retail floorspace, retention of quantum of existing sport pitches.
Palmers Riding Stables	300 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that it is a residential scheme.
Land at North Weston	1,200 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that (given its size) the scheme would support a community facility and Primary School if required.



Site Name	Assumptions in relation to Development
Berinsfield	1,700 dwellings, employment land, primary school, new expanded premises for Abbey Woods Academy, retail floorspace and new Health Facility. New development would fund a regeneration package to deliver new premises for existing uses (including Children's Centre and a new community hub building.

Section 7.5 of the main SA report provides an analysis of the potential significant effects of each site and **Table NTS.4** provides a summary.



Table NTS.4 Summary of Performance Against the SA objectives for Strategic Sites

								Strate	egic Options	Sites							
SA Objective	Chalgrove Airfield	Harrington	Lower Elsfield (LE)	Wick Farm (WF)	Thornhill	Grenoble Road	Culham Science Village	Northfield	East of Caversham Park (Plavhatch)	Reading Golf Club	Hagbourne Fields	Wheatley Campus	Palmers Riding Stable	North Weston	Berinsfield	WF&LE Combined Promoter	WF&LE Combined Council
1 Housing	11	11	11	11	< \ \	< \ \	<	/	11	< <	11	11	/	11	11	< \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	11
2 Community safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	\	1	1	1	1	1	\	1	1	1	1
3 Access to facilities	11	11	11	11	>	11	//	>	>	0	✓	√	0	1	11	11	11
4 Health and Wellbeing	11	11	1	11	1	11	11	>	√	1	1	11	>	1	11	11	11
5 Environmenta I protection	x	0	x	х	x	х	0	х	х	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	х
6 Travel choice	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	√	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11
7 Biodiversity	х	хх	хх	хх	хх	х	хх	х	хх	хх	х	х	хх	х	x	хх	хх
8 Land use	√ √ / x x/x	хх	хх	√/x x	x x/?	x/?/0	√ √ / x x/0	x x /?/ 0	хх	x x/?	хх	✓ ✓ / x x/?	х х /?	х х /?	хх	√ /xx	√/xx
9 Historic environment	хх	x	х	√ √ / x x	0	х	хх	x	x /?	0	?	хх	0	?	x	√ √/x x	√ √ /x x



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								Strate	gic Options	s Sites							
SA Objective	Chalgrove Airfield	Harrington	Lower Elsfield (LE)	Wick Farm (WF)	Thornhill	Grenoble Road	Culham Science Village	Northfield	East of Caversham Park (Playhatch)	Reading Golf Club	Hagbourne Fields	Wheatley Campus	Palmers Riding Stable	North Weston	Berinsfield	WF&LE Combined Promoter	WF&LE Combined Council
10 Climatic factors	1	1	1	>	1	>	1	>	>	1	1	>	/	1	1	1	>
11 Flood risk	√√ / xx	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	0	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх
12 Waste	x	x	x	х	х	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х
13 Employment	11	11	0	0	11	>	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
14 Science Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0
15 Education and skills	11	11	11	>	11	>	11	/	11	0	11	0	х	11	11	11	11
16 Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Community involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Consideration of Alternative Scenarios

The Council considered a number of scenarios involving combinations of the remaining sites. The scenarios considered are:

- Scenario 1 (In line with Oct 2017 plan) Comprised of Chalgrove Airfield, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield strategic sites;
- Scenario 2 Maximise Edge of Oxford sites and Regeneration Comprised of Thornhill, Northfields, Grenoble Road, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site, Wheatley and Berinsfield strategic sites;
- Scenario 3A Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford Comprised of Grenoble Road, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield.
- Scenario 3B Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford –
 Comprised of Thornhill, Northfields, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield.
- Scenario 3C Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford Comprised of Thornhill, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield.
- Scenario 4A Maximise non-green belt sites and Regeneration-full delivery Comprised of Harrington, Chalgrove and Berinsfield.
- Scenario 4B Maximise non-green belt sites and Regeneration-full delivery Comprised of Harrington, Chalgrove and Berinsfield.
- Scenario 5: Hybrid: Grenoble Road, Northfield, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield, Chalgrove, Culham,
 Wheatley and Berinsfield Scenario 5 was developed at a later stage of the Local Plan making process. A fuller explanation of is provided in the Site Assessment Background paper.

Note that Scenario 4A and 4B are broadly similar but in scenario 4A Harrington is expected to provide 6,500 dwellings whilst in scenario 4B it is expected to provide 3,500 dwellings.

Table NTS.5 provides a summary of performance of the scenarios against the objectives.

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NTS.5 Performance of Alternative Scenarios

SA Objective				Scenarios/0	Combined Sites			
	Scenario 1 (In line with Oct 2017 plan)	Scenario 2- Maximise Edge of Oxford sites and Regeneration	Scenario 3A- Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford	Scenario 3B- Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford	Scenario 3C- Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford	Scenario 4a- maximise non- green belt sites and Regeneration- full delivery	Scenario 4b- maximise non- green belt sites and Regeneration- LP delivery	Scenario 5- Hybrid Option
1 Housing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2 Community safety	1	1	✓	1	1	1	1	1
3 Access to facilities	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4 Health and Wellbeing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5 Environmental protection	×/0	x/0	x/0	×/0	×/0	×/0	x/0	x/0
6 Travel choice	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7 Biodiversity	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх
8 Land use	√√/xx/?	√√/ xx/?	√√ /xx/?	√ √/xx/?	√ √ / x x/?	√ √ // x x/?	√ √/xx/?	√√/xx/?/0
9 Historic environment	хх	√√/xx	хх	хх	√√/xx	хх	хх	√√/xx
10 Climatic factors	✓	✓	✓	1	1	✓	1	✓
11 Flood risk	JJ/xx	хх	хх	хх	хх	JJ/xx	JJ/xx	JJ/xx
12 Waste	x	x	x	х	х	X	х	х
13 Employment	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
14 Science Vale	11	\ \ \ \	11	11	11	11/0	1//0	11/0
15 Education and skills	11	√	11	11	11	J J	√ √	I I
16 Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Community involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



The Council's preferred option is Scenario 5. **Table NTS.6** sets out the reasons for selecting and rejecting scenarios.

Table NTS6 Reasons for Selecting and Rejecting Scenarios

Scenario	Reason for Selection/Rejection
Scenario 1	Rejected: This was SODC Publication Plan (October 2017) preferred option. This option was reviewed because of a concern about the delivery of Chalgrove airfield, however since the site selection process was undertaken in 2018 to support the re-assessment of potential strategic allocations it is clear that delivery issues exist for a number of the strategic allocation options for the Council. Reliance on the original approach in the October 2017 Local Plan is therefore not likely to be and effective and deliverable approach. Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,500 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.
Scenario 2	Rejected: Quantum of development too low within the plan period (9,911 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.
Scenario 3A	Rejected: Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,500 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.
Scenario 3B	Rejected: Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,375 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.
Scenario 3C	Rejected: Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,411 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.
Scenario 4A	Rejected: 11,200 dwellings delivers a large quantum of development, much of it however is beyond the plan period. Reliance on this scenario would be a significantly weak approach to delivering an effective and deliverable Local Plan.
Scenario 4B	Rejected: Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,200 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.
Scenario 5	Selected: This scenario has sufficient quantum of development (14,600 dwellings) that would appropriately mitigate against the delivery risks associates with the other scenarios tested. The Council is more likely to be able to sustain a five year land supply with this scenario. The sites included within this scenario have been set out in the delivery trajectory in the Councils Site Selection Background Paper. This scenario offers an effective solution to housing delivery that can be justified.

Table NTS.7 sets out the Council's reasons for selecting and rejecting all sites considered as strategic sites.



Table NTS.7 Reasons for Selecting and Rejecting Strategic Sites

Site Name	Reason for Selection/Rejection
Chalgrove Airfield	Selected site - In the Council's Preferred Options 1 consultation document Chalgrove Airfield was identified as the Council's preferred Option. This is because it is centrally placed in the district and its proximity to the village of Chalgrove and Monument Business Park means that as the site is developed both existing and new facilities will be supported by both the existing residents of Chalgrove village and the new residents as they arrive. The existing residents of Chalgrove village will also benefit from the new facilities, open space and infrastructure to be provided, including necessary upgrades to the road network and improvements to the public transport network. The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) are continuing to collect and share evidence with the Council regarding potential site constraints. However, initial studies suggest that appropriate mitigation can be put in place. The Council also has confidence in the HCA's ability to deliver the proposed housing in a timely manner. Delivering housing at land at Chalgrove Airfield supports the Spatial Strategy by: Supporting the network of settlements and creating a new settlement/extension to an existing settlement within the 'area of search for a new settlement.' Supports strategic employment objectives Limited impact on heritage assets (can be mitigated).
Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)	Selected site - In response to the council's preferred options 1 consultation there was support for delivering housing adjacent to the Culham Science Centre, recognised to be a major employment site in South Oxfordshire, and respondents suggested that this could go further than just allocating the Culham No. 1 site. Taking this into account, and the benefits that would arise from delivering housing around Culham railway station, the council considered there to be potential for a much larger strategic allocation that would further support the economic growth of Science Vale, in particular priority infrastructure projects such as the Culham river crossing. The council considers these reasons to constitute the exceptional circumstances required to release the land from the Green Belt.
Harrington (Junction 7 / M40)	Rejected site - While the Harrington site has many benefits, including its proximity to Junction 7 of the M40, the Council considers its location in the settlement network, close to several smaller settlements, and adjacent to the M40 would create the possibility of a less sustainable commuter-based settlement.
Lower Elsfield	See comments under combined site - The site assessed in isolation, whilst providing the benefit of delivering new homes in a sustainable location, would not be able overcome access issues.
Wick Farm	See comments under combined site - The site assessed in isolation, whilst providing the benefit of delivering new homes in a sustainable location, would not be able overcome access issues.
Lower Elsfield / Wick Farm Combined Site –	Selected site - In combination, the sites provide an opportunity to deliver new homes in a sustainable location adjoining a major urban area, within close proximity to employment and services and facilities. There is also a high potential for encouraging sustainable modes of travel, once A40 and Bayswater brook barriers are overcome.
Thornhill	Rejected site - The Council is of the view that exceptional circumstances do not exist for the release of this site from the Green Belt.





Site Name	Reason for Selection/Rejection	
Grenoble Road	Selected site - This is a large strategic site capable of delivering approx. 3000 in a sustainable location adjoining major urban area and in close proximity to employment area	
Northfield	Selected site - This is a smaller scale site with opportunities to deliver housing on the edge of a major urban area	
Land East of Caversham Park (Playhatch)	 Due to the proposed size of the site, at least three highway accesses are considered required for this site. Access to the eastern side of the site is very constrained and currently consists of a rural road/track that would be unsuitable for general access. Generally, access would not be appropriate off the A4155 which lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, most of which is covered by Flood Zone 3. The only part of the southern boundary that isn't within this flood zone is close to the junction where the start of the third Reading Thames crossing is proposed, therefore any design for improvement would have to consider what measures may be needed to 'future proof' this junction should this crossing come forward in time. High pressure gas pipeline running in a north-south direction covering the lower half of the site. When taking account of the buffer areas of the pipeline, and other constraints it is likely to result in a site that is not strategic in nature. Topography of site also varies considerably in that the lower half is fairly steep whilst the section to the north is fairly flat. This is likely to result in significant costs in terms of excavation to develop. There is an archaeological constraint (Bronze Age Linear Features and Ring Ditches and Undated Circular Enclosure) that covers the entire lower third of the site. Lack of information / evidence in respect of if the site was developed how this would affect existing infrastructure provision in the district including education, health etc. This site is located on the periphery of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and as such may not be ideal considering the emerging Local Plan's housing requirements for the district being provided for within the plan period. There is no requirement to accommodate housing to meet any unmet need from Reading. 	
Reading Golf Club	 Rejected site - This allocation would not fit with the emerging spatial strategy – is not in Science Vale or the area of search The site is on the periphery of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and therefore is not well located for meeting the districts housing needs including unmet needs from Oxford Provides for a more limited amount of growth (c.479 but could be less owing to constraints) The site is heavily constrained in terms of nature conservation and ecology. There is ancient woodland on site as well as BAP Priority Areas, Conservation Target Areas and protected species The site is heavily constrained in terms of highway access. The local road network is not suitable for a large scale development and safe access with adequate sight lines could not be achieved 	
Hagbourne Fields – south of Great Western Park Didcot	 Rejected site – Potential impact on setting of North Wessex Down AONB Delivery and access contingent on adjoining developments coming forward. risks to delivery of site during plan period if other sites not built out quickly enough to provide access. 	





Site Name	Reason for Selection/Rejection	
	 East West access would be preferred for a site of this scale which is completely dependent on Valley Park being built out. Potential for Spine Road not possible without Adjoining site. Difficult to bring site forward without the adjacent sites being completed, site would be isolated Safe access would not exist until GWP and Valley Park completed Access to and from site needs to be integrated with adjacent sites, without this only access off Park Road, not suitable for a site of this scale. Potential advantage of sustainable transport options in relation to proximity to Didcot and employment sites can't be feasibly realised without adjoining sites and the connections they could provide Cumulative impact of development in area, particularly on highways and waste water treatment Urban sprawl, coalescence of Didcot and villages Overdevelopment in area, need for time to assess impacts of existing proposed development in order assess future requirements. Site coming forward may impact negatively on the delivery of other sites in the area as developers move attention from one site to another. 	
Land at Wheatley Campus	Selected site - The Wheatley campus site is a partially developed site in the Green Belt. The existing use is relocating to an alternative location in Oxford City and the site will become redundant within the plan period. The redevelopment of the site will provide residential development and help meet the housing needs identified There is an opportunity to plan positively for its future use.	
Palmers Riding Stables	Rejected site - It is unlikely that acceptable road access could achieved. Therefore, it is unclear how this site could be developed. The site's location means that opportunities for walking and cycling are extremely limited. This site is located on the periphery of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and as such may not be ideal considering the emerging Local Plan's housing requirements for the district and for Oxford City being provided for within the plan period. There is no requirement to accommodate housing to meet any unmet need from Reading.	
Land at North Weston	Rejected site - A third of the site (north and west) is covered by Flood Zone 3b, therefore this part is not developable. A large part of the flood zone is also a BAP Priority Habitat and includes flood plain grazing marsh. High pressure gas pipeline runs in the middle of the site in a north-south direction. When taking all of the buffer zones into account, only three sections of the site remain. The two sections that lie to the western edge of the site are in Flood Zone 3b. The remaining section of land to the east consists of approximately 38ha, therefore the overall size of the site is significantly reduced and when taking account of infrastructure requirements, it may result in a site that is not capable of being developed on a strategic scale. Site does not fit within any of the options proposed in the spatial strategy. It is isolated and is not immediately connected with the nearest settlement (Thame), whereby the nearest part of this settlement is over 1.5-2km away from the nearest part of the proposed site.	
Berinsfield	 Selected site - The exceptional circumstances for releasing land from the Green Belt at Berinsfield are as follows: Areas of Berinsfield need regeneration and the current Green Belt policy is inhibiting this; The mix of housing in Berinsfield is more unbalanced than in other parts of the district. Releasing land for development could help to rebalance the mix and provide further opportunities for employment and service provision; Berinsfield is a local service centre and some further development would be consistent with the overall spatial strategy of this plan; and The location is also at a distance from the special historic setting of the city of Oxford and does not make a significant contribution towards the purposes of including land in the Green Belt to check the unrestricted sprawl of Oxford city. 	



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Site Name	Reason for Selection/Rejection
	The Council considers that delivering both growth and regeneration together at Berinsfield promotes a sustainable pattern of development that cannot be achieved by developing elsewhere in the district.



Options for Housing at Nettlebed

The community have decided not to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan and subsequently the Local Plan is allocating sites on their behalf. The following options were considered:

- NET1: 0.8 ha site to the west of Priest Close
- NET2: 0.6 ha site on either side of Bushes Lane, South of Elms Way
- NET3: 1.3 ha site to the west and south of Nettlebed Service Station, Port Hill
- NET4: 1.9 ha site part of field to the west of the Ridgeway, North of High Street
- NET5: Land at Joyce Grove

A matrix setting out the effects of the options is provided at **Appendix K**. The characteristics are discussed in terms of potential benefits and positive impacts and potential negative impacts or constraints; without the implementation of mitigation.

All options would have a number of positive effects. They would help to provide housing to meet local needs, be designed well to create safe places, and given proximity to GP surgery and open space would have significant positive effects in relation to health. The sites are within walking distance of various services – GP surgery, schools and bus stop. This will help to reduce the need to travel.

All of the sites are within 400m of a SSSI. A significant negative effect in respect of biodiversity (SA objective 7) is identified for all sites. NET3, 4 and 5 would result in the loss of grade 3 agricultural land so an uncertain effect against SA objective 8 is identified. Minor positive effects relating to the use of some previously developed land are identified in relation to sites Net 1 to 4 and a significant positive for NET5.

All of the Nettlebed sites are located within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, therefore a minor negative effect is anticipated in relation to landscape. Uncertain effects in relation to SA objective 9 relating to conservation are identified for NET1, 2 and 3 because of proximity to a Conservation Area. NET 4 is within a Conservation Area so the potential for a minor negative effect is identified. NET5 includes 3 listed buildings so the potential for a significant negative effect is identified on that basis but it is recognised that the re-use of the site would have longer term benefits.

The Council's preferred option are:

- NET1: 0.8 ha site to the west of Priest Close
- NET3: 1.3 ha site to the west and south of Nettlebed Service Station, Port Hill
- NET5: Land at Joyce Grove

Land to the west of Priests Close is a greenfield site on the edge of the village. The Landscape Capacity Assessment found that development on the land to the west of Priest Close had the potential to harm the landscape setting of the village and the AONB, as it would expand the settlement into the wider countryside. However, the site is not visually prominent and provides a more balanced development option in terms of integration with the existing community.

Land south and west of the Service Station, Nettlebed has been allocated in addition to Land to the west of Priest Close and Joyce Grove in order to plan positively and to support existing facilities and services.

Joyce Grove comprises a substantial Grade II listed house and outbuildings within a parkland setting. Given this, it would not be suitable for new-build housing but it is considered that there is the potential to re-use and sympathetically convert existing buildings to provide some new homes. The site is currently occupied by Sue Ryder and operates as a hospice. It is a highly valued facility for southern Oxfordshire. The district council is aware that the building does not currently meets their needs and they have been exploring options to



relocate. At this point in time an appropriate alternative site has yet to be identified and this will be monitored in association with this policy.

Options for Employment

The 2015 Employment Land Review (ELR) recommended sites within the Didcot cluster (C3) at Southmead Industrial Estate. Table 5-6 of the 2015 ELR identified 2.9ha of undeveloped land within the cluster at the existing policy designation of DID9. This site was therefore carried forward. There are two parcels of land at Southmead Industrial Estate (east and west). The western parcel amounts to about 0.3ha and the eastern parcel about 3ha.

The western part of the site is within Flood Risk Zone 3 and the potential for a significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 11 relating to flood risk. Significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA objective 13 relating to employment as the sites will deliver additional employment land. The sites falls within the Science Vale area so the potential for a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 14 is identified.

The Council's preferred option is to allocate the sites. The ELR recommendations are met through carrying forward Core Strategy sites and the cross boundary use of 6.5ha within Vale of White Horse District Council.

Options for Travelling Communities

The following have been identified by the Council as reasonable alternatives:

- Didcot NE (up to 4 pitches for Gypsies and travellers);
- Newlands, 0.1ha Site with Potential for 1 Pitch;
- Land South of Oxford Road (up to 12 pitches); and
- Ten Acre Caravan Park extension (5 pitches)

The Council has also identified the potential for incorporating provision for Gypsies and Travellers at the following locations:

- Chalgrove Airfield (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers; and
- Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers).

The Council's preferred approach is to meet outstanding need at the following site allocations:

- Didcot NE (4 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers);
- Chalgrove Airfield (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers; and
- Culham (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers).

The potential for significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to Chalgrove Airfield in relation to SA objective 4 'health' as the site is located within 800m of a GP and open spaces. Minor negative effects are anticipated in relation to the Land south of Oxford Road, Didcot NE and Newlands as the sites are not located within 800m of a GP surgery or open space. The Ten Acres site is within 800m of an open space but not a GP and a minor positive effect is identified.

Land south of Oxford Road and the Ten Acre site are within 500m of an AQMA and the potential for a minor negative effect against SA objective 5 relating to environmental pollution is identified.

Newlands performs less well against SA objective 6 in relation to travel choice, scoring a minor negative effect compared to a minor positive effect for other sites. In the case of Didcot NE the appraisal notes that the accessibility of the site to public transport could improve once the wider site is built out.



The potential for significant negative effects are identified in relation to SA objective 7 on biodiversity as the land at Culham Science Centre, Newlands and Didcot NE are within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.

The Didcot NE site has been appraised on the basis that it would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, a significant negative effect against SA objective 8. The effects at Land South of Oxford Road, Culham Science Centre and Ten Acres are uncertain as the land is classified as Grade 3 agricultural land. The Chalgrove Airfield site includes some best and most versatile agricultural land so the potential for a significant negative effect is identified on that basis, although this would depend on where the pitches were located.

The Newlands site is within an AONB and the potential for minor negative effects has been identified.

In appraising these sites using 'standards' of accessibility normally applied to permanent constructed housing it is recognised that there are positive effects associated with the provision of a settled base for members of the travelling community, e.g. from which health and education can be accessed.

Planning for need at the allocation stage means that the needs of the travellers can be considered at the outset of the design process and properly integrated into the design of the development.

Providing a site for gypsies and travellers at Didcot NE was identified in the Core Strategy in Policy CSH5 (referred to as a greenfield neighbourhood) and is being carried forward in to the new Local Plan, as a suitable site for 4 pitches. The remaining 6 pitches that are required to meet the identified need are proposed to be split between the strategic sites at Culham and Chalgrove.

Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives

The overall vision for South Oxfordshire has been appraised against the SA objectives and is considered to have positive effects towards a range of SA objectives, including those relating to the provision of housing and employment. The potential for negative effects is identified in relation to SA objective 5 associated with reducing harm to the environment, objective 7 relating to biodiversity and 10 in relation to climate change which are associated with growth. In the absence of mitigation, new development could also contribute to increased flood risk (SA objective 11).

The Draft Local Plan Local Plan makes provision for at least 17,825 new homes, 10 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers, 37.5 ha of employment land and 30,170 sqm. (net) of retail floorspace to meet the needs of market towns in the plan period. The preferred spatial strategy involves:

- Focusing major new development in Science Vale including Didcot Garden Town and Culham so that this area can play an enhanced role in providing homes, jobs and services with improved transport connectivity;
- Providing for major development at Chalgrove and Berinsfield, including necessary infrastructure and community facilities;
- Making provision for 4,950 homes to help meet Oxford City's unmet needs, including amendments to the Green Belt on the edge of Oxford;
- Supporting and enhancing the economic and social dependencies between towns and villages with the district;
- Supporting the roles of Henley, Thame and Wallingford by maintaining and improving the
 attractiveness of their town centres through measures that include environmental
 improvements and mixed-use developments and by providing new homes, jobs, services and
 infrastructure;

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- Supporting and enhancing the roles of the larger villages (Benson, Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Cholsey, Crowmarsh Gifford, Goring, Nettlebed, Sonning Common, Watlington, Wheatley and Woodcote) as local service centres;
- Supporting smaller and other villages by allowing for limited amounts of housing and employment to help secure the provision and retention of services;
- Protecting and enhancing the countryside and particularly those areas within the two AONBs and Oxford Green Belt by ensuring that outside towns and villages any change relates to very specific needs such as those of the agricultural industry or enhancement of the environment.

The Council's spatial strategy has been appraised. It will have a number of significant positive effects on the SA objectives. It will help to deliver housing to meet local need (SA objective 1), support the vitality and viability of the market towns and larger villages, with positive effects in relation to services and improving health, albeit that it could put pressure on existing services in the absence of mitigation (SA objectives 3 and 6). This strategy offers the opportunity to create safe places (SA objective 2).

The environmental effects of the spatial strategy are a mix of significant positive, significant negative and uncertain effects, reflecting that there would be a loss of greenfield land and associated landscape effects (SA objective 8) but that there would be opportunities for biodiversity enhancements and overall, it would take into account the Greenbelt and AONB. There are uncertain impacts on the historic environment given that Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources, although there would again be opportunities for enhancements (SA objective 9).

The Council's strategy will also have positive economic effects. It will support the growth potential of Science Vale (SA objective 14) and the vitality of larger towns and villages and sustain the smaller settlements which will help to support the rural economy (SA objective 13).

Plan Policies

To support the overall strategy the Local Plan includes a suite of policies across the following chapters:

- The Strategy (including strategic sites);
- Delivering new homes;
- Employment and economy;
- Infrastructure;
- Natural and historic environment;
- Built environment;
- Town Centres and retail; and
- Community and recreation.

The performance of these policies has been tested against the 17 SA objectives. **Table NTS.8** shows the anticipated cumulative effect of each plan chapter against the SA objectives.

Detailed matrices are provided in **Appendix N** to the main report for policies and **Appendix P** for strategic sites.

Table NTS8 Cumulative effects of Policies

SA Objective	Strategy	Delivering New Homes	Employment and Economy	Infrastructure	Natural and Historic Environment	Built Environment	Town Centres	Community Facilities
1	~ ~	>	0	>	>	>	>	✓
2	~ ~	>	>	>	>	>	>	✓
3	>	>	0	> >	>	>	0	~ ~
4	> >	>	>	> >	>	>	0	~ ~ ~
5	∨ ∨ /x	Х	Х	√ /x	>	>	>	0
6	> >	>	> >	> >	0	>	>	* *
7	v v/x	Х	Х	Х	>	>	0	~
8	√ √ /xx	Х	Х	Х	>	>	~	~ ~ ~
9	> >	>	>	Х	>	>	0	0
10	v v /x	>	0	>	0	> >	>	0
11	∨ ∨ /x	0	0	0	0	> >	~	~
12	✓ ✓ /x	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0
13	> >	0	>	>	0	0	>	0
14	> >	0	>	0	0	0	~	0
15	> >	0	>	0	0	0	~	0
16	> >	0	> >	>	>	>	>	0
17	* *	>	>	> >	0	~ ~	~	* *

A separate report has been prepared to assess the potential impacts of land use plans on the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites to determine whether there will be any 'likely significant effects' (LSE) as a result of the plan's implementation (either alone or 'in combination' with other plans or projects); and, if so, whether these effects will result in any adverse effects on that site's integrity with reference to the site's conservation objectives (South Oxfordshire Local Plan, Habitats Regulations Assessment Report. LUC, December 2018). The process by which the effects of a plan or programme on European sites are assessed is known as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA).

Overall, the HRA found that the Local Plan would not have any adverse effects on any European Sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the Draft Local Plan with other plans and programmes have been considered. The increased development in the district and neighbouring local authorities will be likely to generate adverse cumulative effects on SA objectives relating to:

- biodiversity, due to increased visitor pressure on nature conservation sites;
- transport, due to increased vehicle movements and associated congestion;
- climate change, as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with new development;
- air quality, principally due to increased vehicle movements and associated emissions to air;

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- land use, reflecting the cumulative loss of greenfield land; and
- waste and resources, due to an anticipated cumulative increase in waste arisings associated with new development and the requirement for materials in the construction of new development.

These cumulative effects could be minimised through the policy measures contained across a number of the emerging/adopted local plans including the Local Plan for South Oxfordshire.

A cumulative benefit has been identified between the Oxford Local Plan and the Draft Local Plan with regards to housing. In delivering a part of Oxford's housing requirement in the South Oxfordshire district, the two plans are considered to have a cumulative benefit on the delivery of housing.

Mitigation and enhancement

The appraisal contained in the SA Report has identified some suggestions to help address potential negative effects and enhance positive effects associated with the implementation of the Local Plan, some of which have already been accepted by the council and incorporated in the Draft Local Plan. These measures are highlighted within the detailed appraisal matrices to the SA Report and in **Section .8.7** of the main report.

Next Steps and how to comment on this Report

We are inviting comments on the SA Report, which has been published alongside the Publication version of the Local Plan. The responses to this report will be taken into account when undertaking the next stages of the SA and in finalising the Local Plan prior to submission. Details of how to respond and the deadline for doing so are provided below.

This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report.

Please provide your comments by [TBC] Comments should be sent to:

By email: planning.policy@southoxon.gov.uk

By post: writing to SODC Planning Policy, 135 Eastern Avenue, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4SB

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1. Introduction

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1.1 Overview

- South Oxfordshire District Council (the Council) is currently preparing a new Local Plan for the district that will set out the overall development strategy for the period from 2011 to 2034. The Plan is now at Regulation 19 Stage (the Draft Local Plan). The Draft Local Plan sets out the strategic policies and strategic sites for housing, employment and the supporting infrastructure required up to 2034. It also includes policies to direct the delivery of development through development management policies and reference to Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs).
- The first stage in the development of the new Local Plan was in June and July 2014 when public consultation was undertaken on the Local Plan Issues and Scope Report (2014)³. Consultation on the Local Plan Refined Options (2015)⁴ was held between February and April 2015. Two rounds of consultation were undertaken on the Preferred Options. The first consultation on the Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Report (2016)⁵ took place between June and August 2016 and a second consultation on the Local Plan Second Preferred Options (March 2017)⁶,including consultation on development management policies, was undertaken between March and May 2017. Consultation on a previous version of the Publication Draft Local Plan, the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011-2033 (October 2017)⁷, was undertaken between October and November 2017. The Council is undertaking a further consultation under Regulation 19 of the Local Plan, following a review of available strategic sites.
- Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions (formerly Amec Foster Wheeler) was appointed by the Council to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Draft Local Plan, informed by a review of previous SA work undertaken by the Council. The SA appraises the environmental, social and economic performance of the Draft Local Plan and any reasonable alternatives. In doing so, it has helped to inform the selection of Plan options concerning (in particular) the quantum, distribution and location of future development in the district and identify measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate any potential negative effects that may arise from the Plan's implementation as well as opportunities to improve the contribution of the Draft Local Plan towards sustainability.

1.2 Purpose of this SA Report

Under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Council is required to carry out a SA of the Local Plan to help guide the selection and development of policies and

³ South Oxfordshire District Council (2014) *Local Plan 2031: Issues and Scope*. Available online: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/emerging-local-plan/local-plan-previous-co

⁴ South Oxfordshire District Council (2015) *Local Plan 2031: Refined Options*. Available online: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/emerging-local-plan/local-plan-previous-co

South Oxfordshire District Council (2016) *Local Plan 2032: Preferred Options*. Available online: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/emerging-local-plan/local-plan-previous-co

⁶ South Oxfordshire District Council (2017) *Local Plan 2033: Second Preferred Options*. Available online: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/emerging-local-plan/local-plan-previous-co

⁷ South Oxfordshire District Council (2017) *South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011-2033*. Available online: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/emerging-local-plan/local-plan-previous-co

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proposals in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects. In undertaking this requirement, local planning authorities must also incorporate the requirements of European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, and its transposing regulations the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633) (the SEA Regulations). This SA Report has been prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements of the SEA Directive and associated Regulations. A Quality Assurance Checklist is presented at **Appendix A**.

- The SEA Directive and transposing regulations seek to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing certain plans and programmes. The aim of the SEA Directive is "to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuing that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment."
- At paragraph 16, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2018) ⁸sets out that local plans should be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development ⁹ In this context, paragraph 32 of the NPPF reiterates the requirement for SA/SEA as it relates to local plan preparation:
 - "Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered).
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2014)¹¹ also makes clear that SA plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered reasonable alternatives. In this regard, the SA will help to ensure that a local plan is "justified", a key test of soundness that concerns the extent to which the plan is the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives and available and proportionate evidence.
- PPG for Local Plans (2018) clarifies (Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 12-002-20140306) that local plans: "should make clear what is intended to happen in the area over the life of the plan, where and when this will occur and how it will be delivered."
- SA is therefore an integral part of the preparation of the emerging Local Plan. The SA of the Draft Local Plan will help to ensure that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Plan are identified, described, appraised and communicated. Where negative effects are identified, measures will be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects. Where any positive effects are identified, measures will be considered that could enhance such effects.

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⁸ Revised National Planning Policy Framework 2018. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/revised-national-planning-policy-framework [Accessed October 2018]

⁹ This is a legal requirement of local planning authorities exercising their plan-making functions (section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004)

¹⁰ The reference to relevant legal requirements in the NPPF relates to Strategic Environmental Assessment

¹¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*. Available from http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/ [Accessed July 2017].



This SA Report supports the ongoing development and refinement of the Local Plan by appraising the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the Draft Local Plan. This will help promote sustainable development through the continued integration of sustainability considerations into

the preparation of the Draft Local Plan and the selection and refinement of preferred options.

- 1.2.8 This SA Report sets out the results of the assessment of the Draft Local Plan and it provides:
 - an overview of the Draft Local Plan;
 - a review of relevant international, national, regional, sub-regional and local plans, policy and programmes;
 - a review of key economic, social and environmental issues relevant to the appraisal of the Draft Local Plan;
 - the approach to undertaking the appraisal of the Draft Local Plan (vision and objectives, strategic options, policies and associated options);
 - the findings of the appraisal of the draft Local Plan; and
 - conclusions and an overview of the next steps in the SA process.

1.3 The Local Plan – An Overview

This section sets out the legislative background to preparation of the Local Plan, the role of the Local Plan and the intended content.

Requirement to Prepare a Local Plan

- The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012¹² sets out the regulatory requirements for developing and adopting a Local Plan. Before adoption, this involves preparing and consulting on a draft Local Plan (Regulation 18), producing a Publication Draft Local Plan (Regulation 19), submitting the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (Regulation 22) and subjecting the Local Plan to public examination (Regulation 24).
- Paragraph 15 of the NPPF states that the planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Paragraph 20 states that Local Plans should include strategic policies that set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision (in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development) for:
 - "a) housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and
 - d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation."

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 $^{^{12}}$ HMSO (2012) Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Available at: $\underline{\text{http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made}}$



Context for the Development of the Local Plan

- The current Development Plan for South Oxfordshire consists of two district wide planning documents and any Made (adopted) NDPs. The Development Plan currently consists of:
 - Saved policies from the Local Plan 2011, Adopted 2006;
 - South Oxfordshire Core Strategy (2027), Adopted December 2012
 - Saved policies from the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Adopted 1996; and
 - Made NDPs for Henley and Harpsden, Sonning Common, Thame and Woodcote.
- In April 2014, the councils across Oxfordshire published a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), and this identified that South Oxfordshire needs additional housing beyond that which is planned for in the existing Core Strategy.
- As well as this, Oxford City Council indicated that they would have difficulties in meeting their identified housing need entirely within the city boundary and that other districts across the county could be asked to consider taking some of this 'unmet housing need'.
- In response the Council decided to review the existing plan and consider how to plan for additional growth in the most advantageous and positive way.

The Draft Local Plan

- The Local Plan sets out how development will be planned for and delivered across South Oxfordshire to 2034. It sets out:
 - A vision and 24 strategic objectives for the district;
 - The overall strategy for growth in South Oxfordshire;
 - Policies for meeting housing and employment needs, including strategic allocations;
 - Policies for delivering infrastructure to support growth;
 - Policies for protecting the natural and built environment;
 - Policies in relation to town centres and retailing; and
 - Policies for the delivery of community and recreational facilities.

The Strategic Options

- A number of options have previously been considered in developing the Draft Local Plan. These are outlined in more detail in this report in the order that they have previously been presented in the Local Plan. They comprise:
 - Options for the distribution of development within the district;
 - Options for the amount of housing and employment land to be provided over the plan period to meet the district's needs;
 - Options for meeting the needs of Oxford City;
 - Options for strategic sites within the district that can help meet identified need; and
 - Options for development in villages that can help meet identified need.



1.4 Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

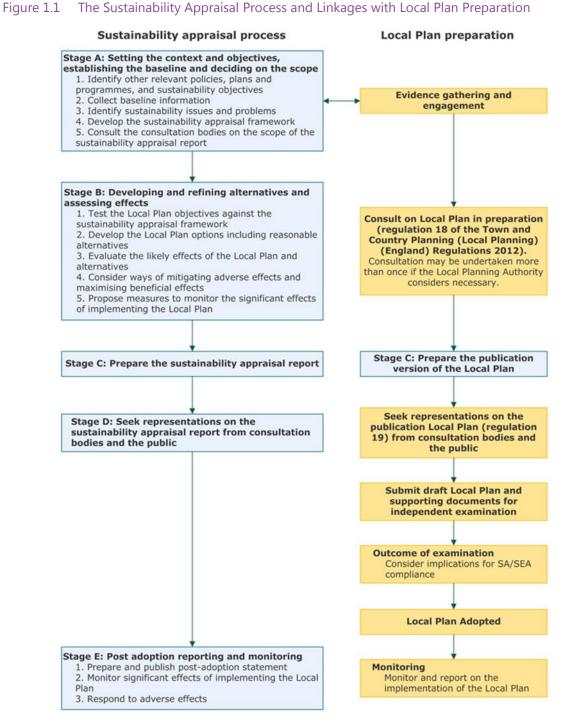
There are five key stages in the SA process which are shown in **Figure 1.1**. The first stage (**Stage A**) led to the production of a Scoping Report in 2014.¹³ The scoping stage itself comprised five tasks:

- 1. Review of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies (hereafter referred to as 'plans and programmes').
- 2. Collation and analysis of baseline information.
- 3. Identification of key sustainability issues.
- 4. Development of the SA Framework.

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- 5. Consultation on the scope of the appraisal.
- The Scoping Report was subject to consultation in the summer of 2014. A total of 8 responses were received to the consultation from residents. Responses related to a range of issues that residents considered relevant to the local plan. **Appendix B** of the draft SA Report contains a schedule of the consultation responses received to the Scoping Report, the Council's response and the subsequent action taken and reflected in this SA Report.
- **Stage B** is an iterative process involving the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan with the findings presented in a series of interim SA Reports.
- Since production of the Scoping Report the following reports have been produced:
 - South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Interim SA Refined Options, February 2015;
 - SA Report of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan Preferred Options Stage Three of the Process, June 2016;
 - SA Report of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan Preferred Options 2 Stage Four of the Process, March 2017;
 - SA Report of the Publication Version South Oxfordshire Local Plan, October 2017,
- Responses received during these stages of the SA are summarised in **Appendix B**.
- This report forms **Stage C**, the preparation of a final SA Report prepared to accompany the Publication draft of the Local Plan. Consequently, it has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the SEA Directive and will be available for consultation alongside the draft Local Plan itself prior to consideration by an independent planning inspector (**Stage D**).
- Following Examination in Public (EiP), and subject to any significant changes to the draft Local Plan that may require appraisal as a result of the EiP, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and SA process and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan. During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (**Stage E**).

¹³ South Oxfordshire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, 2014



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2014) Planning Practice Guidance.

1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment

Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations') requires that competent authorities assess the potential impacts of land use plans on

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the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites¹⁴ to determine whether there will be any 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on any European site as a result of the plan's implementation (either alone or 'in combination' with other plans or projects); and, if so, whether these effects will result in any adverse effects on that site's integrity with reference to the site's conservation objectives. The process by which the effects of a plan or programme on European sites are assessed is known as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA)¹⁵.

- In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, what is commonly referred to as a HRA screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the likely impacts of the emerging Local Plan upon European sites, either alone or 'in combination' with other projects or plans, and to consider whether these effects are likely to be significant. Where there are likely significant effects, a more detailed Appropriate Assessment has been undertaken.
- The HRA screening exercise is reported separately from the SA of the Local Plan but importantly has helped to inform the appraisal process, particularly in respect of the potential effects of proposals on biodiversity (South Oxfordshire Local Plan, Habitats Regulations Assessment Report. LUC, September 2017).
- At the screening stage for the HRA, it was concluded that adverse effects on the integrity of European sites around South Oxfordshire from policies and site allocations in the Local Plan would not occur in relation to:
 - Physical loss or damage to on or off-site habitat;
 - Noise/vibration and light pollution; and
 - Changes to water quality or quantity.
- In order to ensure the potential effects to the Aston Rowant SAC from the Local Plans implementation (alongside other possible Plans and Programmes in the area) were properly identified and assessed, a 'worst-case' scenario was adopted. Under this 'worst-case; scenario, an increase in NOx at the edges of the SAC and would have an effect on less than 0.1% of the total SAC area. It is therefore identified that the Local Plan would have a negligible effect on the Aston Rowant SAC.
- Similarly, potential effects on the Little Wittenham SAC was considered due to the potential effects from increased visitor numbers to the area resulting from the Local Plan and other Plans and Programmes implementation. However, it was also found that the Little Wittenham SAC would not suffer any adverse effects to its integrity, due to the low sensitivity of the great crested newt population to recreational disturbance, and the responsible management of the site and its habitats by the Earth Trust.
- Overall, the HRA found that the Local Plan would not have any adverse effects on any European Sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.¹⁶

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¹⁴ Strictly, 'European sites' are any Special Area of Conservation (SAC) from the point at which the European Commission and the UK Government agree the site as a 'Site of Community Importance' (SCI); any classified Special Protection Area (SPA); any candidate SAC (cSAC); and (exceptionally) any other site or area that the Commission believes should be considered as an SAC but which has not been identified by the Government. However, the term is also commonly used when referring to potential SPAs (pSPAs), to which the provisions of Article 4(4) of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'new wild birds directive') are applied; and to possible SACs (pSACs) and listed Ramsar Sites, to which the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) are applied a matter of Government policy when considering development proposals that may affect them (NPPF para 118). 'European site' is therefore used in this report in its broadest sense, as an umbrella term for all of the above designated sites

¹⁵ 'Appropriate Assessment' has been historically used as an umbrella term to describe the process of assessment as a whole. The whole process is now more usually termed 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA), and 'Appropriate Assessment' is used to indicate a specific stage within the HRA

¹⁶ LUC (December 2018) South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2034: Final Publication Version 2 Habitats Regulations Assessment Update Report.

1.6 Structure of this SA Report

- 1.6.1 This SA Report is structured as follows:
 - Non-Technical Summary Provides a summary of the SA Report including the findings of the appraisal of the Publication version of the Draft Local Plan;
 - Section 1: Introduction Includes a summary of the Local Plan and the Publication version of the Local Plan, an overview of SA, report contents and an outline of how to respond to the consultation:
 - Section 2: Review of Plans and Programmes Provides an overview of the review of those plans and programmes relevant to the Draft Local Plan and SA that is contained at **Appendix C**;
 - Section 3: Baseline Analysis Presents the baseline analysis of the district's social, economic and environmental characteristics and identifies the key sustainability issues that have informed the SA Framework and appraisal;
 - Section 4: SA Approach Outlines the approach to the SA of the of the Draft Local Plan including the SA Framework;
 - Section 5: Considers reasonable alternatives in relation to the spatial strategy;
 - Section 6: Considers reasonable alternatives in relation to housing and employment requirements;
 - Section 7 considers options for accommodating growth;
 - Section 8 provides an appraisal of the policies and proposals within the Local Plan, it considers
 the potential for cumulative effects and whether or not there are any policy gaps, it also
 considers the adequacy of the arrangements for monitoring the Local Plan, recommendations
 are also provided; and
 - Section 9: Conclusions and Next Steps Presents the conclusions of the SA of the Draft Local Plan, an initial monitoring framework and details of the next steps in the appraisal process.

1.7 How to Comment on this SA Report

We are inviting comments on the SA Report, which has been published alongside the Draft Local Plan. The responses to this report will be taken into account when undertaking the next stages of the SA and in finalising the Local Plan prior to submission. Details of how to respond and the deadline for doing so are provided below.

This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report.

Please provide your comments by [To be updated] Comments should be sent to:

By email: planning.policy@southoxon.gov.uk

By post: writing to SODC Planning Policy, 135 Eastern Avenue, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4SB

2. Review of Plans and Programmes

2.1 Introduction

One of the first steps in undertaking SA is to identify and review other relevant plans and programmes that could influence the South Oxfordshire Local Plan. The requirement to undertake a plan and programme review and to identify the environmental and wider sustainability objectives relevant to the plan being assessed is set out in the SEA Directive. An 'environmental report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

"An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" to determine "the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Annex 1 (a), (e)).

- Plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan may be those at an international/ European, UK, national, regional, sub-regional or local level, as relevant to the scope of the document. The review of relevant plans and programmes aims to identify the relationships between the Local Plan and these other documents, i.e. how the Local Plan could be affected by the other plans' and programmes' aims, objectives and/or targets, or how it could contribute to the achievement of their sustainability objectives. The review also ensures that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are integrated into the SA. Additionally, reviewing plans and programmes can provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and help identify the key sustainability issues.
- The SA Scoping Report included a review of plans and programmes, consistent with the requirements of the SEA Directive, and which was used to inform the development of the SA Framework. The work was undertaken in 2014 and has been updated, partly to ensure that plans at all levels are presented and analysed on a consistent basis.

2.2 Outcomes from the Review of Plans and Programmes

Over 100 international/European, national, regional/sub-regional and local level plans and programmes have been reviewed as part of the SA of the Local Plan. These are listed in **Table 2.1**, with the results of the review provided in **Appendix C.**

Table 2.1 Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA of the Local Plan

Plan/Programme

International/European Plans and Programmes

- European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy,
 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social
 Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)
- EC (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change
- European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)
- European Union (EU) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- EU Council Directive (91/271/EEC) for Urban Waste-water Treatment
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments



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Plan/Programme

- EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)
- EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)
- EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings
- EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)
- EU (2006) European Employment Strategy
- EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC
- EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy
- EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
- EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)
- EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds
- EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)
- EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
- EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 towards implementation
- EU (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'.
- EU (2015) Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014/EU)
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)
- The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)
- United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) (2011) The Cancun Agreement
- UNESCO (1972) World Heritage Convention 1972
- UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
- UNFCC (2016) The Paris Agreement 2015
- World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)

National Plans and Programmes

- Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment
- Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017) Clean Growth Strategy
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future
- DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper
- DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England
- DCMS (2015) Sporting Future A New Strategy for an Active Nation
- DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper
- DCMS (2017) Heritage Statement
- Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy
- Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2004) Rural Strategy
- Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests
- Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate
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Plan/Programme

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- Oxfordshire County Council (2011) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
- Oxfordshire County Council (2013) Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Oxfordshire County Council (2014) Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal
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- Oxfordshire County Council (2015) Connecting Oxfordshire: Local Transport Plan 2015 2031
- Oxfordshire County Council (2015) Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015
- Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (2016) Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan Creating the Environment for Growth

Plan/Programme

Thames Water (2014) Final Water Resource Management Plan (2015 – 2040)

Local Plans and Programmes

- Aylesbury Vale District Council (2004) Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan
- Cherwell District Council (2015) Cherwell Local Plan 2011 2031
- Community Led Plans (various)
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- Oxford District Council (2005) Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016
- Reading Borough Council (2008) Reading Borough Local Development Framework
- South Oxfordshire District Council (2009) South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 2026
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2.3 Objectives and Policies Relevant to the Local Plan and SA

- The review of plans and programmes presented in Appendix C has identified a number of objectives and policies relevant to the Local Plan and the SA across the following topic areas:
 - Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure;
 - Population and Community;
 - Health and Wellbeing;
 - Transport and Accessibility;
 - Land Use, Geology and Soils;
 - Water;
 - Air Quality;
 - Climate Change;
 - Material Assets;
 - Cultural Heritage; and
 - Landscape and Townscape.
- These objectives and policies are summarised in Table 2.2 together with the key sources and implications for the SA Framework. Only the key sources are identified; however, it is acknowledged that many other plans and programmes could also be included.



Table 2.2 Key Objectives and Policies Arising from the Review of Plans and Programmes

Key Objectives and Policies Key Source(s) Implications for the SA Framework **Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure** Natural Environment White Paper: The The SA Framework should include a Protect and enhance biodiversity, Natural Choice: Securing the Value of specific objective relating to the protection including designated sites, species of principal importance, habitats and Nature; Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for and enhancement of biodiversity including England's Wildlife and Ecosystem ecological networks. green infrastructure provision. Services: A Simple Guide to Biodiversity Identify opportunities for green 2020 and Progress Update, UK post 2010 infrastructure provision. Biodiversity Framework; NPPF. **Population and Community** NPPF; Planning Policy for Traveller Sites; The SA Framework should include Address deprivation and reduce inequality through regeneration. Plan for Growth; Achieving Strong and objectives and/or guide questions relating Sustainable Economic Growth; Ensure social equality and prosperity to: Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan; addressing deprivation and promoting for all. Provide high quality services. Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal and equality and inclusion; Core Strategy and Development Control the provision of high quality community facilities and social Policies DPD. infrastructure that are accessible to community facilities and services; the provision of high quality housing; Meet the full affordable and private the enhancement of education and market housing need for South Oxfordshire within the administrative delivery of employment land that boundary where possible. supports economic diversification and Meet unmet requirements from the creation of high quality, local jobs; neighbouring authorities where it is enhancing the district's town and reasonable to do so and consistent other centres. with achieving sustainable development. Make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment land to meet local needs and to attract inward investment Encourage economic diversification including growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic sectors. Encourage rural diversification and support rural economic growth. Create local employment opportunities. Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation. Improve educational attainment and ensure the appropriate supply of high quality educational facilities. Promote the vitality of the City Centre and support retail and leisure sectors.

Health and Wellbeing

Promote improvements to health and wellbeing.

Promote the vitality of other centres.

- Promote healthier lifestyles.
- Minimise noise pollution.
- Reduce crime including the fear of crime.
- Reduce anti-social behaviour.
- Ensure that there are appropriate facilities for the disabled and elderly.
- Deliver safe and secure networks of green infrastructure and open space.

NPPF; White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People Strategy for Public Health, South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy; Parks and Green Spaces Strategy and Public Health Strategy. The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide questions relating to:

- the promotion of health and wellbeing;
- the delivery of health facilities and services;
- the provision of open space and recreational facilities;
- reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.



Key Objectives and Policies	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
Transport and Accessibility		
 Encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel. Reduce traffic and congestion. Improve public transport provision. Encourage walking and cycling. Enhance accessibility to key community facilities, services and jobs for all. Ensure timely investment in transportation infrastructure to accommodate new development. Reduce road freight movements. Locate new housing development in sustainable locations or in locations that can be made sustainable. 	NPPF; Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance; Oxfordshire Draft Rights of Way Management Plan and Connecting Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2015-2031.	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to: • reducing the need to travel, particularly by car; • the promotion of sustainable forms of transport; • encouraging walking and cycling; • maintaining and enhancing accessibility to key facilities, services and jobs; • reducing congestion and enhancing road safety; • investment in transportation infrastructure to meet future needs.
Land Use, Geology and Soils		
 Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land. Promote the re-use of derelict land and buildings. Reduce land contamination. Protect soil quality and minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. Promote high quality design. Avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites. Encourage mixed use development. 	Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England; Making Places SPD, Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD.	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to: encouraging the use of previously developed land and buildings; reducing land contamination; avoiding the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land; promoting high quality design including mixed use development; protecting and avoiding damage to geologically important sites.
Water		
 Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality. Improve water efficiency. Avoid development in areas of flood risk. Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development. Ensure timely investment in water management infrastructure to accommodate new development. Promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. 	Water Framework Directive; Drinking Water Directive; Floods Directive; Flood and Water Management Act 2010; Water Act 2014; Water for Life, White Paper; NPPF.	The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality and quantity and minimising flood risk.
Air Quality		
Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum.	Air Quality Directive; Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; NPPF.	The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide question relating to air quality.
Climate Change		
 Minimise the effects of climate change. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that may cause climate change. Encourage the provision of renewable energy. Move towards a low carbon economy. Promote adaptation to the effects of climate change. 	Climate Change Act 2008; Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future; UK Renewable Energy Strategy; NPPF, Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD.	The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



Key Objectives and Policies

Key Source(s)

Implications for the SA Framework

Material Assets

- Promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).
- Ensure the adequate provision of local waste management facilities.
- Promote the efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources.
- Promote the use of local resources.
- Avoid the sterilisation of mineral reserves.
- Promote the use of substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste.
- Ensure the timely provision of infrastructure to support new development.
- Support the delivery of high quality communications infrastructure.

Waste Management Plan for England; Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan; Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy; NPPF; National Planning Policy for Waste.

The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:

- promotion of the waste hierarchy;
- the sustainable use of minerals;
- investment in infrastructure to meet future needs.

Cultural Heritage

- Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings.
- Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets.
- Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness.
- Improve the quality of the built environment.

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century, White Paper; Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1; NPPF; Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.

Landscape and Townscape

- Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of natural landscapes and townscapes.
- Promote access to the countryside.
- Promote high quality design that respects and enhances local character.
- Avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt.
- Ensure that the Green Belt endures beyond the plan period.
- Conserve and enhance the undeveloped coastline.

South Oxfordshire Design Guide; North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan; NPPF; Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD.

The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the protection and enhancement of landscape and townscapes.

3. Baseline Analyses

3.1 Introduction

- An essential part of the SA process is the identification of current baseline conditions. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their likely evolution, can the effects of the Local Plan be identified and appraised and its subsequent success or otherwise be monitored. The SEA Directive also requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) is identified, described and taken into account.
- The SA Scoping Report included an analysis of the socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions for South Oxfordshire, along with how these are likely to change in the future. This informed the development of the SA Framework. The baseline has been updated to reflect the results of the review undertaken by Wood and recently published Local Plan evidence base studies and other information that has been published since the last SA Report was produced in September 2017. It is reproduced here for completeness.
- 3.1.3 The baseline analysis is presented for the following topic areas:
 - Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure;
 - Population and Community;
 - Health and Wellbeing;
 - Transport and Accessibility;
 - Land Use, Geology and Soils;
 - Water;
 - Air Quality;
 - Climatic Factors;
 - Material Assets;
 - Cultural Heritage; and
 - Landscape and Townscape.
- Additionally, this section also presents a high-level overview of the South Oxfordshire area.
- To inform the analysis, data has been drawn from a variety of sources, including: the 2011 Census; Nomis; the emerging Local Plan evidence base; Environment Agency; Historic England; Natural England, Oxfordshire County Council; Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
- The key sustainability issues arising from the review of baseline conditions and how the baseline will evolve in the absence of the Local Plan are summarised at the end of each topic.

3.2 South Oxfordshire: An Overview

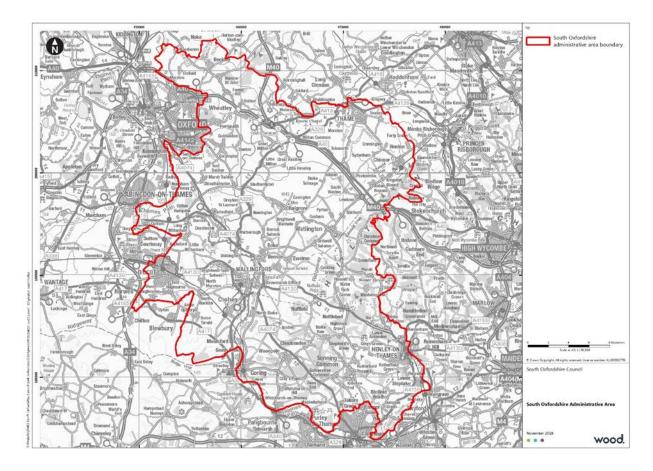
The district of South Oxfordshire covers nearly 260 square miles. Its boundary reaches from the edge of the City of Oxford in the north-west along the borders of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire



to the outskirts of Reading in the south. It has four main towns: Didcot, Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford, with Didcot becoming increasingly dominant as the main urban centre. Within 10 years, some 25 per cent of the district's population will live in Didcot.

- Much of the district is rural in nature, with the land in agricultural use. The main exception to this is the southeast where the wooded Chiltern Hills rise sharply from the Thames Valley. Most of the southern end of the district sits in either the Chilterns or North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The northeast of the district forms part of the Oxford Green Belt. In total, around 70 per cent of the district has a green belt or AONB designation.
- The extent of the South Oxfordshire Council Administrative Area is shown on Figure 3.1 below.

Figure 3.1 South Oxfordshire District Council Administrative Area



3.3 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Biodiversity

- Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. The importance of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity is important in its own right and has value in terms of quality of life and amenity.
- 3.3.1 The South Oxfordshire Area has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value. **Figure 3.2 and 3.3** show designated



nature conservation sites (European, national and local) within and in close proximity to the local authority area.

Figure 3.2 Designated Nature Conservation Sites – European and National Sites

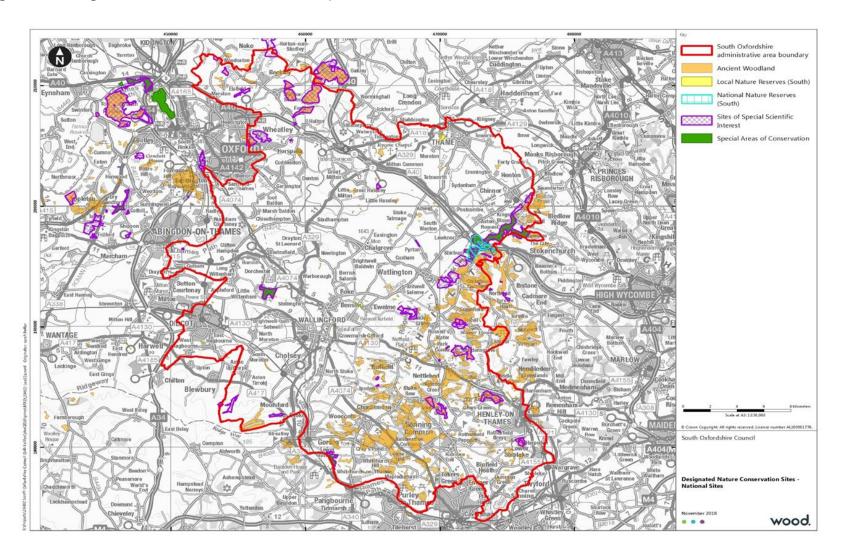
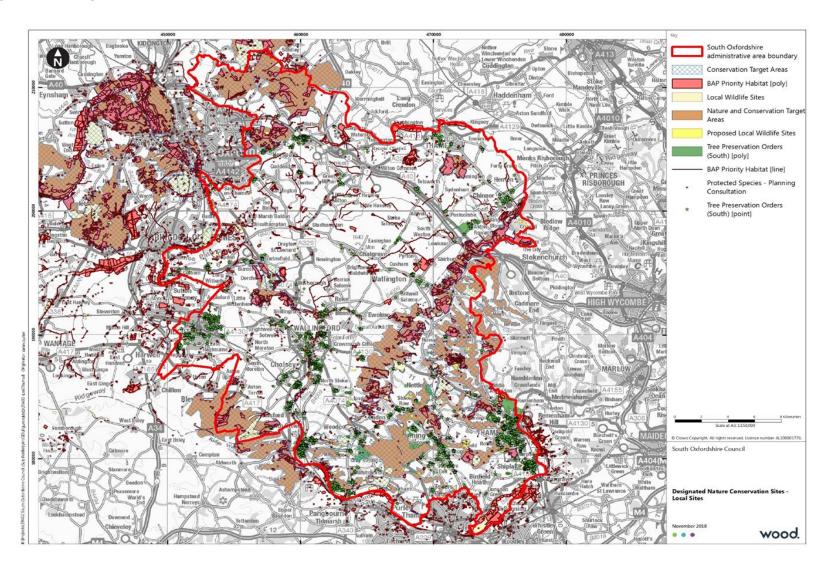


Figure 3.3 Designated Nature Conservation Sites – Local Sites





- Sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) are designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community (EC). In the UK, these form part of the 'Natura 2000' network of sites protected under the EC Habitats Directive (1992). There are four European sites within the South Oxfordshire area (see **Figure 3.2**) Hartslock Wood, Little Wittenham, Aston Rowant and Chilterns Beechwoods SAC's. There are also a number of other SAC's within 17km from South Oxfordshire and the Thames Basin Heath's SPA, which is located South East of South Oxfordshire.
- The conservation objectives for all of the sites have been revised by Natural England in recent years to increase consistency of assessment and reporting. As a result, the high-level conservation objectives for all sites are effectively the same. The objectives for SACs are:

"With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features'...), and subject to natural change; ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring [as applicable to each site];

- The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats;
- The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species;
- The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats;
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species;
- The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely;
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely;
- The populations of qualifying species; and
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site."

The condition of each SAC, as assessed by Natural England, are summarised in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Condition of SACs within South Oxfordshire

Site	Area (ha)	Condition (% of area)
Hartslock Wood	34.24	100% favourable
Little Wittenham	68.76	100% favourable
Aston Rowant	127.75	100% favourable
Chilterns Beechwoods	1285.86	100% favourable

Source: Natural England (various) Designated Sites Condition Summaries.

- The HRA Report (December 2018) notes that a mix of air pollution and visitor disturbance associated with growth from the local plan has the potential to have adverse impacts on these SAC's however it concludes that none of the policies or site allocations in the Local Plan is considered likely to result in significant effects on the European sites in and around South Oxfordshire.
- The condition of the one SPA that is in close proximity to South Oxfordshire, as assessed by Natural England is summarised in **Table 3.2** below.

Table 3.2 Condition of SPA in Close Proximity to South Oxfordshire

Site	Area (ha)	Condition (% of area)
Thames Basin Heath	8.4	58% in unfavourable condition, recovering; 41% in favourable condition; 1% in unfavourable condition, declining; <1% in unfavourable condition; no change

Source: Natural England (various) Designated Sites Condition Summaries.

- The Chilterns Beechwoods SAC comprises of nine Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). In total there are 43 SSSI in South Oxfordshire covering an area of 2,080 hectares (ha).
- The condition of each SSSI, as assessed by Natural England, are summarised in **Table 3.3** below.

Table 3.3 Condition of SSSIs within the South Oxfordshire Area

Site	Area (ha)	Condition (% of area)
Aston Rowant Cutting	3.53	100% favourable
Aston Rowant	127.46	100% favourable
Aston Rowant Woods	209.87	100% favourable
Aston Upthorpe Downs	38.51	22% in favourable condition, 78% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Barrow Farm Fen	6.72	100% unfavourable but recovering
Bear, Oveys and Great Bottom Woods	64.10	58% in favourable condition, 42% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Berins Hill Bank	2.07	100% favourable
Berrick Trench	2.10	100% favourable
Bix Bottom	102.31	85% in favourable condition, 15% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Brasenose Wood and Shotover Hill	109.24	43% in favourable condition, 57% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Chinnor Chalk Pit	20.44	100% favourable
Chinnor Hill	26.84	100% unfavourable but recovering
Culham Brake	1.48	100% favourable
Harpsden Wood	29.41	100% favourable
Hartslock	41.83	88% in favourable condition, 12% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Highlands Farm Pit	0.60	100% favourable
Holly Court Bank	4.42	100% unfavourable but recovering
Holly Wood	25.55	100% unfavourable but recovering
Holton Wood	50.59	100% unfavourable but recovering
Knightsbridge Lane	1.72	100% favourable



Site	Area (ha)	Condition (% of area)
Lambridge Wood	74.56	57% in favourable condition, 43% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Little Wittenham	68.92	100% favourable
Littlemore Railway Cutting	0.50	100% unfavourable and declining
Littleworth Brick Pit	1.52	100% unfavourable but recovering
Lyehill Quarry	2.80	100% favourable
Moulsford Downs	13.64	100% favourable
Otmoor	212.99	26% in favourable condition, 74% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Pishill Woods	42.77	100% favourable
Priest's Hill	1.00	100% favourable
Shabbington Fen	306.4	79.14% favourable, 20.86% unfavourable but recovering
Shirburn Hill	64.56	100% unfavourable but recovering
Sidling's Copse and College Pond	21.71	33% in favourable condition, 67% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Spartum Fen	7.6	100% unfavourable but recovering
Stanton Great Wood	58.21	100% unfavourable but recovering
Swyncombe Downs	47.07	100% unfavourable but recovering
Warren Bank	3.09	100% favourable
Waterperry Wood	136.98	21% in favourable condition, 79% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Watlington and Pyrton Hills	110.8	41.75% favourable, 58.25% in unfavourable but recovering condition
Woodeaton Quarry	7.2	100% unfavourable and declining condition
Woodeaton Wood	14.3	100% unfavourable but recovering
Wormsley Chalk Banks	14.7	11.45% favourable, 88.55% unfavourable but recovering.

Source: Natural England (various) Designated Sites Condition Summaries.

The Council's latest monitoring report¹⁷ for the period 2016/17 shows that in addition to those SSSI's which are located wholly within South Oxfordshire, the total including those SSSI's which are partly within the district totals 84. Of these 49 are stated as being in favourable condition, 34 unfavourable and 1 in unfavourable and declining condition.

In addition to the above European and nationally designated nature conservation sites, there is one National Nature Reserve (Aston Rowant) NNR) and there are also four Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and 104¹⁸ Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS), which are non-statutory sites of importance for nature

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¹⁷ Available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/authoritys-monitoring [Accessed September 2018]

¹⁸ Figure from list of local wildlife sites for South Oxfordshire available at: http://www.tverc.org/cms/LWSLivingLists [Accessed May 2017]

conservation value but which play a fundamental role in the conservation of the area's biodiversity. There are also 8 extensions proposed to wildlife sites.

- With regards to the Biodiversity Action Plan for Oxfordshire, the County has been one of the first counties to develop a spatial approach to biodiversity action planning which highlights the main biodiversity hotspots in the County through Conservation Target Areas (CTAs). These help direct conservation work in the County.
- There are 36 CTAs in Oxfordshire. Their aim is to restore biodiversity at a landscape-scale through the maintenance, restoration and creation of BAP priority habitats. The CTAs contain 95% of the SSSI land area in Oxfordshire and 74% of the Local Wildlife Sites. Each CTA supports one or more of the 20 UK BAP priority habitats found in Oxfordshire. They cover 17% of the land area of Oxfordshire but contain 85% of the mapped UK BAP priority habitat and 83% of all records of UK BAP priority species.
- 3.3.14 South Oxfordshire is partly covered by the following CTAs:
 - Chilterns Dipslope and Plateau;
 - Chilterns Escarpment North;
 - Chilterns Escarpment South-Central; and
 - Thame Park.
- These CTA's support a variety of biodiversity and provide public access through footpaths and bridleways. Further work is being undertaken to determine if these CTA's are achieving their condition and what maintenance is required.

Table 3.4 Change in Area of UK BAP Priority Habitats

Change in the area of UK Biodiversity Acton Plan priority habitats 2011-2013					
UK BAP priority habitat	Area (hectares) 2011-2012	Area (hectares) 2012-2013	Percentage of Oxfordshire 2012-2013		
Arable field margins	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	504	470	11%		
Eutrophic standing water	120	121	17%		
Hedgerows	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Lowland beech and yew woodland	758	764	97%		
Lowland calcareous grassland	259	271	36%		
Lowland dry acidic grassland	10	11	25%		
Lowland fens	32	45	31%		
Lowland heathland	4	4	100%		
Lowland meadows	95	88	8%		
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	1008	1006	23%		
Mesotrophic lakes	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Open mosaic habitats on previously developed lands	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Ponds	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	2	2	13%		
Reedbeds	2	2	8%		
Rivers	Not known	Not known	Not known		

Traditional orchards	89	94	29%
Wet woodland	20	20	15%
Wood pasture and parkland	453	419	18%
Improvement	No Improvement	Decline	

Source: Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

As can be seen from **Table 3.4** above, BAP priority habitat remains largely unchanged in South Oxfordshire since 2011. The reduction in mapped habitat for coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and wood pasture and parkland is due to more accurate mapping of boundaries, rather than a loss of habitat.

Wild Oxfordshire have produced a State of Nature report¹⁹ for the county of Oxfordshire (including South Oxfordshire district) and this notes the following key findings:

- Despite widespread historic loss of species-rich semi-natural grasslands in wider England and Wales, Oxfordshire still has some of the rarest and finest grasslands in the country;
- Rivers are much cleaner than they were 30 years ago and targeted action has helped the recovery of local populations of threatened species such as otter and water vole but over 90% are only in 'moderate ecological status' as defined by the Water Frameworks Directive²⁰;
- Long term declines in farmland and woodland biodiversity continue with some associated species at serious risk of extinction, such as turtle dove. The area of woodland recorded in the county over the last 30 years has increased, but between 1911 and 2016 over 80% of orchards disappeared;
- There is a fragmented woodland resource, combined with an increase in size of farm holdings and increased areas of developed land, which indicates a continuing fragmentation of areas of good habitat and a loss of connectivity across the county; and
- Recent initiatives have shown that targeted investment and effort can reverse local loss of wildlife.

Table 3.5 below provides information about the number of priority species in South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire as a whole and shows that there has been a marginal improvement in the numbers of these species.

Table 3.5 UKBAP Priority Species in South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire

	1991-2011	1992-2012
South Oxfordshire	175	176
Oxfordshire	232	248
Improvement	No Improvement	Decline

Source: South Oxfordshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2014)

In addition to the information presented in the table above, the Council's latest monitoring report²¹ for the year 2016/17 shows that the number of UK Priority Species in South Oxfordshire has increased from 190 during the period 1995-2015, to 192 between the period 1996-2016.

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¹⁹ State of Nature in Oxfordshire 2017 Full Report Available at https://www.wildoxfordshire.org.uk/stateofnature/ [Accessed November 2018]

²⁰ EU Water Framework Directive Available at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060 [Accessed May 2017]

²¹ Available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/authoritys-monitoring [Accessed September 2018]

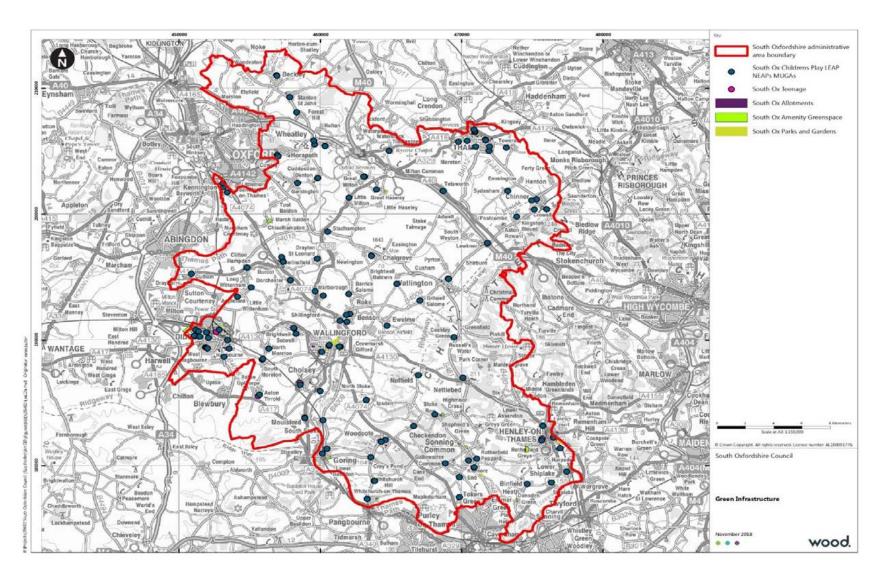


Green Infrastructure

- Green infrastructure encompasses all "green" assets in an authority area, including parks, river 3.3.20 corridors, and street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces.
- Chris Blandford Associates have produced a green infrastructure strategy²² for South Oxfordshire 3.3.21 and Vale of White Horse District Councils. The strategy notes that existing green infrastructure within South Oxfordshire includes parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, natural and semi-natural green space, green and blue corridors, roads and railway lines, public rights of way and other assets including allotments, community gardens, city farms and cemeteries and churchyards.
- The strategy has analysed the current provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANG) for sites 3.3.22 greater than 2ha, greater than 20ha and greater than 100ha and has found that there are deficiencies in all three class sizes. Most of the settlements in South Oxfordshire were identified as having deficiencies of ANG in those class sizes, with Nettlebed being identified as the only settlement with no deficiency of ANG.
- The extent of green infrastructure in South Oxfordshire is shown on Figure 3.4 below: 3.3.23

²² South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District Councils: South & Vale Green Infrastructure Strategy Consultation Draft (March 2017) Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed May 2017]

Figure 3.4 Title here – this is an auto-numbering Quick Part – F then F3



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Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The State of Nature in Oxfordshire highlights the following trends with respect to biodiversity in Oxfordshire:

- Accessible green spaces and habitats have decreased due to increases in the extent of urban areas and housing density;
- Farmland biodiversity, including birds and plants, has suffered major declines;
- Woodland biodiversity, including birds and butterflies, has suffered major declines;
- The amount of woodland increased in the latter part of the 20th century and continues to increase; and
- Some wetland habitats and species, such as otter and snipe, have begun to recover when properly protected and managed, though many are still vulnerable.
- There are a number of ongoing initiatives and projects that together will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and which would be expected to continue without the Local Plan. These include the delivery of the Oxfordshire BAP through the CTAs. With specific regard to green infrastructure, the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy sets out a vision for an 'increasingly interconnected, multi-functional Green Infrastructure network of green and blue spaces and corridors.'
- It is reasonable to assume that without the Local Plan, existing trends would continue. National planning policy contained in the NPPF and existing Development Plan policy (such as Policies CSG1 and CSB1 of the adopted Core Strategy) would help to ensure that new development protects and enhances biodiversity. However, a lack of up-to-date policy support (particularly beyond the current Development Plan period) may result in the inappropriate location and design of development which could have a negative effect on overall biodiversity across the South Oxfordshire Area. Further, opportunities may be lost to plan at the strategic level for green infrastructure provision, which would mean that opportunities to provide biodiversity enhancements through, for example, habitat creation schemes, could be lost.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value, in particular three SAC's (Aston Rowant, Chiltern Beechwoods and Little Wittenham) are in close proximity to motorways and busy roads and so an increase in road traffic could result in a subsequent decrease in air quality around these SAC's;
- The need to maintain, restore and expand BAP habitats;
- The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets;
- The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps, improving accessibility for all users and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate in order to meet the overall identified needs; and
- The local plan should not allocate land for development where there would be significant harm caused to one or more priority habitats or species located on or in the vicinity of the site. Where no alternative land is available, then the local plan should require developers to make provision for mitigation measures to be put into effect. Where adequate mitigation is not possible, then appropriate compensation measures should be put into effect (either on site or off site) to maintain and where appropriate enhance the habitat(s) and or species.

3.4 Population and Community

Demographics

- As of 2017 there were 139,800 people living in South Oxfordshire district²³. This was up from the total of 128,200 residents at the time of the 2001 census and 134,300 at the 2011 Census, which was an increase of just over 6,000 (+5%) since 2001. The largest settlement is Didcot with just over 25,000 residents with an increase in almost 7,000²⁴ people since 2001.
- The size of the older population (aged 65 and over) had increased significantly at the time of the 2011 census, with a 59% increase (+9,100) from the level in 1981. In 2011, 3,375 people in South Oxfordshire were aged over 85 which represented 2.5% of the total population, which was above the national average of 2.2%.
- At the time of the 2011 census South Oxfordshire had a similar proportion of young people (aged 0-15) (19.4%) compared with regional and national averages. The proportion of young people (21%) living in Didcot was above average. Outside of the main towns in South Oxfordshire, 19% of the population were aged 0-15 which was just below the district average.
- South Oxfordshire had a relatively low proportion of residents from an ethnic minority background with the largest ethnic minority group being 'other white' which accounted for 47% of the total. There were 12,400 people resident in South Oxfordshire as of March 2011 who were born outside the UK. Around 6,000 of these were from other European countries including Poland (1,026), Germany (917) and Ireland (851).
- The resident population of South Oxfordshire was 137,400 in 2015 which is an increase of over 3,000 people from the 2011 census figure and which is 20% of the overall population of Oxfordshire. The population of South Oxfordshire is predicted to increase from the 2015 figure to 174,300 in 2030 which is an increase of 37,300²⁵ (27%). Over this fifteen year period the older population (aged 65+) is expected to increase by more than half (53%).

Deprivation

- The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). Deprivation refers to an unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources including for areas such as income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services, and living environment.
- The 2015 IMD ranked South Oxfordshire 307th out of 326 local authorities (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 326 is the least deprived) and therefore the district is one of the least deprived local authorities in the UK. The most deprived super output areas are Berinsfield and Didcot (Northbourne and Park). Low income levels are a significant component of deprivation in these areas (see **Figure 3.5** below).

²⁵ ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population projections based on potential growth in housing stock likely to be contained in post-SHMA local plans for the period 2011-2030. Taken from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2017)



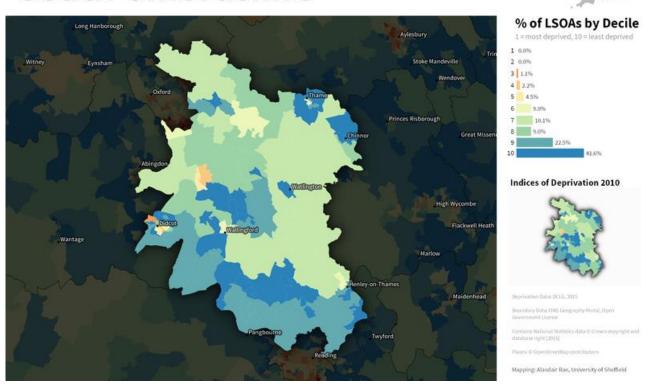
²³ ONS (2018) *Labour Market Profile (South Oxfordshire)*. Available online: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157325/report.aspx#tabrespop

²⁴ Figures from ONS 2011 Census Data

Figure 3.5 South Oxfordshire Index of Multiple Deprivation

Indices of Deprivation 2015

South Oxfordshire



Source: English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

None of South Oxfordshire's LSOAs are in the 1st or 2nd most deprived categories. Over 41% of the LSOAs in South Oxfordshire are in the 10 least deprived, 22.5% of the LSOAs are in the 9th least deprived which further highlights how the district overall, has low levels of deprivation.

Housing

South Oxfordshire is part of the Oxfordshire housing market area (HMA). The objectively assessed need for the HMA is identified through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment²⁶ (SHMA) which was published in March 2014 and commissioned by the Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership for Oxfordshire. The SHMA highlights that the total housing stock in South Oxfordshire at the time of the 2011 census was 56,370 with 12.6% in public sector ownership and 87.4% privately owned.

With regards to tenure **Table 3.6** shows that the level of home ownership in South Oxfordshire is higher (72.9%) than the equivalent figures for Oxfordshire and nationally, being 65.5% and 63.3% respectively. Consequently, the figures for shared ownership and renting are lower in South Oxfordshire than the average for Oxfordshire as a whole and equivalent national figures. The 2011 Census shows that owner occupation in the district fell by 3% from 2001 and social stock by 1.4% whilst the private rented sector increased by 3.1%. This is similar to trends nationally.

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²⁶ Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Final Report April 2014 GL Hearn Limited available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed November 2018]

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- The Council's latest Housing Land Supply Statement²⁷ shows that annual housing completions have been rising since 2011. Completions were at 508 per annum and are now up to 967 in 2017/18, which was the first time this was above the current annual requirement of 775 dwellings per annum.²⁸ Cumulative completions have been consistently lower than the cumulative requirement and this has resulted in an under delivery of 1,061 homes since April 2011.
- The Housing Land Supply Statement highlights that the supply of deliverable housing land in the district comprises of:
 - Planning permissions (both large (10 dwellings or more) and small (9 or less dwellings);
 - Planning permissions subject to the signing of a S106 agreement to release the permission;
 - Made Neighbourhood Plan site allocations;
 - Windfall allowance;
 - C2 uses, such as care homes; and
 - Sites which have gone through prior approval procedure, including conversion of agricultural buildings to dwellings, conversion of offices to dwellings and conversion of retail (A1 or A2) to dwellings.
- The five-year housing supply for South Oxfordshire is made up of 3,347 dwellings from planning permissions (large and small sites), and 1,573 outline permissions (large and small sites). The Housing Land Supply Statement also highlights that the Council's five-year housing land supply position is 5.4 years at the time of publishing.
- Affordability of housing is a serious problem for South Oxfordshire. Lower quartile (LQ) house prices in both Oxford and South Oxfordshire are more than 10 times LQ earnings²⁹.

Table 3.6 Housing Tenure Profile

% Households	Total Households	Owned	Shared Ownership	Social Rented	Private Rented	Other
South Oxfordshire	54,104	72.9	0.8	11.4	13.3	1.5
Oxfordshire	258,855	65.5	1.1	14.2	17.5	1.7
England	22,063,368	63.3	0.8	17.7	16.8	1.3

Source: Detailed Tenure Profile 2011 Census

In terms of dwelling type, 63.3% of South Oxfordshire's households lived in detached or semidetached houses at the 2011 Census. The average number of bedrooms per property was 2.9.

The Council's 2016/17 Annual Monitoring Report³⁰ (AMR) showed that of the 722 completions in 2016/17, 23.8% were affordable housing (172 homes).

With regards to house prices the majority of sales in Oxfordshire during the last year (2016-17) were detached properties, selling for an average price of £572,864. Semi-detached properties sold

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²⁷ Available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/housing-supply-statem [Accessed September 2018]

²⁸ The emerging Local Plan uses the midpoint of the recommended range in the SHMA as the basis upon which to plan for housing growth. At this point in time, it is appropriate to use the midpoint figure of 775 dwellings a year to calculate the Council's required supply. This is considered to be an appropriate response to meeting the District's housing needs.

supply. This is considered to be an appropriate response to meeting the District's housing needs.

29 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Final Report April 2014 GL Hearn Limited available at

http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed May 2017]

30 Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/AMR%20oct%202017%20Combined.pdf [Accessed Dec 2018]



for an average of £365,022, with terraced properties fetching £336,292. This compares to a UK average price of £217,502 ³¹.

The UK house price index 32 data for November 2018 (the most recent figures available) shows that there has been an annual price rise of 3.5% which makes the average property in the UK valued at £232,554. For South Oxfordshire the average house price was £406,155 which is a 1.4% decrease from the equivalent figure in 2017 of £413,819.

For Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People, the Cherwell, Oxford City, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation Assessment (2017)³³ identified that 10 new pitches would be needed over the local plan period. This is a drop from an identified need of 19 pitches in 2014. 5 plots were identified as needed in the 2014 assessment but none in the 2017 assessment.

Economy

South Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy³⁴ provides an overview of the economy of the district. Overall, South Oxfordshire has a healthy and thriving economy with low unemployment. The Oxfordshire economy as a whole performs well compared to geographical neighbours and the South East region. Overall, the economic outlook of the district is favourable and South Oxfordshire has a history of successful business starts ups, many located in rural areas. Despite this positive picture, the market towns of Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford face challenges to their viability as service and retail centres in the face of competition from larger retail centres and the internet.

Didcot (which has been recently designated as a growth point) has benefitted from investment in a new shopping centre, cinema and arts centre. The areas around Didcot, Harwell and Milton Park, where there is a concentration of science based and high-tech industry, have large investment planned in terms of housing jobs and research. Didcot is a key element within Science Vale UK where key players are working in partnership to promote the area as a first choice location for high value added business and research.

The adopted Core Strategy highlights that the business base in South Oxfordshire is dominated by Small to Medium Size enterprises, accounting for 99.8% of all recorded enterprises, which is on a par with the UK at 99.6%. The majority of the SME's employer fewer than 10 people.

The four towns of Didcot, Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford are the main employment centres. Rural areas are characterised by a large number of small firms and some major international research institutions. The largest employment centre is Culham Science Centre which specialises in fusion research and hosts related enterprises. Monument business park at Chalgrove provides an important range of businesses and premises. There is also an important cluster of environmental science companies and research institutions in Crowmarsh, Gifford and Wallingford.

Science Vale³⁵ is located within South Oxfordshire and this is an area of economic growth that is well on the way to becoming a global hotspot for enterprise and innovation. Already home to a significant proportion of the region's scientific, research and development, and high technology

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³¹ UK House Price Index for February 2017 available at https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-house-price-index-hpi-for-february-2017 [Accessed May 2017]

³² Available online at https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-house-price-index-for-june-2018 [Accessed December 2018]

³³ Available online at:

http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Gypsy,%20Traveller%20and%20Travelling%20Showpeople%20Accommodation%20Assessment%20June%202017.pdf [Accessed October 2018]

³⁴ Our Place, Our Future, South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026 available at:

http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/partnerships/sustainable-community-strategy [Accessed June 2017]

³⁵ http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/science-vale [Accessed October 2018]



businesses, the area is now also gaining an international reputation as a first choice business location for companies wanting to make their mark in business and research.

- Science Vale UK has two enterprise zones and new businesses relocating to these areas can benefit from business rates discounts, superfast broadband and simplified planning.
- The Oxfordshire Knowledge Spine³⁶ runs through South Oxfordshire and it connects with Science Vale. This Knowledge Spine stretches from Bicester in the North through Oxford to Science Vale in the South and is a key spatial focus for housing and employment growth. There is support within the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan³⁷ for the Knowledge Spine and supporting its growth.
- Economic productivity in South Oxfordshire is in line with the UK average. Relative to other local authorities, the economy of South Oxfordshire is larger than the national median and the employment base is also larger.
- Tourism related expenditure is estimated by Tourism South East to have supported 2,745 FTE jobs in South Oxfordshire. Once part-time and seasonal employment is added, the total number of jobs supported increased to 3,786. These jobs are spread across a wide range of service sectors from catering and retail to public service jobs such as in local government, and not just tourism. Total tourism related expenditure supports 6% of the jobs in the district.³⁸
- Statistics taken from the NOMIS Labour Market Profile for the South Oxfordshire Area are outlined within **Table 3.7**. South Oxfordshire has a 5.4% higher rate of economically active residents compared to the national average and a 2.2% higher rate than the South East of England average. Unemployment rates, meanwhile, are below the regional and national averages (by 1.1% and 1.9% respectively).

Table 3.7 Employment Breakdown by Occupation

	South Oxfordshire (numbers)	South Oxfordshire (%)	South East of England (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically Active	68,500	80.6	81.3	78.4
In employment (of working age population, 2011)	69,300	80.8	77.6	74.0
Unemployed (of working age population, 2011)	2,100	2.9	4.0	4.8

Source: NOMIS (2018) Annual population survey Employment and unemployment (April 2017-March 2018-).

The composition of resident occupations in the South Oxfordshire Area is set out in **Table 3.8**. It illustrates a higher proportion of managerial and professional employment occupations within South Oxfordshire when compared to regional and national averages (by approximately 11 and 15% respectively). Conversely, employment in administrative and secretarial/skilled trades, caring leisure/other services and process plant, machine operative and elementary occupations is lower than regional and national averages.

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³⁶ https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Oxfordshire-knowledge-spine_267850297 [Accessed October 2018]

³⁷ Available online at: https://www.oxfordshirelep.com/sites/default/files/pdfs/Oxfordshire_SEP.pdf [Accessed October 2018]

³⁸ http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/South%20Oxon%20Tourism%20impact%202011.pdf [Accessed July 2017]



Table 3.8 Employment Breakdown by Occupation

	South Oxfordshire (Numbers)	South Oxfordshire (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Occupational Group				
Managers and Senior Officials/ Professional/ Associate Professional and Technical	43,000	65.3	50.8	45.8
Administrative and Secretarial/ Skilled Trades	11,900	18	20.3	20.6
Caring, Leisure and Other Services/ Sales and Customer Services	8,500	12.4	16.0	16.8
Process Plant and Machine Operatives/ Elementary Occupations	7,400	11.2	15.3	16.7

Source: NOMIS (2018) Employment by Occupation (April 2017-March 2018)

- The Council's Employment Topic Paper³⁹ highlights that the percentage of people employed in South Oxfordshire overall in the service industries was 88% compared with 85% nationally. South Oxfordshire has a slightly higher number than average of micro-businesses that employ up to 9 people.
- Average gross weekly pay for people working in the South Oxfordshire Area in 2018 was £698.70. This was higher than the average for the South East of England region (£614.50) and Great Britain $(£571.1)^{40}$.
- Information from South Oxfordshire's most recent Annual Monitoring Report⁴¹ (AMR) shows that since 2011 there has been a total of 5.9ha (net) of significant new employment land developed which was in three locations:
 - Site B (allocated in the Thame Neighbourhood Development Plan 2013) 4.6ha;
 - Allocated sites at Wallingford (Hithercroft Industrial Estate) 1ha; and
 - Land at Howberry Park, Crowmarsh Gifford 0.3ha.
- Office floor space dropped slightly from 204,000m2 in 2010/11 to 199,000m2 in 2015/16. Industrial floor space grew slightly from 569,000m2 in 2010/11 to 579,000m2 in 2015/16.
- Overall, there was a net gain of nearly 2 hectares of employment land during the 2016/17 planning year. The amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses was 9,936m2 from planning applications agreed during the 2016/17 planning year.
- In August 2017 Lichfield's produced an addendum⁴² to the previously published Employment Land Review (ELR). This addendum highlights that the overall planning requirement for employment land (based upon different growth scenarios considered) ranges from 19ha to 35.9ha.

http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/15884%20South%20Oxfordshire%20ELR%20Addendum%20Final%20Report%2004.08.17_0.pdf [Accessed September 2018]

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³⁹ South Oxfordshire Local Plan Second Preferred Options Employment Topic Paper (October 2017). Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Employment%20Topic%20Paper%20vs%205%20-%20Draft.pdf [Accessed November 2018]

⁴⁰ Figures from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157325/report.aspx [Accessed December 2018]

⁴¹ Available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/authoritys-monitoring [Accessed September 2018]

⁴² Available at:



Skills and Education

At the time of the 2011 census the population of South Oxfordshire was relatively well qualified with over a third of people (37%) aged 16+ having a degree or equivalent, which was well above the national average of 27%. Just over 15,000 residents (which was 16% of the population) had no qualifications. This was below the national average for England of 22%.

More recent statistics show that 48.6% are qualified to degree level (NVQ 4) or above, higher than the average for the South East of England region and significantly higher than the national average of 38.6% (see **Table 3.9**).

Table 3.9 Level of Qualification Obtained

Level	South Oxfordshire (numbers)	South Oxfordshire (%)	South East of England (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ 4 and above	3944,500	48.6	41.4	38.6
NVQ 3 and above	59,500	67.9	60.3	56.9
NVQ 2 and above	70,800	87.2	78.6	74.7
NVQ 1 and above	77,300	95.2	89.5	85.4
Other qualifications	n/a	n/a	5.3	6.9
No qualifications	n/a	n/a	5.2	7.7

Source: Nomis (2018) Qualifications January 2017 – December 2017.

Community Facilities and Services

Larger services such as secondary schools and health facilities are focused within the main towns of Didcot, Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford and also in some of the larger villages. Other rural settlements have a more limited range of facilities and public transport services. Main hospitals and regional shopping centres are provided outside of the district in Oxford and Reading, although there are smaller community hospitals located in the four main towns. Village and community halls are dispersed through the district and these provide facilities for social, recreational and cultural activities.

Early year's provision in South Oxfordshire comprises of a range of facilities, and includes day nurseries, private nursery schools, pre-schools and playgroups, and maintained early education providers. A combination of providers additionally offer a range of part-time and full-time activities in the form of breakfast clubs, after school care and holiday clubs. As of 2017 there were 326 providers of early year's provision (ages 0-4) in the district, offering over 5,500 places and there are over 5,000⁴³ childcare places.

There are 63 primary schools and 11 secondary schools in the district (including Oxfordshire University Technical College) and the multilingual Europa School in Culham. Didcot, Henley-on-Thames, Sonning Common and Wheatley secondary schools currently have spare capacity.

There are 17 GP surgeries in the district and a number of surgeries in close proximity to the district boundary which may be accessed by South Oxfordshire residents. There are also 27 dental surgeries and 23 pharmacies and 6 GP dispensing practices.

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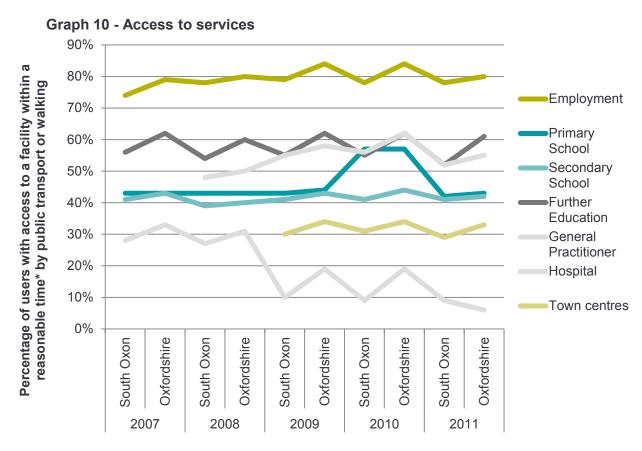
⁴³ Figures from Infrastructure Delivery Plan Consultation March 2017



Other community facilities and services include libraries, youth centres and sports facilities. There are 12 libraries and various sports facilities including sports halls, swimming pools, gyms and other indoor and outdoor sports facilities such as tennis courts, bowls and athletics tracks.

However, despite a good overall provision of community facilities and services, access to services and facilities continues to be an issue in South Oxfordshire. Less than 10% of the population has access to a hospital in a reasonable time on foot or by public transport and in some of the more rural areas of the district access within a reasonable time to a primary school, secondary school or town centre is a problem.⁴⁴ This issue is illustrated on **Figure 3.6** below.

Figure 3.6 Access to Services in South Oxfordshire



Source: South Oxfordshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2014)

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The Oxfordshire SHMA identifies a range of between 725-825 houses per year in South Oxfordshire to meet housing need over the period 2011-2031. This need is based on, amongst other things, potential job creation of 11,455 by 2031. Although this identified housing need does not constitute a formal target itself, it provides an overall assessment of need that does not take into account any limitations e.g. the supply of land for housing.

The South Oxfordshire Housing Needs Assessment highlights that the main shortfall in both the affordable and general market housing sectors is for two bedroom accommodation. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment⁴⁵ for South Oxfordshire considered land available for

⁴⁴ http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/accessibility-statistics-2011 [Access May 2017]

⁴⁵ Available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed May 2017]



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employment uses and that based on the findings of previous ELR's undertaken in 2007 and 2008 that there will be a shortage of employment land and therefore a need to find new employment sites.

The 'South Oxfordshire Employment Land Review Addendum' (SOELRA) published in August 2017 examines the forecasts of the 2014 SHMA. Based on the SHMA the SOELRA projects an increase of 12,403 jobs from 2011 to 2033, with an increase of between 6,227 to 6,734 jobs in the office, manufacturing and distribution sectors ('B-class' jobs based on labour demand and local labour supply respectfully). To plan for the economic growth forecast in the 2014 SHMA under planned economic growth the SOELRA forecasts that between 33.2 to 35.9 hectares of additional employment land is required in the district over the period 2011 to 2033.'. The 2015 ELR identifies that the most suitable sites to accommodate the remaining additional demand are as follows:

- Culham Science Centre: 3.3 ha (19,000 sq.m);
- Central Didcot: 2.6 ha (15,000 sq.m);
- Land at or near Monument Business Park, Chalgrove 0.7ha (4,000 sq.m) and
- A remainder of 0.3ha (2,000 sq.m) met in the town centres of Henley-on-Thames, Wallingford (including Crowmarsh Gifford and Thame).
- The ELR notes that residual office demand could be met in the town centres of Henley-on-Thames, Wallingford and Thame with a likely even distribution across each of those towns.
- The ELR estimates that there is a net additional requirement for between 10.5 and 17.7 hectares of industrial (B1/B2/B8) land over the Local Plan period. At the time the ELR was produced (September 2015) there was 0.8ha of additional industrial land that might come forward as part of existing permissions.
- The Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment and the update of 2017 have identified that expenditure growth will take place in the district over the course of the Council's plan period and that there will be a need for both comparison (non-food) and convenience (food) floorspace as follows:
 - Up to 7,300 sq.m net additional convenience goods floorspace by 2022, an additional 1,600 sq.m net additional convenience goods floorspace between 2022-2027 and an additional 2,200 sq.m by 2033; and
 - Up to 10,200 sq.m net additional comparison goods floorspace between 2022-2027 (no additional floorspace is needed by 2022 as there is a marginal over supply), with an additional 14,100 sq.m net additional comparison goods floorspace between 2027-2033.
- The above assessment takes account of known commitments for retail floorspace, including a new food store in Wallingford, an Aldi store in Didcot and an M&S food store that is expected to come forward as part of the Orchard Centre Phase II development in Didcot. This development in Didcot (if constructed in line with the outline permission) could account for approximately 7,700 sq.m of comparison goods floorspace in which case the Council would not need to plan for any additional comparison goods floorspace until the end of its plan period (i.e. post 2024).
- The vitality and viability of town and village centres in South Oxfordshire is under threat from changing patterns of consumer spending and travel, increasing competition from larger town centres and relocation of business to out-of-centre locations. The rise of internet shopping is also a threat to comparison retail units.



The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan⁴⁶ estimates that over 2,200 early year's places and over 1,200 childcare places will be required to meet future needs. In respect of primary school places, future demand for places (taking account of known deficits and existing capacity) is shown in **Table 3.10**:

Table 3.10 Future Demand for Primary School Places in South Oxfordshire

Schools Planning Area	Total demand (primary FE)	Total demand (primary pupils)
Abingdon	7.32	1,537
Didcot	6.68	1,404
Henley	1.06	223
Sonning Common	0.68	142
Thame	1.29	270
Wallingford	2.28	479
Watlington	5.18	1,089
Wheatley	0.76	159
Woodcote	0.97	203

Source: South Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan Consultation March 2017

Discussions with the County Council highlighted that future demand could be met from both the expansion of existing schools and the delivery of new schools but that new schools are more appropriate where there is a localised and relatively predictable permanent increase in demand (e.g. large new housing developments).

For secondary school places future demand for places is shown in **Table 3.11**:

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⁴⁶ South Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan Consultation March 2017 available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed June 2017]

Table 3.11 Future Demand for Secondary School Places in South Oxfordshire

Schools Planning Area	Total demand (secondary FE)	Total demand (secondary pupils)
Abingdon	9.04	1,898
Didcot	5.97	1,255
Henley	1.37	289
Sonning Common	-1.13 (spare capacity)	-238 (spare capacity)
Thame	2.39	501
Wallingford	2.85	599
Watlington	5.34	1,122
Wheatley	0.58	121
Woodcote	1.15	242

Source: South Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan Consultation March 2017

- As with primary education, there are different options available to meet this need including expansion of existing schools and delivery of new schools. Discussions with the County Council confirmed that approximately 3,000-4,000 additional homes would warrant a new secondary school. The Didcot North East development includes provision for a new secondary school.
- Analysis of GP capacity undertaken as part of the work for the infrastructure delivery plan suggests that there is capacity at all GP surgeries, except for Wallingford, which has a slight deficit. Based on one full time equivalent GP per 2,000 population and taking account of existing capacity or shortfall, the total future requirement for new GP's across the district is 4.35.
- Due to expected future changes in the provision of health e.g. move towards more day to day procedures or localised treatment, there is not necessarily a straightforward link between population and hospital beds. Oxford University Hospitals business plan seeks to provide healthcare to patients across Oxfordshire as close their homes as possible. In addition, Oxford Health and Oxford University Hospitals Foundation Trusts are due to be undertaking more details assessments of future need as part of ongoing forecasting. Accessibility by public and private transport is likely to be key factors in determining provision and pattern of services in the future.
- With regards to future sports facilities, the Infrastructure Delivery Plan has analysed existing capacity/shortfall and newly arising demand from future development and this has shown that there is a current deficit of 34 sports halls, a demand for 15 new sports halls and also demand for:
 - 522m2 of swimming pools space;
 - 8 health and fitness studios;
 - 1 indoor tennis court; and
 - 5 squash courts.
- The Infrastructure Delivery Plan also highlights a need for 3 outdoor bowling greens and 21 outdoor tennis courts.
- The absence of the Local Plan would not halt the delivery of housing, employment and community facilities and services in the South Oxfordshire Area (for example Core Strategy Policy CSEM2 aims

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to provide for around 5,000 additional B class jobs to 2027, facilitated by an equivalent of 20 hectares of additional employment land and aims to identify a further 2 hectares of employment land in Thame and Wallingford and 4.2ha of land for employment uses in rural areas, focussed around the larger villages). However, without up-to-date policy relating to (in particular) the quantum, type and location of new development and a sufficient supply of site allocations to meet future requirements, the extent to which new development and its location meets the needs of South Oxfordshire's communities and businesses would be more uncertain as (to a large extent) the key decisions over where development is located would be left solely to the market. This could (inter alia) undermine the potential for new development to help address shortfalls in affordable housing, deliver community facilities and services and support economic growth.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- Overall, the need to create sustainable places where people want to live, work and relax;
- The need to enable housing growth, meeting objectively assessed housing needs and planning for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types, in particular addressing the need for two bedroom accommodation;
- The need to address housing affordability, with prices in the district above the Oxfordshire and South East averages;
- The need to support the delivery of independent living housing, reflecting the ageing population;
- The need to deliver a range of employment sites to support economic growth;
- The need to ensure a flexible supply of land for employment development there is currently a shortage of suitable business premises in appropriate locations;
- Challenges to the vitality and viability of town and village centres;
- The need to tackle pockets of deprivation that exist in the district;
- The need to tackle social exclusion due to the remote location of some residential development and services the district is ranked within the 10% most deprived for access to services;
- The need to maintain and raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force;
- Workforce skills Skills shortages are an obstacle to business success, however the number of residents with A-Level equivalent education is higher than the county and national averages;
- The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery
 of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development;
- The need to safeguard the identity of existing communities;
- The need to safeguard and maintain and enhance access to cultural and community facilities which benefit and support sustainable communities; and
- The need to deliver new indoor and outdoor sports facilities.

3.5 Health and Wellbeing

Health

- The 2018 Health Profile⁴⁷ for South Oxfordshire highlights that the health of people in South Oxfordshire is generally better than the England average and that South Oxfordshire is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the average for England.
- School year 6 rates of obesity in children are lower than the national average. The rate of alcohol specific hospital stays for under 18s was 35 (rate per 100,000 people). Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are also better than the England average.
- The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 426 (rate per 100,000 people), better than the average for England. This represents 582 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average.
- Despite these positive aspects in relation to the overall health of South Oxfordshire's residents health inequalities do exist. Life expectancy for men is lower than it is for women, albeit that these are better than the national averages. About 7% (1,800) of children live in low income families. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 206 (rate per 100,000 people). This represents 266 stays per year.
- Healthcare provision in the South Oxfordshire Area includes community hospitals in Didcot and Wallingford and a range of private and NHS health care providers. The John Radcliffe hospital in Oxford and Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading serve the district.
- The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2018 monitoring report⁴⁸ states that latest data (as of April 2018) on GP rates shows that there were 59.5 GPs per 100,000 people in the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group area this was just below the England average of 60.3.

Open Space

- Nortoft Partnerships Ltd have produced an Open Space Report⁴⁹ for South Oxfordshire which provides an overview of open space in South Oxfordshire. Based upon adopted standards for parks and gardens and accessible natural greenspace (4.5 hectares per 1,000 population) there is a deficit in each of the main towns, which is over 40ha in the case of Didcot, Henley-on-Thames and Thame. Seven of the larger villages also have deficits ranging from over 7 hectares in Wheatley to just under a hectare in Woodcote.
- The open space report identifies that there a relatively few parks and gardens and a considerably larger number of Amenity Green Spaces. In addition, the draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan has looked at open space and also notes that the majority of towns and larger villages currently have a larger deficit in parks and amenity greenspace which is masked by overprovision elsewhere in the district.
- With regards to facilities for children and young people, the Infrastructure Delivery Plan highlights that 9 of the 16 main settlements in the district need investment in such facilities. Goring and Woodcote are identified as particular areas of deficit of play provision.

⁴⁹ Sports Facilities, Local Leisure Facilities and Playing Pitch Study: Final report Part 5: Open Spaces Strategy (January 2017) available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed May 2017]



⁴⁷ Available at https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles [Accessed December 2018]

⁴⁸ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual Report 2018

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Based on standards set out in the draft open spaces report (0.4ha of allotments per 1,000 population) the Infrastructure Delivery Plan highlights the majority of allotments in the district are either fully used or have less than 10% room. Didcot, Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Henley-on-Thames and Goring have high levels of deficit of provision of allotments.

Sports Facilities

Information from the Council's latest monitoring report⁵⁰ for the year 2016/17 shows that in South Oxfordshire there is a total of 706 sports facilities, the majority of which (453) are grass pitches, followed 82 tennis courts and 45 sports halls. There are also golf courses, swimming pools, health and fitness suits and squash courts in South Oxfordshire.

Crime

- Latest crime statistics⁵¹ released by Thames Valley Police show that there were 138,710 crimes reported across Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire from 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2017. This is a 7.2% increase to the previous year (2015/16) where there were 129,449 reported crimes within the same time frame.
- Of these 9,895 crimes were reported in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Local Police Area (LPA), a rise of 4.0% on last year. The increase in crime reports is reflected nationally and is largely attributed to improvements in compliance with National Crime Recording Standards.
- However, overall crime rates decreased during the period 2003-2016.⁵² Total recorded crimes in South Oxfordshire in 2016 were 5,239, compared to 9,032 in 2013. This mirrors longer term trends for Oxfordshire which shows a 30% fall in the number of crimes by 30% since 2007 and 1%⁵³ since 2013.
- Despite these relatively low levels of crime, the South and Vale Community Safety Partnership rolling annual plan notes that community safety has consistently been a priority for local people and anti-social behaviour remains a major concern.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- Oxfordshire has produced a joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy⁵⁴ (JHWS) for the period 2015-19 and this includes a vision for Oxfordshire that by 2019:
 - More children and young people will lead healthy, safe lives and will be given the opportunity to develop the skills, confidence and opportunities they need to achieve their full potential;
 - More adults will have the support they need to live their lives as healthily, successfully, independently and safely as possible, with good timely access to health and social care services;
 - Everyone will be given the opportunity to voice their opinions and experiences to ensure that services meet their individual needs; and

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⁵⁰ Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/authoritys-monitoring [Accessed September 2018]

⁵¹ Available at: https://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/news/general/crime-statistics-thames-valley-police-201617/ [Accessed June 2017]

⁵² Figures from crime statistics data available at:

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel [Accessed June 2017)

⁵³ Figures from Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017 [Accessed June 2017]

⁵⁴ Oxfordshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-19 available at:

https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/aboutyourcouncil/plansperformancepolicy/oxfordshirejointhwbstrategy.pdf [Accessed May 2017]



 The best possible services will be provided within the resources we have, giving excellent value for the public.

However, the JHWS also identifies a number of challenges, including:

- Demographic pressures from a growing and ageing population;
- The rural nature of the County of Oxfordshire (it is the most rural county in the South East). Meanwhile its population is becoming more diverse;
- A growing number of people with dementia;
- Persistence of small areas of social disadvantage; and
- An increase in unhealthy lifestyles.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan highlights that (taking into account of existing capacity and shortfall) the total demand for additional open space is shown in **Table 3.12**:

Table 3.12 Open Space Additional Demand

Infrastructure	Existing capacity (-) / shortfall (+)	Newly arising demand	Total
Parks and Gardens and Amenity Greenspace	0.13	105.92	106.05
Allotments	5.52	19.86	25.38
Childrens Playspace	Not stated	17	N/A

Source: South Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan Consultation March 2017

Whilst the NPPF and existing Development Plan policies will be expected to help protect health and promote healthy lifestyles, the Local Plan will provide an opportunity to facilitate further the promotion of healthy lifestyles including through safeguarding existing open space and recreational facilities and addressing deficiencies and encouraging active travel. The Local Plan could also help to ensure the future provision of health facilities and services to meet local needs.

The South and Vale Community Safety Plan (2016-17)⁵⁵ focuses on the following objectives from the refreshed PCC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-17 to tackle crime in the South Oxfordshire Area:

- Cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and reduce re-offending;
- Protecting Vulnerable People;
- Work with partner agencies to put witness and victims at the heart of the Criminal Justice System;
- Ensure police and partners are visible, act with integrity and foster the trust and confidence of communities;
- Communicate with the public to learn of their concerns, help to prevent crime and reduce their fear of crime; and

. . .

⁵⁵ South and Vale Community Safety Partnership *The South and Vale Community Safety Partnership Rolling Annual Plan (2016/17)*. Available from http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/community-advice-and-support/community-safety [Accessed June 2017].



• Protect the public from serious organised crime, terrorism and internet based crime.

Policies contained in the existing Core Strategy also support crime reduction through, for example, the promotion of high quality design that seeks to create safe communities and reduce likelihood and fear of crime (see Policy CSQ3). This would be expected to continue in the absence of the Local Plan at least for the duration of the existing Development Plan period.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect the health and wellbeing of South Oxfordshire's population;
- The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular reduce obesity and increase levels of physical activity;
- The need to plan for an ageing population;
- The need to address health inequalities;
- The need to protect, enhance and increase open space provision across the South Oxfordshire Area;
- The need to support high quality design that creates safe and secure communities;
- The need to address fear of crime and anti-social behaviour; and
- The need to safeguard existing health care facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet needs arising from new development.

3.6 Transport and Accessibility

Transport Infrastructure

- There are several primary road routes within the South Oxfordshire Area. The A40 runs through the northern part of the district connecting Oxford to the M40 motorway, which briefly passes through the north eastern corner of the district. There is also the A4074 connecting Oxford with Wallingford and onto Reading, and the A4130 between Didcot and Henley-on-Thames.
- There are five 'Park and Ride' Sites' into Oxford City Centre. These are located at Seacourt, Thornhill, Redbridge, Peartree and Water Eaton. They offer a total of 5,000 spaces.
- Train services from Paddington call at Culham, Didcot, Cholsey, Goring, Henley-on-Thames and Shiplake. Train services from Marylebone for Chinnor call at Princes Risborough and for Thame call at Haddenham Thame Parkway. There are therefore direct train services from South Oxfordshire into London. There are also links to access Wales and the South West, Central and Northern England and to Europe (via Waterloo).
- The nearest airports to South Oxfordshire are Heathrow, accessible via the M4 motorway or by train, albeit via London Paddington (a total journey time of approximately 1hr 20m from Didcot Parkway). Gatwick airport is around 1hr 45 minutes away via the A404 and the M25. London City, Stansted and London Luton airports are all within 1-1.5hrs drive time.

Congestion

The Traffic Management Act 2004 imposed network management duties on local authorities to tackle congestion. Oxfordshire County Council monitors congestion in order to fulfil its duties under the act. Average traffic flow in Oxfordshire increased by 1.7 per cent on all roads during



2016 compared to 2015. This is slightly higher than the national average which increased by 1.2 per cent. B Class roads experienced the least increase in traffic flow of 1.8 per cent while in contrast, traffic flows on the Oxfordshire maintained A roads increased by 2.8 per cent.⁵⁶

Road Safety

The level of road casualties in South Oxfordshire has fluctuated over the years (see Table 3.13 366 below) although there has been a general trend of casualties reducing since 2007 and in 2016 there was a 4% decrease on the previous year. Oxfordshire County Council are currently developing an updated road safety strategy in line with the national strategy framework for road safety.

Table 3.13 Leve of Road Traffic Casualties in South Oxfordshire

Year	Fatal	Serious	KSI	Slight	Total	% Yearly change
2000	63	453	516	2923	3439	-
2001	49	473	522	2876	3398	-1.2
2002	37	466	503	2830	3333	-1.9
2003	64	418	482	2480	2962	-11.1
2004	33	348	381	2252	2633	-11.1
2005	40	306	346	2513	2859	8.6
2006	68	304	372	2563	2935	2.7
2007	34	340	374	2278	2652	-9.6
2008	42	301	343	2076	2419	-8.8
2009	30	315	345	1923	2268	-6.2
2010	41	354	395	1848	2243	-1.1
2011	26	329	355	1951	2306	2.8
2012	28	279	307	1857	2164	-6.2
2013	19	308	327	1637	1964	-9.2
2014	26	353	379	1826	2205	12.3
2015	26	335	361	1785	2146	-2.7
2016	32	326	358	1703	2061	-4.0

Source: https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/roadsandtransport/safety/CasualtyReport.pdf[Accessed September 2018]

Movement

Census data from 2011 shows that approximately 31.6% of South Oxfordshire's residents worked 3.6.7 within South Oxfordshire, while 15.1% worked mainly at or from home. The majority of those residents who commuted out of South Oxfordshire worked in Oxford, Vale of White Horse or Reading, as shown in Table 3.14.

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⁵⁶ https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/transport-monitoring [Accessed July 2017]

Table 3.14 Travel to Work Areas and Commuting Patterns

Location of Work	Number	Percentage
South Oxfordshire	22,358	31.6
Oxford	7,369	10.4
Vale of White Horse	6,217	8.8
Reading	2,514	3.6
Wycombe	2,236	3.2
Aylesbury Vale	1,586	2.2
City of London / Westminster	1,366	1.9
West Berkshire	1,256	1.8
Wokingham	1,076	1.5
Cherwell	1,014	1.4
Mainly work at or from home	10,709	15.1

Source: Census 2011

- 2011 census data shows that 23,654 residents of other local authorities commuted to South Oxfordshire to work, while 31,807 residents of South Oxfordshire commuted elsewhere to work. Vale of White Horse district (which neighbours South Oxfordshire) hosted 8.8% of all jobs held by South Oxfordshire's residents, and contributed 10.9% of South Oxfordshire's workforce. 10,709 residents worked from home, which represented the second largest location. Almost a third of all jobs retained in South Oxfordshire were home based, which emphasises the importance of home working in South Oxfordshire.
- In South Oxfordshire nearly 50% of workers travel to work by car either as a driver or passenger. This figure has remained roughly equivalent to the 2001 data, however it is significantly higher than the proportion for England. Travel to work by foot or bicycle has increased since 2001 and is higher than the average for England. **Figure 3.7** provides further information on methods of travel to work.

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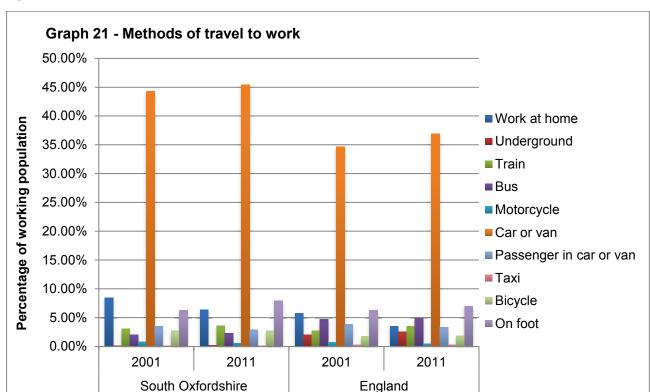


Figure 3.7 Methods of Travel to Work in South Oxfordshire

Source: South Oxfordshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2014)

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

An increase in population and households within the South Oxfordshire Area will in-turn generate additional transport movements. Based on existing trends, the majority of these movements are likely to be by car with a continuation of (net) in-commuting but also a significant amount of outcommuting to Oxford and to a lesser extent Reading. .There are a number of locations on the road network in Oxfordshire where congestion is an issue. The Local Transport Plan for Oxfordshire notes that congestion is not limited to the strategic road network and is a problem throughout much of the county and in growth areas and also notes that in respect of Science Vale (which is in South Oxfordshire) that local transport improvements maybe required to accommodate future development in this area. The Local Transport Plan for Oxfordshire⁵⁷ details a number of objectives for the County of Oxfordshire including:

- Maintaining and improving transport connections to support economic growth;
- Make the most effective use of all available transport capacity through innovative management of the network;
- Increase journey time reliability and minimise end-to-end public transport journey times on main routes; and
- Develop a high-quality, innovative and resilient integrated transport system that is attractive to customers and generates inward investment.

⁵⁷ Connecting Oxfordshire: Local Transport Plan 2015-2031 Available at https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/ltp4-policy-and-overall-strategy [Accessed June 2017]

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Draft - see disclaimer

The Council's Transport Topic Paper ⁵⁸ highlights that since the preparation of the Local Transport Plan 4 the Department for Transport then published a stage 3 report in relation to the Oxford to Cambridge Expressway Strategic Study .⁵⁹This study highlights that a number of core routes between Oxford and Milton Keynes have been proposed to the North and South of Oxford. Those to the South of Oxford pass through South Oxfordshire, linking with the A34 either to the north or south of Abingdon. Outline costs have been produced for this with the next phase of work assessing value for money and environment, transport and economic impacts to feed into a Strategic Outline Business Case.

In addition to the expressway proposals in the South of the District the neighbouring authorities of Wokingham and Reading have for several years been promoting plans for a new road bridge over the River Thames to the east of Reading. Development work for this scheme is ongoing, with a Strategic Outline Business Case having been produced. This indicates that the scheme could generally have a positive business case, but that traffic impacts on the South Oxfordshire area vary with some areas forecast to have increased traffic and some areas decreased traffic as a result of the scheme.

The transport topic paper also highlights that the council are looking at identifying new opportunities to deliver infrastructure for the expected growing market in low and zero emissions transport such as driverless cars and electric vehicles and that these opportunities are being reviewed for the Didcot Garden Town area and could be developed in other areas of the District if there is a case to do so.

The existing Core Strategy includes measures to enhance transport in the district including that the Council will work with the County Council and others to:

- Deliver transport infrastructure and measures which improve movement in Didcot and within Dicot/Wantage and Grove Corridor, in particular linking Didcot with major employment sites at Harwell and Milton Park as identified in Oxfordshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 3 Strategy and Southern Central Oxfordshire Transport Study;
- Actively seek to ensure that the impact of new development on the strategic and local road network, in particular the Milton, Chilton and Marcham junctions of the A34 and road links and junctions identified in the Council's Evolution of Transport Impact and Southern Central Oxfordshire Transport Study is addressed; and
- Other measures, including supporting improvements for accessing Oxford, support for modal shift to public transport, walking and cycling, and promote and support traffic management measures.

The Core Strategy also requires that proposals for new developments which have transport implications that either arise from the development proposed or cumulatively with other proposals will need to submit a transport assessment.

However, without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth in the South Oxfordshire Area. This gap could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby leading to an increase in transport movements. Currently, the South Oxfordshire Area experiences high levels of in-commuting, but also a significant amount of out commuting (mainly to Oxford and Vale of White Horse and a lesser extent to Reading) which could be reduced through the allocation, in the Local Plan, of accessible employment sites that deliver local employment opportunities.

⁵⁸ Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2017_10_04%20Transport%20Supporting%20Paper%20FINAL-rev1_.pdf [Accessed November 2018]

⁵⁹ Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/oxford-to-cambridge-expressway-strategic-study-stage-3-report [Accessed November 2018]



Allied to this, without Local Plan policy coverage, opportunities may be missed to adopt a strategic (and timely) approach to investment in transport infrastructure.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services;
- The need to manage traffic increase vehicle traffic has grown at a steady rate and at a greater rate than the region as a whole and particularly so on B roads which is an important issue for South Oxfordshire as a rural district;
- The need to address congestion across the road network;
- The need to enhance the connectivity of the more remote settlements throughout the district;
- The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the car, including park and ride sites nearly 50% of workers travel to work by car either as a driver or passenger;
- The need to ensure that new development is accessible to a range of community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel;
- The need to encourage walking and cycling;
- The need to encourage the use of public transport, and in particular key transport interchanges between different modes, namely bus and rail; and
- The need to investigate more innovative and creative ways to tackle behaviour change, rather than simply the monitoring of travel patterns.

3.7 Land Use, Geology and Soils

Land Use

Under the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017, the Council have prepared a Brownfield Land Register Part 1. As of November 2017, this contained 42 brownfield sites, of which 13 do not currently have planning permission, 25 do have planning permission and the remaining 4 sites are permission pending. For each site, the minimum net number of dwellings has been calculated by the information contained in the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) published in October 2017, or what has been given planning permission for if an extant permission exists.

Geology

- A landscape overview of South Oxfordshire⁶⁰ provides an overview of geology and the physical influences in the district. Between its Northern and Southern boundaries, South Oxfordshire district spans three geological formations that have a profound influence on topography, soils, vegetation and landscape character.
- In the North, the Oxford heights are a series of low limestone hills that surround Oxford and form part of the 'Mid-vale Ridge', an irregular band of limestone which stretches from Wiltshire to Buckinghamshire across the otherwise low-lying plain of the Thames and Avon clay vales. Hills are

⁶⁰ Taken from Landscape Assessment for South Oxfordshire, available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Part%201b.pdf [Accessed June 2017]





composed of Upper Jurassic Corallian limestones and sands, which are widely used as building stone.

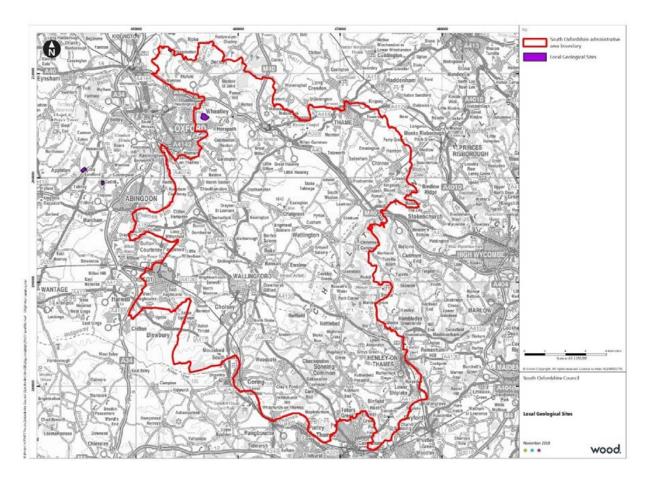
- Across the centre of the district, the limestone gives way to the Upper Thames Clay Vale, which forms part of a broad lowland valley that links the Vale of White Horse to the west with Aylesbury Vale in the east. Much of the vale is underlain by bands of Kimmeridge Clay and Gault Clay, characterised by subdued relief and stiff, heavy soils. Vale is drained by the rivers Thames and Thame, which meet at Dorchester, and are surrounded by extensive, low-lying alluvial flats with naturally impeded drainage. Within this alluvial floodplain, however, deposits of terrace gravels produce lenses of drier, raised ground more suited to settlement and cultivation.
- Across the South of the district sweeps a broad belt of chalk uplands, part of the more extensive cretaceous chalk belt of southern England. The Chiltern Hills to the east form a highly distinct land mass with its steep escarpment facing the vale to the north and its dip slope descending gently into the Thames valley to the south.
- The River Thame cuts through the chalk belt at Goring and separates the Chilterns from the North Wessex downs to the west. These open, rounded chalk downs form an elevated plateau of smoothly rolling or undulating topography, increased by dry valleys or combes.
- There is one nationally designated geological site in the district located at Wheatley, just to the east of Oxford in the north of the district, as shown on **Figure 3.8** below. This is a geological SSSI, the site is a quarry and is made up of extensive sections of Wheatley limestone that contains numerous fossils of mid-Oxfordian age (approximately 150 million years ago). The site was being used to store new cars and had been in a declining condition for the past six years as roots from developing scrub were destroying the fossils, however it has been restored by Natural England.

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Figure 3.8 Geological Sites in South Oxfordshire

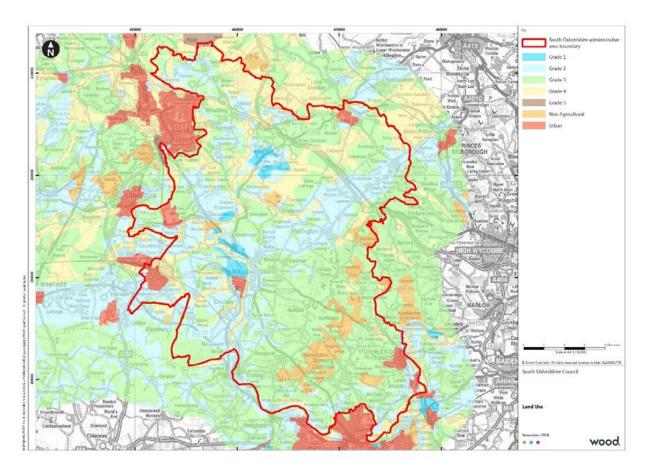


Soils

- The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system developed by Defra provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland. The system divides the quality of land into five categories, as well as non-agricultural and urban. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and 3a.
- The majority of agricultural land quality in South Oxfordshire is Grade 3 (good to moderate agricultural quality) as shown by **Figure 3.9** below. Grade 2 agricultural land is the next most prevalent, with some smaller pockets of the other classification grades throughout the district.







Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- National planning policy encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed and also seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. Similarly, the Core Strategy promotes the use of previously developed land. However, where councils do not have a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements, the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development can often outweigh other national and local policy constraints.
- In October 2017 the Council prepared a Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment, updating the HELAA (2017). A total of 767 sites were assessed as part of the SHELAA process. In summary, 279 sites were considered to be deliverable (defined as at least part of the site coming forward within the next five years), with an indicative yield of 11,724 dwellings over this five-year period. The objectively assessed housing need figure for the district is for 17,050 net additional homes across the Plan period, equal to an annual average of 775 dwellings per annum; this means that the SHELAA demonstrates more than a five-year supply of deliverable land.
- Without the Local Plan, national planning policy set out in the NPPF and extant Development Plan policy would apply and may help to ensure that new development is focused on brownfield land. However, there is likely to be pressure to release greenfield sites for development to meet future growth and which in turn may result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Without clear and up-to-date local planning policy relating to the location of future development and the provision of sites to meet local needs, the Council would have less control over where development takes place.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land;
- The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure; and
- The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land given that there is reasonable prevalence of grade 2 agricultural land across the district.

3.8 Water

Water Quality

- JBA Consulting have undertaken a Water Cycle Study⁶¹ for South Oxfordshire in co-operation with the Environment Agency and Thames Water. With regards to water resources and supply, no significant constraints to growth were identified however in a number of instances the water supply infrastructure would need to be upgraded. With regards to wastewater, the wastewater capacity assessment identified significant constraints in Chalgrove, Didcot, Thame and Wheatley.
- The study noted that none of the receiving water courses currently meet Good Ecological Status (GES) for Phosphorous. However, improvements in upstream status achievable with the best available technology and would not be compromised in the future by the proposed scale of development. Several locations also fail for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and ammonia At these locations GES cannot be achieved due to current technology limits and so current technology as opposed to growth limits progress towards GES.
- Table 3.15 below details the water quality of Rivers in South Oxfordshire in 2011 based on Environment Agency classifications. The overall status of quality is variable between poor and good, with some rivers classed as moderate quality. Overall the majority of the rivers are either at poor or moderate status.

Table 3.15 River Water Quality in South Oxfordshire

River water quality in South Oxfordshire - classifications by the Environment Agency 2011								
	Ecological Status Chemical Status Overall Status							
Cholsey Brook and tributaries	Poor	Good	Poor					
Mill Brook and Bradfords Brook system, Wallingford	Good	n/a	Good					
Moor Ditch and Ladygrove Ditch, Didcot	Poor	Good	Poor					
Ginge Brook and Mill Brook	Good	n/a	Good					
Ewelme Stream	Moderate	n/a	Moderate					
Berrick Stream and Lady Brook	Moderate	n/a	Moderate					
Chalgrove Brook at Watlington	Poor	n/a	Poor					

⁶¹ JBA Consulting South Oxfordshire District Council – Water Cycle Study Phase I Update November 2016. Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies.

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River water quality in South Oxfordshire - classifications by the Environment Agency 2011					
Chalgrove Brook (Watlington to Thame)	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Lewknor Brook	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Haseley Brook	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
(Latchford Brook to Thame)					
Haseley Brook (Upper reaches)	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Baldon Brook (South of Oxford)	Poor	n/a	Poor		
Latchford Brook at Tetsworth	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Upper Cuttle Brook and tributaries	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Chinnor Brook and Upper Cuttle Brook	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Northfield Brook at Sanford-on-Thames	Poor	n/a	Poor		
Cuttle Brook (lower section) and tributaries at Thame	Good	n/a	Good		
Kingsey Cuttle Brook and tributaries at Thame	Moderate	Good	Moderate		
Scotsgrove Brook (Kingsey Cuttle to Thame)	Moderate	n/a	Moderate		
Thame (Scotsgrove Brook to Thames)	Poor	Fail	Poor		
Scotsgrove Brook (upstream Kingsey Cuttle Brook)	Poor	n/a	Poor		
Thames Wallingford to Caversham	Moderate	Good	Moderate		
Thames (Leach to Evenlode)	Moderate	Good	Moderate		
Thames (Evenlode to Thame)	Moderate	Good	Moderate		

 $\textbf{Source:}\ \underline{www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125035.aspx}$

With respect to water treatment, the Water Cycle Study states that most of the Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) in South Oxfordshire will need to be upgraded in order to accommodate future growth and that there will be a need to keep the timing of new major water resource infrastructure projects under review.

In October 2017 JBA Consulting published a Phase 1 and 2 Water Cycle Study Final Report .⁶²This report includes a water quality impact assessment and notes the following:

http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/ccm/support/dynamic_serve.jsp?ID=833941142&CODE=B06F1BD3F3F62FFAA9EDE3C0FBF94484 [Accessed September 2018]

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⁶² Available at:



- The proposed levels of growth to be treated by Benson, Didcot, Goring, Henley, Lewknor, Stadhampton, Tetsworth, Watlington and Wheatley WwTW's would not lead to a deterioration, either of 10% or class;
- Increased effluent discharges due to growth at Chalgrove, Cholsey, Culham, and Thame WwTWs would lead to a deterioration of 10% or more, and/or of class. In all cases, deterioration could be prevented by a tightening of permits and possible infrastructure improvements;
- None of the receiving watercourses currently meet the good class for phosphorous downstream of the WwTW's investigated. Assuming that upstream water quality can be improved to meet good, then good could be met downstream of Cholsey, Goring, Henley, Lewknor and Tetsworth WwTW's by upgrading the works. This is achievable using current bestavailable technology, and would not be compromised in the future by the proposed scale of development; and
- At Benson, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Cholsey, Culham, Henley, Tetsworth and Watlington good class cannot be achieved for BOD and Ammonia due to current technology limits. Consequently, current technology, and not the proposed growth, limits progress towards good at these locations.

Water Resources and Wastewater Treatment

- The Thames Water Resources Management Plan ⁶³(TWRMP) 2014 covers the 25 year period from 2015 to 2040. South Oxfordshire is mostly contained within the Swindon and Oxfordshire Water Resource Zone (SWOX), and the TWRMP predicts a water supply deficit over the plan period due to the impact of climate change on groundwater sources.
- The water cycle study update by JBA has highlighted that there is a significant change in numbers of houses being considered across the SWOX water supply zone from when the TWRMP was prepared but that Thames Water Utilities Ltd (TWUL) will monitor the situation and if this water supply zone moves towards deficit will implement measures to address this and that they are confident that measures including supply enhancements and demand management options (mainly water efficiency measures) will be able to address any deficit quickly. On this basis no immediate additional measures are proposed to be implemented in the short term, but the situation is to be reviewed annually.
- In relation to sewerage treatment the water cycle study highlights that TWUL have provided a sewerage system capacity assessment showing that in all catchments for Sewage Treatment Works that with the exception of Cholsey, there are concerns regarding wastewater services and that upgrades are likely to be required throughout the district to ensure sufficient capacity is present for future development. The necessary infrastructure is included in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- The Water Cycle Study Final Report ⁶⁴highlights that TWUL have raised concerns over significant constraints to providing additional capacity at Chalgrove, Didcot, Thame and Wheatley, although the nature of the constraints was not detailed. The study also highlights that Cholsey is already exceeding its flow permit, but that the works is undergoing a capacity upgrade.

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⁶³ https://corporate.thameswater.co.uk/About-us/Our-strategies-and-plans/Water-resources/Our-current-plan-WRMP14 [Accessed May 2017]

⁶⁴ JBA Consulting South Oxfordshire District Council Water Cycle Study Phase 1 & 2 Final Report (October 2017). Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/ccm/support/dynamic_serve.jsp?ID=833941142&CODE=B06F1BD3F3F62FFAA9EDE3C0FBF94484 [Accessed October 2018]





The Council's Natural Environment Topic Paper ⁶⁵notes that Thames Water's adopted WRMP (2019) has planned for the increase in demand, although caveated for the Swindon and Oxfordshire zone.

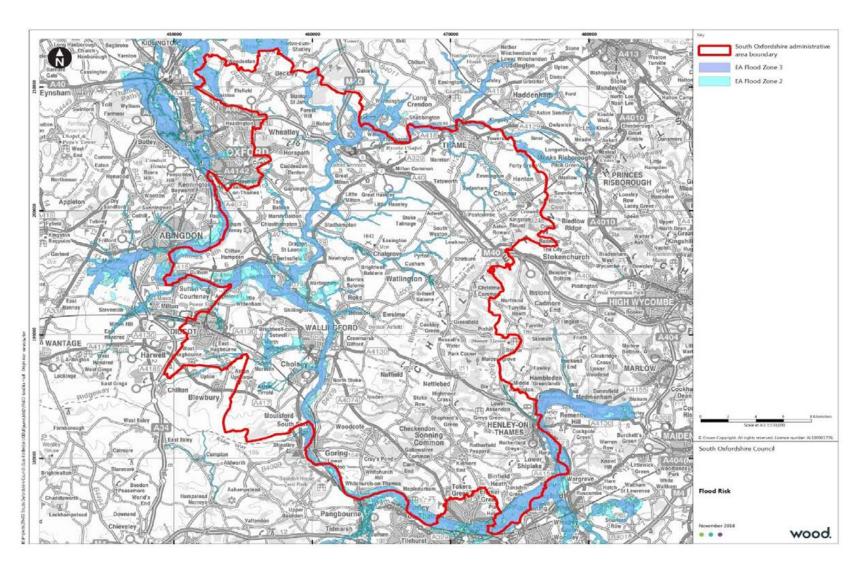
Flood Risk

The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at the plan making stage in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. **Figure 3.10** shows the prevalence of Flood Zones 2 and 3 across the South Oxfordshire Area.

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⁶⁵ South Oxfordshire Local Plan Publication Version Natural Environment Topic Paper (October 2017). Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Natural%20Environment%20Topic%20Paper.pdf [Accessed November 2018)

Figure 3.10 Flood Zones 2 and 3 in South Oxfordshire





JBA Consulting undertook a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment⁶⁶ (SFRA) for Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils in 2013 and this was updated in 2017.⁶⁷This SFRA undertook an analysis of flood risk from surface water, groundwater and sewers for each of the key settlements in South Oxfordshire, which is presented in **Table 3.16** below.

Table 3.16 Flood Risk to South Oxfordshire Key Settlements

Key	Fluvial				
settlement	Flood Zone 3	Flood Zone 2	Surface water	Groundwater	Sewer
Bayswater Farm	Υ	Y	Medium	Low	Low
Benson	Y	Υ	Low	High	Low
Berinsfield	Υ	Υ	Medium	Medium	Low
Chalgrove	Y	Υ	High	Medium	Low
Chinnor	N	N	Medium	Medium	Low
Cholsey	Y	Υ	Medium	Low	Low
Crowmarsh Gifford	Υ	Y	Medium	Medium	Low
Didcot	Y	Υ	Medium	Low	Low
Goring-on- Thames	Υ	Υ	Low	Medium	Low
Henley-on- Thames	Υ	Y	Low	High	Low
Horspath	N	N	High	Medium	Low
Nettlebed	N	N	Low	Low	Low
Sonning Common	N	N	Low	Low	Low
Thame	Y	Υ	Medium	Low	Low
Wallingford	Y	Υ	Medium	Medium	Low
Watlington	Y	Υ	Medium	High	Low
Wheatley	Y	Υ	High	Low	Low
Woodcote	N	N	Low	Low	Low

Source: 2013 SFRA Final Report

3.8.8 A number of the key settlements are in flood zones 2 and 3 with some settlements not in these high risk flood zones. The risks of flooding from surface water, ground water and sewers is a mix of medium and low risk, with the exceptions being Benson which is at high risk of flooding from groundwater and Horspath being at high risk of flooding from surface water.

The Council's Natural Environment topic paper ⁶⁸highlights that in most catchments, the extent of Flood Zone 3 is not likely to increase significantly with climate change.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The projected increase in the population of the South Oxfordshire Area will result in increased pressure on water resources which could affect water availability and quality. Thames Water is predicting a water supply deficit over the plan period due to climate change. However, they have

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⁶⁶ JBA Consulting Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report July 2013

⁶⁷ JBA Consulting South Oxfordshire District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (September 2017) available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies/district-flood-risk

⁶⁸ South Oxfordshire Local Plan Publication Version Natural Environment Topic Paper (October 2017). Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Natural%20Environment%20Topic%20Paper.pdf [Accessed November 2018)



planned measures including supply enhancements and demand management options (mainly water efficiency measures) to address any deficit (in advance of it occurring).

- The water cycle study identified that there are concerns regarding wastewater services and that upgrades are likely to be required throughout the district to ensure sufficient capacity is present for future development. Furthermore it was also noted that in respect of wastewater treatment, most of the WwTWs will need to be upgraded to cater for future growth.
- There will be a need to improve wastewater treatment in order to prevent deterioration to the quality of the receiving watercourse. It is understood that current technology limits need to be addressed to improve water quality and ensure GES in watercourses, as opposed to growth causing issues.
- Taking into account national planning policy set out in the NPPF and extant Development Plan policy, it is expected that flood risk would be managed without the Local Plan. However, flood risk has the potential to be a significant constraint on future development given that the majority of the key settlements in South Oxfordshire are in flood zones 2 and 3 and there is an increased risk that new development could be inappropriately sited without up-to-date policy and site allocations. Further, opportunities to ensure the timely delivery of flood alleviation schemes may not be realised.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of water sources in the South Oxfordshire Area;
- The need to promote the efficient use of water resources;
- Risk of drought the South East is one of the driest areas of the country;
- The need to ensure the timely provision of new water and sewerage services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development;
- The need to improve waste water treatment works to prevent deterioration of quality of receiving watercourses;
- The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change; and
- The need to ensure the timely provision of flood defence/management infrastructure.

3.9 Air Quality

- The UK's National Air Quality Strategy⁶⁹ sets health based standards for eight key pollutants and objectives for achieving them. This is to ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places that is safe for human health and quality of life. It also recognises that specific action at the local level may be needed depending on the scale and nature of the air quality problem.
- Local authorities have a duty to undertake a full review and assessment of air quality in accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy. Where there is a likelihood of a national air quality objective being exceeded, the council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an

⁶⁹ The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Volume 1. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf [Accessed May 2017]

wood.

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Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

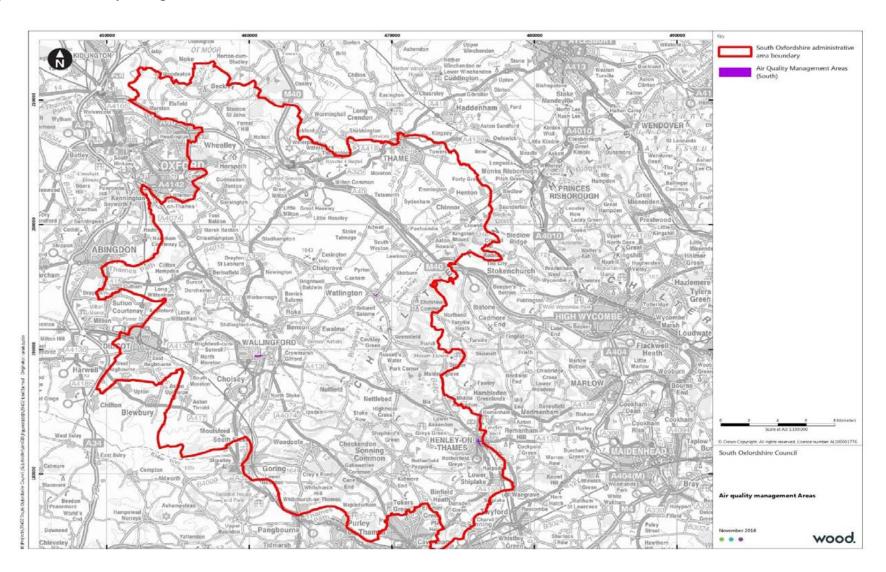
- South Oxfordshire generally has good air quality but the national air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide is exceeded within Henley-on-Thames, Wallingford, and Watlington town centres. This pollution is attributed to vehicular traffic. AQMA have been declared in these three areas with an Air Quality Area Action Plan ⁷⁰produced to try and reduce pollution levels to within national objective levels.
- Action to manage and improve air quality is largely driven by European (EU) legislation. The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. The 2008 directive replaced nearly all the previous EU air quality legislation and was made law in England through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, which also incorporates the 4th air quality daughter directive (2004/107/EC) that sets targets for levels in outdoor air of certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Equivalent regulations exist in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- In all of the Air Quality Management Areas in South Oxfordshire nitrogen dioxide levels have exceeded the standard. Nitrogen dioxide is often associated with exhaust fumes from cars. **Figure 3.11** below shows the AQMAs in South Oxfordshire.
- 3.9.6 Air quality hot spots have also been identified within the areas of Thame, Didcot, Little Milton and Stadhampton. Monitoring and careful management is required in these areas to ensure the air quality objective levels are not exceeded, as these are potential candidate AQMAs. Developments should not conflict with the measures within the Council's Air Quality Action Plan or Low Emissions Strategy.

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⁷⁰ Available at https://oxfordshire.air-quality.info/documents/air quality action plan.pdf [Accessed May 2017]

Figure 3.11 Air Quality Management Areas in South Oxfordshire





In addition to the three AQMAs in South Oxfordshire, in September 2010 Oxford City Council made an Air Quality Management Order declaring the whole of the City as an AQMA, to include the 7 localised hotspots where pollution levels of nitrogen dioxide have exceeded national objectives. Oxford City is adjacent to the South Oxfordshire district boundary Therefore, changes to traffic flows in South Oxfordshire have the potential to affect, both positively and negatively, the City of Oxford AQMA.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- An Air Quality Annual Status Report⁷¹ shows that nitrogen dioxide levels are, overall, decreasing in the district, based on figures from 2015. However, there were still exceedances within the existing AQMA's of Henley-on-Thames and Watlington. The overall results are unexpected a drop was expected in Wallingford based on Council Offices moving out of this area but a wider drop across the district was unexpected. The results may indicate that the AQMA in Wallingford could be removed and those in Watlington and Henley-on-Thames reduced in size. However, early results from 2016 showed that nitrogen dioxide concentrations have not remained as low as 2015 and therefore 2015 may have been a particularly low year rather than an indication of a significant downward trend. On that basis no action was due to be taken based on the lower figures for 2015.
- Information from the Council's latest monitoring report 72 shows that between 2011 and 2016 the NO₂ Annual Mean Concentration in the 3 AQMA's has fluctuated but has overall decreased, albeit that there has been an increase from the 2015 figures, which further suggests that 2015 was a particularly low year.
- For Oxford, the City Council's current Air Quality Action Plan ⁷³highlights measures to improve local air quality in order to meet the air quality objectives within the city. Further measures to improve air quality will be considered within the Oxford Area strategy of Oxfordshire County Council's Local Transport Plan for 2015-2030 (LTP4).
- Improvements to air quality do not solely rely on planning policy. However, an increase in population and households in the South Oxfordshire Area will in-turn generate additional transport movements and associated emissions to air. Without up-to-date local planning policy, new development may be located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services (including public transport) and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air.
- The need to improve air quality, particularly in the three AQMAs in the district.

3.10 Climatic Factors

Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The effects of climate change will be experienced internationally, nationally and locally with certain regions being particularly vulnerable.

⁷³ Available at: https://www.oxford.gov.uk/info/20216/air quality management/206/air quality management in oxford/2 [Accessed September 2018]



⁷¹ South Oxfordshire 2016 Air Quality Annual Status Report Available at https://oxfordshire.air-quality.info/documents/South Oxfordshire ASR 2016.pdf [Accessed June 2017]

⁷² Available at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/authoritys-monitoring [Accessed 24 09 18]



3.10.3

3 10 4

The policy and legislative context in relation to climate change has been established at the international level (for example, the 2015 Paris Agreement) and has been transposed into European, national and local legislation, strategies and policies. Reducing CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere, to reduce climatic impact, is a national target. This is driven by the Climate Change Act (2008), which sets a legally binding target of at least a 34% reduction in UK emissions by 2020 and at least an 80% reduction by 2050 against a 1990 baseline.

Table 3.17 shows per capita CO₂ emissions for the period 2008 to 2015 for the South Oxfordshire Area. South Oxfordshire's per capita emissions have generally fallen steadily over this period, although a slightly faster rate of decline was experienced between 2008-09 (reflecting in part the economic recession). Emissions have consistently been higher than national (UK) and regional levels and similar to County averages. In 2015 (the latest reporting period), per capita emissions stood at 7.3 tonnes CO₂ compared to 5 tonnes nationally, 4.7 tonnes regionally and 6.6 tonnes at the County level.

Table 3.17 CO₂ Emissions Per Capita 2008-2016 (tonnes CO₂ per person)

	South Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire	South East of England	UK
2008	9.1	8.8	7.3	7.8
2009	7.8	8.0	6.6	7.0
2010	8.3	8.3	6.8	7.2
2011	7.6	7.5	6.2	6.5
2012	7.9	7.9	6.3	6.8
2013	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.6
2014	7.1	6.8	5.4	5.9
2015	6.8	6.8	5.3	5.7
2016	6.5	6.4	5.0	5.3

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2008-2018) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics.

Measures to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of climate change include: efficient use of scarce water resources; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences and raising the levels of dykes; and more climate resilient crop selection (e.g. drought-tolerant species). The UK Government considers the development of a low carbon economy combined with a greater proportion of energy generated by renewable means as essential. A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment⁷⁴ sets out a number of actions the government will take in delivering the relevant aspects of UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) including a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by at least 80% by 2050.

As of 2017, South Oxfordshire contained 1,917 renewable energy installations generating electricity, comprised of the following:

1,910 photovoltaics;

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3.10.5

⁷⁴ HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment. Available online: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

- 3 hydro;
- 3 anaerobic digestion; and
- 1 sewage gas.
- 3.10.6 Together, these sites represented 51.8MW in installed capacity.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The UK Climate Projections is a climate analysis tool that forms part of the Met Office Hadley Centre Climate Programme which is supported by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Building on the success of UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09), the UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) delivers a major upgrade to the range of UK climate projection tools designed to help decision-makers assess their risk exposure to climate.

The 2018 UK Climate Projections identify a range of potential climatic changes in Oxfordshire for the time period 2020-2039 (the timeframe that most closely matches the Local Plan). It is considered, with 90% certainty, that:

- Winter temperatures will increase by 1-2°C;
- Summer temperatures will increase by 2-3°C;
- Winter precipitation will increase by 10-30%%; and
- Summer precipitation will increase by 10-20%.

The 2010 Local Climate Impact Profile (LCLIP) highlights that climate change is likely to result in the following threats to Oxfordshire:

- Decrease in water resources exacerbated by a potential increase in demand;
- Increase in risk to people, property and the environment from flooding;
- Hotter and sunnier summers putting public health and safety at greater risk;
- Hotter summers causing greater 'heat stress' to buildings, utilities and the transport system;
 and
- Decrease in soil moisture (particularly during summer and autumn) affecting agriculture, the natural environment and landscape.

With regards to greenhouse gas emissions, South Oxfordshire's Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report ⁷⁵for 2015/16 showed that between 2009-16 greenhouse gas emissions with the total net emissions 20% lower than the baseline figure from 2009. In order for the Council to meet its 2030 priority to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the local climate objective is to reduce carbon emissions by an average 3% annual reduction against 2010/11 baseline. Reducing energy usage throughout the Council's operations was also an objective in the Council's Corporate Plan for 2012-16.

The Council has signed up to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. The declaration sets out that the Council "acknowledges the increasing impact that climate change will have on our

⁷⁵ Available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/environment/climate-change/tackling-climate-change/carbon-management [Accessed June 2017]



community during the 21st century and commits to tackling the causes and effects of a changing climate on our District".

Climate change is occurring and will continue regardless of local policy intervention. However, national policy on climate change, extant Development Plan policy and other plans and programmes alongside the progressive tightening up of Building Regulations will help to ensure that new development is located and designed to adapt to the effects of climate change and that measures are in place to mitigate climate change. Notwithstanding, without the Local Plan the Council is likely to have less control over, in particular, the location of new development which could exacerbate climate change impacts and mean that opportunities to mitigate effects (for example, through reducing transport movements, tree planting and district-scale renewable energy solutions) may be missed.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change;
- The need to increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision there is slow progress being made in the development of diverse renewable energy resources; and
- The need to reduce domestic energy consumption and CO₂ emissions these are higher in South Oxfordshire than the Oxfordshire average.

3.11 Material Assets

There is no set definition of the term 'material assets' but it has been interpreted as including existing infrastructure, natural resources (e.g. energy, water, land, minerals) and issues relating to the consumption of resources, including waste (for example see the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency Guidance on Consideration of Material Assets in Strategic Environmental Assessment⁷⁶). There is some overlap with other SA topics. Waste and minerals are the only two factors not considered elsewhere in this report and they are considered below.

Waste

- Oxfordshire County Council is the waste disposal authority and the minerals and waste planning authority for the County, including for South Oxfordshire. South Oxfordshire District Council, meanwhile, is a waste collection authority with a statutory duty under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended) to arrange for the collection of household waste in its area.
- Oxfordshire County Council is preparing a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan that will replace the existing plan that was adopted in 1996. The new Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be in two parts. Part 1 is the Core Strategy and this was adopted in September 2017. Part 2 will identify site allocations. Part 1 provides an overview of waste in Oxfordshire and states that nearly a million tonnes of waste (excluding agricultural waste) are currently produced annually by Oxfordshire residents, business and organisations, mostly comprising of:
 - Municipal solid waste or local authority collected waste 16%;

⁷⁶ https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/219432/lups-sea-gu4-consideration-of-material-assets-in-sea.pdf

- Commercial and industrial waste approximately 36%; and
- Construction, demolition and excavation waste approximately 48%.
- Agricultural waste is also produced in significant quantities, but much of this is managed on site, as is the case with mineral waste. Other wastes that need to be provided for are produced in smaller quantities and these are hazardous wastes, radioactive waste and sewage sludge.
- Approximately 90% of the waste produced in Oxfordshire is dealt with in the county. Landfill has been the main method of dealing with waste but waste is now increasing being diverted for recycling and treatment.
- The waste core strategy highlights that Oxfordshire is a net importer of waste. Some waste is brought into the County from elsewhere for disposal at landfill sites, under commercial arrangements that are largely outside of planning controls. Waste comes into Oxfordshire from London (much of it by rail) and also from Berkshire. The amount imported has been falling in recent years.
- For South Oxfordshire district the latest Board Report⁷⁷ for the Council shows that residual waste per household between the period April 2017 and March 2018 (the most recent figures available) of 313.79kg was lower than the target of 315kg but above the officer prediction for the end of year (302kg). As of March 2018 the recycling rate in the district was 62.77%. This was below the target of 66.5% and a 1.01% reduction in recycling rate from 2017.
- In 2015/16 South Oxfordshire was ranked the number 1 local authority for recycling, reuse and composting rates, as shown in **Table 3.20**.

Table 3.18 Recycling Rates for Top Ten Local Authorities in England

Rank	Local Authority	Recycling, Reuse and Composting Rates
1	South Oxfordshire District Council	66.6%
2	East Riding of Yorkshire Council	66.1%
3	Rochford District Council	66%
4	Vale of White Horse District Council	64.8%
5	Surrey Heath Borough Council	62.1%
6	West Oxfordshire District Council	60.8%
7	Stratford-on-Avon District Council	60.4%
8	Trafford MBC	60.4%
9	Three Rivers District Council	59.4%
10	Stockport MBC	59.4%

⁷⁷ http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Board_report_1702v3.pdf [Accessed December 2018)

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Minerals

- Government policy promotes the general conservation of minerals whilst at the same time ensuring an adequate supply is available to meet needs. Mineral resources are not distributed evenly across the country and some areas are able to provide greater amounts of certain minerals than they actually use.
- The adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy ⁷⁸ for Oxfordshire provides an overview of minerals in Oxfordshire. Sand and gravel is the most common resource in Oxfordshire and that is typically found in river valley deposits, particularly along the River Thames and its tributaries the Windrush, Evenlode and Thame. Soft sand occurs mainly in the south and west of the County and is used in Mortar and Asphalt. Limestone and Ironstone are found mainly in the north and west of the county and they are used primarily as crushed rock aggregate but also for building and walling stone. The resources include extensive areas of ironstone which dates back to extraction mineral permitted in the 1950s, albeit that much of this land is subject of a prohibition order which means it no longer has permission for mineral extraction.
- The Core Strategy notes that annual production of aggregates (sand, gravel and crushed rock) in Oxfordshire fell over the ten-year period from 2004-2013 from 2 million tonnes to just over 1 million tonnes. However, production increased again to just under 2 million tonnes in 2015, this comprised of 52% sand and gravel and 48% crushed rock. A survey undertaken in 2009 found that 78% of sand and gravel and 51% of crushed rock produced in the County is used in Oxfordshire.
- Minerals are moved into and out of the county with Oxfordshire importing more sand and gravel and crushed rock than it exported. Hard rock aggregates are imported by rail, from Somerset and Leicestershire, and road to meet construction needs which cannot be met by local, softer limestone and ironstone.
- Production of aggregates from recycled construction and demolition waste and from secondary materials (including ash from Didcot A power station) is believed to have made an increasingly significant contribution to the overall requirement for aggregates. Whilst Didcot A power station closed in March 2013, an energy recovery facility at Ardley became operational in 2014 which has provided a new source of ash.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- Waste generation in the South Oxfordshire Area is expected to increase, commensurate with population growth. This could place pressure on existing waste management facilities, although it is envisaged that recycling/reuse rates would also continue to rise. To tackle this increase in waste generation Oxfordshire has produced a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy ⁷⁹(JWMS) and this includes the following policies:
 - Ensure zero growth or better of municipal waste per person per annum;
 - To recycle or compost at least 65% household waste by 2020 and at least 70% by 2025;
 - To minimise waste to landfill and recover energy from non-recyclable household waste; and
 - To work with the Waste Planning Authority (Oxfordshire County Council) to ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste.

⁷⁹ Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2013) available at: http://www.recycleforoxfordshire.org.uk/cms/sites/owp/files/JMWMS%20Strategy%202013%20Final%20version.pdf [Accessed May 2017]



⁷⁸ Available at https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/minerals-and-waste-policy/core-strategy [Accessed October 2018]

wood.

Draft - see disclaimer

- The JWMS identifies that waste management capacity needs to be provided over the period 2016-2031 for municipal solid waste, and commercial and industrial waste with a forecast of over 0.38 million tonnes for municipal and 0.58 million tonnes (per annum) for commercial and industrial waste respectively.
- New development (both within the South Oxfordshire Area and nationally) may place pressure on local mineral assets to support construction. However, the emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plan for Oxfordshire sets requirements for the provision of primary minerals for the County and includes that:

Provision will be made for facilities to enable the production and/or supply of a minimum of 0.926 million tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregates per annum.

- Taking account of the County Council's Local Aggregate Assessment (which sets requirements for provision for land won aggregates supply), the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy sets a total requirement over the plan period (2014-2031) of the following:
 - Sharp sand and gravel 18.270 million tonnes (1.015 x 18);
 - Soft sand 3.402 million tonnes (0.189x18); and
 - Crushed rock 10.512 million tonnes (0.584 x 18).
- Taking into account sales in 2014-15, permitted reserves that were remaining at the end of 2015 and permissions granted last year there are additional requirements for which provision needs to be made to ensure the supply of the following quantities of primary aggregate materials:
 - Sharp sand and gravel approximately 5 million tonnes;
 - Soft sand approximately 3.402 million tonnes; and
 - Crushed rock no additional requirements.
- Overall, planning for waste and minerals is a County function and in consequence, the baseline would not be expected to change significantly without the Local Plan. However, policies in the Local Plan could support the objectives of the emerging Waste and Minerals Core Strategy including by, for example, promoting the provision of on-site recycling facilities and the sustainable use of materials in new development.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling.
- The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources.
- The need to ensure the protection of South Oxfordshire's mineral resources from inappropriate development, in accordance with the adopted Mineral's Local Plan and emerging Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

3.12 Cultural Heritage

South Oxfordshire's cultural heritage is a key feature of the local area. The National Heritage list for England ⁸⁰includes the following entries for the South Oxfordshire area:

⁸⁰ Historic England (2015) *National Heritage List for England*. Available from https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/ [Accessed June 2017]

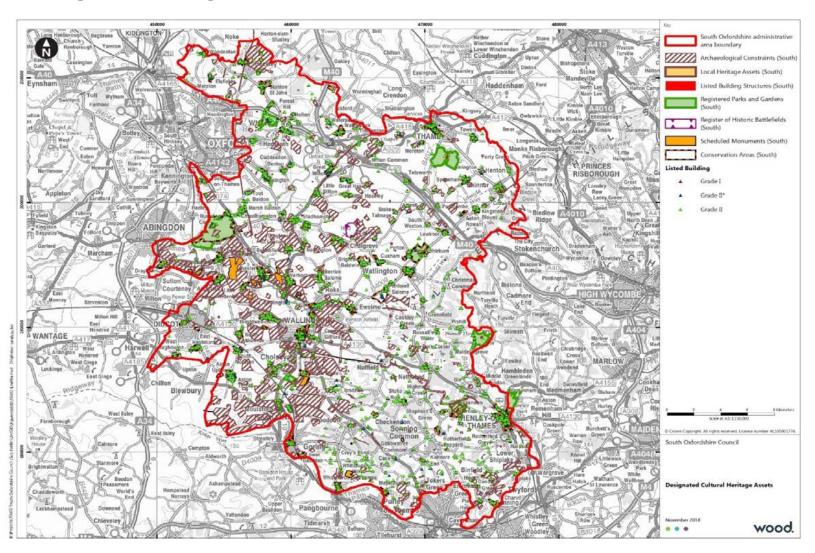


- 3,282 listed building entries (comprising 61 Grade I, 179 Grade II* and 3,042 Grade II listed buildings);
- 51 scheduled monuments; and
- 12 registered parks and gardens.
- 3.12.2 Designated heritage assets in South Oxfordshire are shown in **Figure 3.12** below.

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Figure 3.12 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in South Oxfordshire



- Additionally, there are 72 conservation areas in the South Oxfordshire area. 3 1 2 3
- **Table 3.20** below shows that percentage of conservation areas with up to date character appraisals 3.12.4 had increased to 30% in 2011 but then had dropped to 15% in 2014. Similarly the percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals dropped between 2011 and 2014.

Table 3.19 Conservation Area Management and Monitoring in South Oxfordshire

	2005	2011	2014
Percentage of conservation areas with an up-to-date character appraisal	20%	30%	15%
Percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals	0%	30%	11%

Source: South Oxfordshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2014)

- There are also other buildings in the district which are not listed, but which contribute to the 3.12.5 character of the town. However, there is no such list kept of these.
- Within the South Oxfordshire Area, there are currently 2 Grade I, 5 Grade II* Listed Buildings, 1 3.12.6 Registered Park and Garden 9 Scheduled Monuments on the Historic England 'At Risk' register81. These are as follows:
 - Church of All Saints, Cuddesdon;
 - Church of All Saints, North Moreton;
 - Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Henley on Thames;
 - Fawley Court and Temple Island Registered Park and Garden;
 - Settlement site at Northfield Farm SAM;
 - Dike Hills SAM;
 - North Stoke Henge and Ring Ditch SAM;
 - Fernhouse, archway, gateway and walls;
 - Walled garden approximately 30 metres west of Manor Farmhouse;
 - Wellhouse, Wick Farmhouse:
 - Camp on Bozedown SAM;
 - Long Barrow SAM, 140m north west of Cooks Cottages;
 - Squires Clump Anglo-Saxon burial mound SAM, 500m south-west of Iron Buildings, Sarsden;
 - Romano-British settlement SAM, 520m north west of Cooks Cottages;
 - Long Barrow SAM, 340 north west of Cooks Cottages; and
 - Pair of bowl barrows SAM, south of Blindwell Wood.

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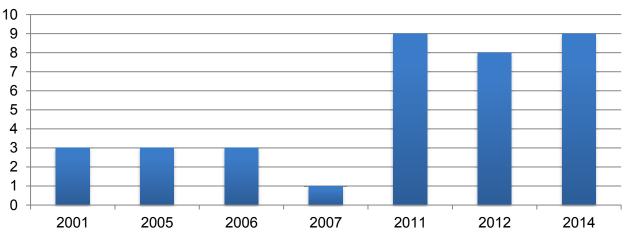
register/results?q=south+oxfordshire&searchtype=har&page=1 [Accessed July 2017].

⁸¹ Available from https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-

The number of listed buildings at risk of decay in South Oxfordshire grew from 3 in 2001, to 9 in 2014, as shown in **Figure 3.13** below.

Figure 3.13 Number of listed buildings at risk of decay in South Oxfordshire

Number of listed buildings at risk of decay in South Oxfordshire



Source: South Oxfordshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2014)

The Council's latest monitoring report for the period 2016/17 highlights that in 2016 there were 13 sites on the Historic England 'At Risk' register 82:

- One of the sites had a priority category classification of category A, meaning there is an immediate risk of further rapid deterioration of loss of fabric with no solution agreed;
- Three of the sites had a classification of category C, meaning that they are experiencing slow decay with no solution agreed;
- Two sites were classified as category D, meaning that they are experiencing slow decay and a solution has been agreed but not yet implemented; and
- The other seven sites condition were noted as 'extensive significant problems' with no details on whether any solutions had been agreed.

Historic England's most recent heritage at risk register ⁸³highlights that there are now 14 sites on the register for South Oxfordshire.

The dreaming spires of Oxford are an internationally recognised symbol of the city and its renowned University. The opportunity to walk into and through Oxford's countryside setting and look back on the city's domes, towers and spires from the green valley or hillsides is valued by its residents as a rich inheritance that should be carefully protected for future generations. The surroundings of Oxford have long provided a destination for excursions using the footpaths which lead from the city into the hills and along the river valleys. Oxford remains connected with its green setting as a result of these linkages whilst the preservation of these open spaces contributes to the opportunities to appreciate Oxford's landscape and architecture.

⁸² Available at https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register [Accessed October 2018]

⁸³ https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results/?searchType=HAR&search=south+oxfordshire&page=1



- Oxford face's continual challenges in meeting the needs of a modern city, particularly with accommodating new buildings that sustain its academic, research and consumer profile. View cone policies which have served the city for fifty years in successive development plans have been used to help manage development.
- In light of the continued challenges of building in Oxford a study ⁸⁴has been prepared to provide a basis of evidence and analysis that examines the significance of each of the views as a part of Oxford's heritage. There are ten view cones but these not an exhaustive list of important views in Oxford.
- 3.12.13 The study goes on to assess each view cone and the sensitivity to change in these areas.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

It is reasonable to assume that the majority of South Oxfordshire Area's designated heritage assets would be protected without the Local Plan (since works to them invariably require consent). However, elements which contribute to their significance could be harmed through inappropriate development in their vicinity. Opportunities to enhance assets may also be missed. Further, other non-designated elements which contribute to the character of the area could be harmed without an up-to-date policy framework. Notwithstanding, it is recognised that national planning policy set out in the NPPF and extant Development Plan policy and associated guidance would together provide a high level of protection in this regard.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance South Oxfordshire Area's cultural heritage assets and their settings;
- The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets;
- The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible;
- The need to tackle heritage at risk in the district; and
- The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes, the economy as a tourism draw and the quality of life of residents and visitors.

3.13 Landscape and Townscape

Landscape

In total 65% of South Oxfordshire falls either within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) or Green Belt. The Chilterns AONB covers approximately 34% (223km²) of South Oxfordshire. It is located in the southern part of the district and is contiguous with the North Wessex Downs AONB to the west, which extends approximately 6km 85 into South Oxfordshire. South Oxfordshire contains part of the Oxford Green Belt within the north-west part of the district. It is mainly contiguous with Oxford City Green Belt and Vale of White Horse Green Belt (and also West

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⁸⁴ Available at: https://www.oxford.gov.uk/oxfordviewconesstudy [Accessed October 2018]

⁸⁵ Figures from Local Green Belt for South Oxfordshire District: Final Report (September 2015) available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed June 2017]

Oxfordshire and Cherwell District) but it adjoins the Oxford City settlement boundary for much of its length.

3.13.2 The extent of green belt and AONB in the district is shown on **Figures 3.14** and **3.15** below.

Figure 3.14 Extent of Green Belt in South Oxfordshire

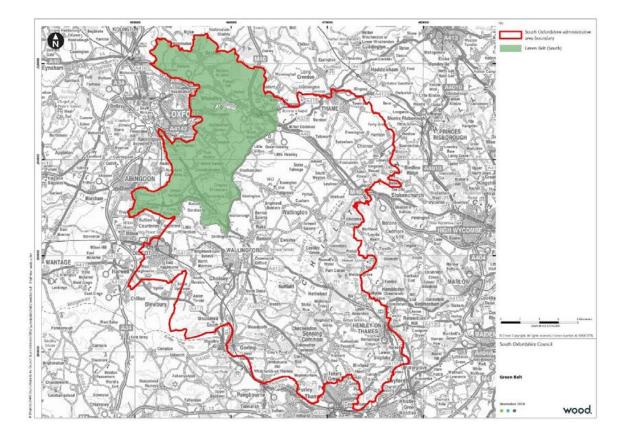
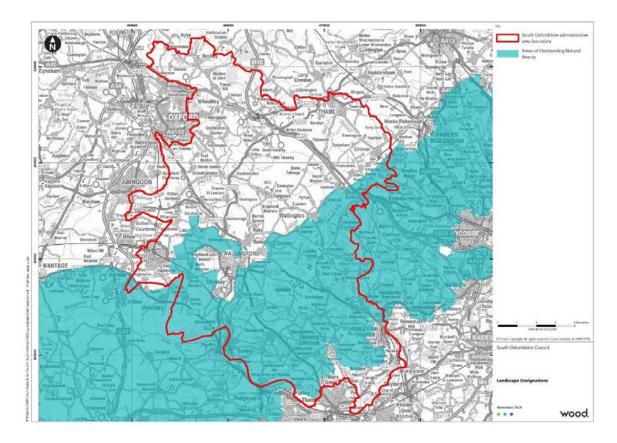


Figure 3.15 Extent of AONB in South Oxfordshire



The Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2014-19 ⁸⁶sets out the defining features of the AONB including a 'dramatic chalk enscarpment rising to nearly 900 feet (272 metres) with flower rich downland and panoramic views' and that 'woodlands, notably beech cover over 18,000 hectares, nearly 22% of the AONB, making it one of the most wooded landscapes in England'. Farmland covers approximately 60% of the Chilterns and this creates a mosaic of fields with arable crops and livestock, bordered by ancient hedgerows and trees. Over 191 areas of registered common land still provide special landscapes largely untouched by development and modern agriculture. Much of the common land in the Chilterns is in close proximity to towns and villages, providing valued, easily accessible green spaces for local communities. Nearly 10% of the remaining common land in the AONB is ancient woodland.

The North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2014-19 ⁸⁷sets out the defining special features of the AONB. These include its remoteness and tranquillity – this is fundamental to the character of the AONB, ancient monuments in a recognisably ancient landscape setting, huge arable fields, open plains, thatched buildings and walls and bustling market towns.

A landscape capacity assessment ⁸⁸has been undertaken for sites on the edge of the larger villages in South Oxfordshire. This involved analysis of landscape capacity for all of the sites considered for development in the larger villages in the district. This has highlighted that 5 sites should not be included as potential housing sites on landscape and visual grounds and that for the remaining 45

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⁸⁶ The Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019: A Framework for Action available at http://www.chilternsaonb.org/conservation-board/management-plan.html [Accessed June 2017]

⁸⁷ North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2014-19 available at http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/About-Us/aonb-management-plan.html [Accessed June 2017]

⁸⁸ Landscape Capacity Assessment for Sites on the Edge of the Larger Villages in South Oxfordshire Final Draft (May 2014) available at http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies [Accessed June 2017]



sites across the settlements in the district that capacity varies widely with a recommendation that a number of sites should have a reduced area where development may be acceptable subject to landscape or visual constraints.

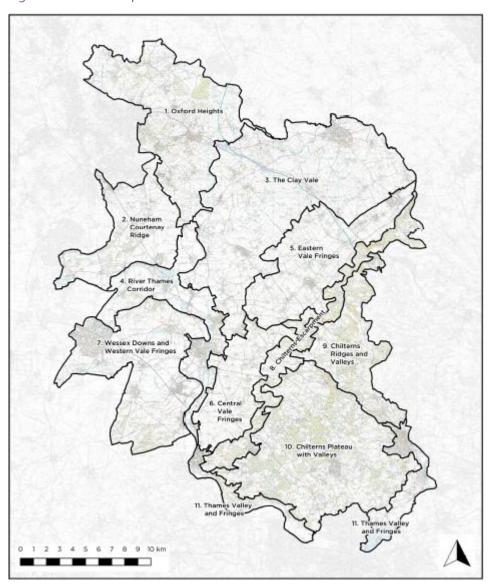
- Lepus consulting completed a Landscape Character Assessment ⁸⁹(LCA) for the Council which was published in November 2017. The study notes that the boundary of South Oxfordshire contains five National Character Areas (NCA):
 - Upper Thames Clay Vales covers a large area in the central to north area and a small area to the far north of the district;
 - Midvale Ridge covers an area to the north of the district;
 - Chilterns covers most of the southern area of the district;
 - Thames Valley covers a small area to the far south of the district; and
 - Berkshire and Marlborough Downs covers a small area to the far west of the district.
- The study notes that the evolution of the South Oxfordshire landscape has been influenced by natural factors such as geology and landform, hydrology, biodiversity; cultural factors such as land use and land management/settlement, and public rights of way.
- The LCA goes on to assess landscape character areas and types. The study notes that there are 11 landscape character areas in South Oxfordshire and 26 landscape types. **Figure 3.16** below shows the 11 landscape character areas.

http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/ccm/support/dynamic_serve.jsp?ID=788092192&CODE=4650A3652852911819269B1BB795E501 [Accessed September 2018]



⁸⁹ Available online at

Figure 3.16 Landscape Character Areas in South Oxfordshire



Source: Landscape Character Assessment for the Local Plan 2033 (Lepus Consulting)

For the 11 landscape character areas the study assess each area in detail and provides recommendations for planning, managing and protecting distinctiveness in these areas. A summary of the recommendations of particular relevance for the local plan is set out below for each area.

Oxford Heights

3.13.10 Inappropriate built form, development, expansion, and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses;
- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements; and
- Avoid inappropriate within the open space and exposed hills where it would be intrusive.

Nuneham Courtenay Ridge

3.13.11 Development of gravel extraction sites:

- Minimise the visual impact of gravel extraction sites (to the north west of Sutton Courtenay;
 and
- Maximise the biodiversity benefits of flooded gravel pits.

3.13.12 Inappropriate built form, development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with judicious planting of trees;
- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements, and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and scale of development; and
- The siting, scale and materials used for the construction of new barns should be chosen to minimise visual intrusion.

The Clay Vale

3.13.13 Development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with the judicious planting of tree and shrub species characteristic of the area; and
- Maintain nucleated pattern of settlements and promote use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and a scale of development that are appropriate to Clay Vale.

3.13.14 Impact of Development at RAF Benson and Chalgrove Airfield:

Encourage planting and design of biodiverse green infrastructure at the airfields.

River Thames Corridor

3.13.15 Development of gravel extraction sites:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with the judicious planting of tree and shrub species characteristic of the area;
- Sympathetic restoration and management of these sites through agreement between landowners, mineral operators and the minerals planning authority should be strongly promoted through the use of planning conditions and obligations;
- Flooded gravel pits at Dorchester are still of ornithological interest and any water-based recreation should be zoned spatially and seasonally; and
- Maintain high standards of restoration at gravel pits to accommodate a range of after-uses that integrate successfully with the character of the surrounding landscape.

Development and expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with the judicious planting of tree and shrub species characteristic of the area;
- Maintain nucleated pattern of settlements, and promote use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and a scale of development that are appropriate to River Thames Corridor;
- Protect the sparsely settled character of the landscape and the integrity and vernacular character of the estate villages; and



 The siting, scale and materials used for the construction of new barns should be chosen to minimise visual intrusion and where appropriate screened with tree and shrub species characteristic to the area.

Eastern Vale Fringes

3.13.17 Development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements, and promote use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and a scale of development that are appropriate to Eastern Vale Fringes;
- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area; and
- Protect the sparsely settled character of the landscape and the integrity and vernacular character of the estate villages.

Central Vale Fringes

3.13.18 Inappropriate built form, development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area; and
- Encourage planting of green infrastructure to surround golf courses; and
- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and scale of development and that are appropriate to Central Vale Fringes.

Wessex Downs and Western Vale Fringes

3.13.19 Inappropriate built form, development, expansion, and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area;
- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements, and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and scale of development and that are appropriate to Wessex Downs and Western Vale Fringes;
- Avoid inappropriate development within the open and exposed hills where it would be intrusive;
- Maintain the dispersed and sparsely settled character of the landscape; and
- The siting, scale and materials used for the construction of new barns should be chosen to minimise visual intrusion and where appropriate screened with tree and shrub species characteristic to the area.

Chilterns Escarpment

3.13.20 Development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

 Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area;



- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements, and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and scale of development and that are appropriate to Chilterns Escarpment; and
- Local building materials should be used, including flintstone and brick or red and blue brick and clay tiles in the Chilterns.

Chilterns Ridges and Valleys

3.13.21 Inappropriate built form, development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns, villages and farms with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area; and
- Promote the use of building materials and a scale of development and that is appropriate to this landscape type. This includes brick and flint, red and blue bricks and clay tiles in the Chilterns.

Chilterns Plateau with Valleys

3.13.22 Development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Maintain the vernacular character of settlements and promote the use of building materials and a scale of development that is appropriate to this landscape type;
- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns and villages with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area;
- Local building materials should be used, including flintstone and brick or red and blue brick and clay tiles in the Chilterns; and
- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and scale of development and that are appropriate to Chilterns Plateau with Valleys.

Thames Valley and Fringes

3.13.23 Development of Gravel Extraction Sites:

- Maintain high standards of restoration at gravel pits to accommodate a range of after-uses that integrate with the character of the surrounding landscape; and
- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses such as gravel extraction with the judicious planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area.

3.13.24 Inappropriate built form, development, expansion and infilling of settlements:

- Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns and villages with planting of tree and shrub species characteristic to the area; and
- Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and scale of development and that are appropriate to Thames Valley and Fringes.

Townscape

The townscape across the district is characterised chiefly by the four principal towns in South Oxfordshire. In Henley-on-Thames the street pattern seen today was established in the 1400s.





Several buildings remain from this period such as the Red Bull Inn and Rose and Crown in Market Place. Capability Brown landscaped Fawley Gardens to the north of the town and James Watt designed an elegant temple on the river island which is a prominent feature in views of the town.

- Intense growth in the 18th and 19th century changed the appearance of the town. Red brick was predominant for new buildings and timber-framed buildings were re-fronted and modernised. The period provided many prestigious buildings and attractive Victorian terraces. The historic interest of the town is reflected by its extensive conservation areas and parks and gardens of special historic interest contained in English Heritage registers.
- Didcot's history is shaped by the arrival of the Great Western Railway in 1839, with a station built about half a mile from the original medieval village. This was followed by the building of the railway village of Northbourne at the end of the 19th century and commercial development and hotels around the station. Several housing estates were built in the 1920s with an increase in development after the Second World War with new estates to the south, north and west of the town. The power station at Didcot is a key feature albeit it is located adjacent to the South Oxfordshire border in the Vale of the White Horse district.
- Thame is a medieval market town. Evidence of medieval Thame makes a substantial contribution to its character today. It was deliberately planned to provide a generous market area in the principal trading street and this forms the focal point of the town. There are a large number of listed buildings and the town centre is in a conservation area.
- Wallingford is the smallest market town in the district. The town was one of King Alfred's new towns in the 9th century and the layout of the town centre remains largely unchanged. Wallingford castle was a royal residence in the 13th and 14th centuries and a royalist stronghold in the Civil War, but the town declined following the siege of the castle and destruction of houses. Today the castle grounds remain as an important green space and the town has many buildings and features of historical significance. The town revived in the 19th century with the opening of railway connections and has grown mainly to the west with the Hithercroft Estate, the town's major employment area in the south-west of the town.
- The townscape of the rest of the district is characterised by smaller villages and settlements and the rural nature of the district, with a variety of listed buildings and conservation areas, historic pubs etc.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

New development is likely to place pressure on the landscape of the South Oxfordshire Area including the Green Belt. Whilst national planning policy set out in the NPPF, existing Development Plan policy and guidance contained in the Council's Design Guide SPD and Chilterns AONB management plan would continue to offer some protection and guidance, there is the potential that development could be inappropriately sited and designed without an up-to-date policy framework. This could adversely affect the landscape and townscape character of the area. Further, opportunities may not be realised to enhance landscape and townscape character through, for example, the provision of green infrastructure or the adoption of high quality design standards which reflects local character.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

• In some areas of South Oxfordshire, the condition of the landscape has deteriorated and is in need of repair, restoration or reconstruction;

- The need to conserve and enhance South Oxfordshire Area's landscape character including the character of its villages and surrounding countryside large scale development is potentially inappropriate with the rural and unspoilt landscape of the district;
- The need to preserve and appropriately manage development within the Green Belt and Green Wedges;
- The need to preserve and enhance development in the two AONBs;
- The need to promote high quality design that respects local character, particularly in the two AONBs which are very sensitive to change;
- The need to maximise opportunities associated with new development to enhance townscape character and the quality of urban environments; and
- The need to take account of the landscape character assessment recommendations for each landscape character area.

3.14 Key Sustainability Issues

From the analysis of the baseline presented in the preceding sections, a number of key sustainability issues affecting the South Oxfordshire Area have been identified. These issues are summarised in **Table 3.22**.

Table 3.20 Key Sustainability Issues

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	 The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value, in particular three SAC's (Aston Rowant, Chiltern Beechwoods and Little Wittenham) are in close proximity to motorways and busy roads and so an increase in road traffic could result in a subsequent decrease in air quality around these SAC's. The need to maintain, restore and expand BAP habitats. The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets. The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps, improving accessibility for all users and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate in order to overall meet identified needs. The local plan should not allocate land for development where there would be significant harm caused to one or more priority habitats or species located on or in the vicinity of the site. Where no alternative land is available, then the local plan should require developers to make provision for mitigation measures to be put into effect. Where adequate mitigation is not possible, then appropriate compensation measures should be put into effect (either on site or off site) to maintain and where appropriate enhance the habitat(s) and or species.
Population and Community	 Overall, the need to create sustainable places where people want to live, work and relax. The need to enable housing growth, meeting objectively assessed housing needs and planning for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types, in particular addressing the need for two bedroom accommodation. The need to make best use and improve the quality of the existing housing stock. The need to address housing affordability, with prices in the district above the Oxfordshire and South East averages. The need to support the delivery of independent living housing. Challenges to the vitality and viability of town and village centres. The need to deliver a range of employment sites to support economic growth. The need to ensure a flexible supply of land for employment development - there is currently a shortage of suitable business premises in appropriate locations. The need to tackle pockets of deprivation that exist in the district.





Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	 The need to tackle social exclusion due to the remote location of some residential development and services – the district is ranked within the 10% most deprived for access to services. Workforce skills - Skills shortages are an obstacle to business success, however the number of residents with A-Level equivalent education is higher than the county and national averages. The need to maintain and raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force. The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development. The need to safeguard the identity of existing communities. The need to safeguard and maintain and enhance access to cultural and community facilities which benefit and support sustainable communities. The need to deliver new indoor and outdoor sports facilities.
Health and Wellbeing	 The need to protect the health and wellbeing of South Oxfordshire's population. The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular reduce obesity and increase levels of physical activity. The need to plan for an ageing population. The need to address health inequalities. The need to protect, enhance and increase open space provision across the South Oxfordshire Area. The need to support high quality design that creates safe and secure communities. The need to address fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The need to safeguard existing health care facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet needs arising from new development.
Transport and Accessibility	 The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services. The need to manage traffic increase – vehicle traffic has grown at a steady rate and at a greater rate than the region as a whole and particularly so on B roads which is an important issue for South Oxfordshire as a rural district. The need to address congestion across the road network. The need to enhance the connectivity of the more remote settlements throughout the district. The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the car, including park and ride sites - nearly 50% of workers travel to work by car either as a driver or passenger. The need to ensure that new development is accessible to a range of community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel. The need to encourage walking and cycling. The need to encourage the use of public transport, and in particular key transport interchanges between different modes, namely bus and rail. The need to investigate more innovative and creative ways to tackle behaviour change, rather than simply the monitoring of travel patterns.
Land Use, Geology and Soils	 The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land. The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure. The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land – given that there is reasonable prevalence of grade 2 agricultural land across the district.
Water	 The need to protect and enhance the quality of water sources in the South Oxfordshire Area. The need to promote the efficient use of water resources. Risk of drought – the South East is one of the driest areas of the country. The need to ensure the timely provision of new water and sewerage services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development. The need to improve waste water treatment works to prevent deterioration of quality of receiving watercourses. The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change. The need to ensure the timely provision of flood defence/management infrastructure.
Air Quality	 The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air. The need to improve air quality, particularly in the three AQMAs.



Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Climate Change	 The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change. The need to increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change. The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision – there is slow progress being made in the development of diverse renewable energy resources. The need to reduce domestic energy consumption and CO₂ emissions – these are higher in South Oxfordshire than the Oxfordshire average.
Material Assets	 The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling. The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources. The need to ensure the protection of South Oxfordshire's mineral resources from inappropriate development, in accordance with the adopted Mineral's Local Plan and emerging Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.
Cultural Heritage	 The need to protect and enhance South Oxfordshire Area's cultural heritage assets and their settings. The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets. The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible. The need to tackle heritage at risk in the district. The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes and the economy as a tourism draw and the quality of life of residents and visitors.
Landscape and Townscape	 In some areas of South Oxfordshire the condition of the landscape has deteriorated and is in need of repair, restoration or reconstruction. The need to conserve and enhance South Oxfordshire Area's landscape character including the character of its villages and surrounding countryside - large scale development is potentially inappropriate with the rural and unspoilt landscape of the district. The need to preserve and appropriately manage development within the Green Belt and Green Wedges. The need to preserve and enhance development in the two AONBs. The need to promote high quality design that respects local character, particularly in the two AONBs which are very sensitive to change. The need to maximise opportunities associated with new development to enhance townscape character and the quality of urban environments. The need to take account of the landscape character assessment recommendations for each landscape character area.

The absence of a Local Plan would not mean that development in the district would come to a halt. Proposals would be considered against the provisions of the NPPF, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development and evidence in relation to housing need within the district and neighbouring authorities. In the absence of the Local Plan there is the danger that growth is not coordinated with infrastructure. There would be more certainty in those areas with a NDP, as they would need to have demonstrated that they were accommodating growth, provided they could demonstrate sufficient housing land supply.



4. SA Approach

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the approach to the SA. In particular, it sets out the appraisal framework (the SA Framework) and how this has been used to appraise the key components of the Draft Local Plan. It also documents the difficulties encountered during the appraisal process including key uncertainties and assumptions.

4.2 SA Framework

- The SA Framework comprises sustainability objectives and guide questions to inform the appraisal. Establishing appropriate SA objectives and guide questions is central to appraising the sustainability effects of the Local Plan. Broadly, the SA objectives reflect relevant social, economic and environmental considerations and it is against these objectives that the performance of the Publication version of the Local Plan and earlier consultation documents have been appraised.
- Table 4.1 presents the SA Framework including SA objectives and associated guide questions. It was included in draft in the Scoping Report which was consulted upon in the summer of 2014, and subsequent to consideration of the responses, was used in the earlier iterations of the SA. The SA objectives and guide questions are consistent with the analysis of the key objectives and policies arising from the review of plans and programmes (Section 2), the key sustainability issues identified through the analysis of the socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions (Section 3). The SEA Directive topic(s) to which each of the SA objectives relates is included in the third column.

Table 4.1 SA Framework

	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Provide housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	Population, Human Health, Material Assets
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	Population, Human Health, Material Assets
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: Health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) Education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)	Population, Human Health, Material Assets

	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		 Recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) Cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc) 	
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunities to increase social cohesion? For the regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunities to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	Population, Human Health
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors
0	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	Population Human Health Air Climatic Factors
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soils
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	Water, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	Material assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: e) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; f) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible g) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and h) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 	Air, Climatic Factors, Water
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	Climatic Factors Water, Human Health
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	Material Assets
13	To assist in the development of: f) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; g) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; h) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and i) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	Population
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised	Does the option/alternative:	Population

	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	innovation and enterprise zone by: e) attracting new high value businesses; f) supporting innovation and enterprise; g) delivering new jobs; h) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and i) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	 Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? Create new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes? 	
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long-term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative:	Population
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote the sustainable tourism sector?	Population
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	Population

Table 4.2 shows the extent to which the SA objectives encompass the range of issues identified in the SEA Directive.

Table 4.2 Coverage of the SEA Directive Topics by the SA Objectives

SEA Directive Topic	SA Objectives
Biodiversity, fauna, and flora	7, 8
Population	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Human health	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11
Soil	5, 7
Water	5, 8, 10, 11
Air	5, 6, 10
Climatic factors	5,6,8,10
Material assets	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12
Cultural heritage	9
Landscape	8

4.3 Methodology

- The SA Framework has been used to appraise the following key components of the Draft Local Plan and reasonable alternatives:
 - Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives;
 - Spatial Strategy and Preferred Development Requirements; and

- Draft see disclaimer
 - Policies, including Strategic Sites.
- The approach to the appraisal of each of the elements listed above is set out in the sections that follow.

Vision and Strategic Objectives

It is important that the vision and strategic objectives of the Draft Local Plan are aligned with the SA objectives. The Draft Local Plan vision and objectives have therefore been appraised against the SA objectives and the results are set out in **Section 8.2** of this report.

Spatial Strategy and Preferred Development Requirements (including reasonable alternatives)

- The preferred development requirements and Spatial Strategy have been appraised. This includes consideration of the broad locations for growth as well as the amount of growth to be accommodated. These have been appraised against the SA objectives using an appraisal matrix. The matrix includes:
 - the SA objectives;
 - a score indicating the nature of the effect for each option on each SA objective; and
 - a commentary on significant effects; and any recommendations, including any mitigation or enhancements measures.
- A qualitative scoring system has been adopted which is set out in **Table 4.3** To guide the appraisal, specific definitions have been developed for what constitutes a significant effect, a minor effect or a neutral effect for each of the SA objectives; these can be found in **Appendix D**. The scoring system and symbols adopted are consistent with the earlier iterations of the SA undertaken by the Council. The results of the appraisal are presented in **Sections 5, 6 and 7** of this report.

Policies, including Strategic Allocations

The Draft Local Plan policies have been appraised against the SA objectives by plan chapter/subsection with a score awarded for both each constituent policy and for the cumulative effect of each chapter/subsection. The strategic allocations and reasonable alternatives have also been appraised. The summary of the results of the policy appraisals is presented in Section 8.3. Unless otherwise stated, all effects are anticipated to be permanent and irreversible.

Table 4.3 Scoring System

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The option contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	11
Minor Positive Effect	The option contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	1
No direct impact	The option does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The option detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	х
Significant Negative Effect	The option detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	ж





Score	Description	Symbol
Uncertain	The option has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an appraisal to be made.	?

Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

- The SEA Directive and SEA Regulations require that the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Local Plan are assessed. In particular, it is important to consider the combined sustainability effects of the policies and proposals of the Local Plan both alone and in-combination with other plans and programmes.
- As noted above, the appraisal of the Draft Local Plan policies has been undertaken by chapter/subsection in order to determine the cumulative effects of each policy area/topic. In addition, a cumulative effects assessment has been undertaken in order to clearly identify areas where policies work together. This is presented in Section 8.6. Additional commentary is also provided with respect to where the policies and proposals of the Publication version Local Plan may have effects in-combination with other plans and programmes.

4.4 When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom

This SA of the Draft Local Plan was undertaken by Wood in 2018. The report updates earlier work undertaken by Wood in 2017. Prior to Wood's involvement, SA work was undertaken by South Oxfordshire District Council in the period between 2014 and Spring 2017.

4.5 Difficulties Encountered in Undertaking the Appraisal

The SEA Regulations require the identification of any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered during the appraisal process. Any uncertainties and assumptions are detailed in the appraisal matrices. Those uncertainties and assumptions common across the appraisal are outlined below.

Uncertainties

- The exact composition and design of future development proposals is unknown and would be subject to planning approval;
- The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers;
- The level of investment in community facilities and services that may be stimulated by new
 development is uncertain at this stage and will in part be dependent on the policies of the
 Local Plan, site specific proposals and viability;
- The exact scale of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the implementation of the policies and proposals contained in the Draft Local Plan will be dependent on a number of factors including: the exact design of new development; future travel patterns and trends; individual energy consumption behaviour; and the extent to which energy supply has been decarbonised over the plan period; and





• The exact scale of waste arisings associated with the Local Plan will be dependent on a number of factors including: the design of new development; waste collection and disposal regimes; and individual behaviour with regard to recycling and reuse.

Assumptions

- It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Thames Water with regard to infrastructure requirements for future development;
- Measures contained in the Thames Water Water Resources Management Plan would be expected to help ensure that future water resource demands are met;
- There will be no development that will require diversion or modification of existing watercourses. However, if such measures are required, this could affect local water quality;
- It is assumed that, where appropriate, development proposals would be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and that suitable flood alleviation measures would be incorporated into the design of new development where necessary to minimise flood risk; and
- It is assumed that the emerging replacement Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the South Oxfordshire District Council area.

Identification and Appraisal of the Reasonable Alternatives – Spatial Strategy

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the options for distributing growth in the district that were identified by the Council, sets out their performance against the SA objectives and the rationale for the identification of the preferred option in preference to others.

5.2 Overview

- Historically growth in South Oxfordshire has been focussed upon Didcot and the market towns of Thames, Wallingford and Henley on Thames. Other than Wallingford, these towns are located towards the boundary of the district and the continued focus on the periphery of the district has led to a reduction in development to support the investment in services and infrastructure within the heart of South Oxfordshire. This provided the context within which the district council identified and appraised alternative spatial strategies as part of the development of the Local Plan.
- The Issues and Options version of the Local Plan (June 2014) presented 8 options for the distribution of development within the district as follows:
 - A: Continue Core Strategy approach;
 - B: Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements;'
 - C: All in Science Vale;
 - D: All in a single new settlement;
 - E: Dispersal;
 - F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas (Reading/Oxford Green Belt);
 - G: Raising densities (from 25dph); and
 - H: Locating development in settlements where it could help fund projects.
- The nature of these options and the reasons for their identification are summarised in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1 Local Plan Spatial Strategy Alternative Options (June 2014) and Reasons for Inclusion

Option	Reason for Inclusion
A: Continue Core Strategy approach - 55% of homes at Didcot, of the remainder 60% to market towns and 40% to the larger villages.	The intention has always been for the housing allocations made in the Core Strategy for the towns and larger villages to be rolled forward in accordance with their anticipated delivery timescale. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Co-operate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
B: Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements' Focus on Science Vale area (60%) with the remainder across 'sustainable settlements' (40%) (likely to be Thame, Wallingford, Henley and some less constrained larger villages	This option strongly supports the vision we have set out. It is an evolution of 'Option A' which extends the housing focus of Science Vale beyond Didcot. It also makes clear that the Council is committed to protecting the most important natural



Option	Reason for Inclusion
e.g. Benson, Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Cholsey, Crowmarsh Gifford, Sonning Common and Watlington).	and historic environments in South Oxfordshire; for example, in the AONB's, the Green Belt and conservation areas. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Cooperate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
C: All in Science Vale - All additional housing in Science Vale.	It is one of the most successful science clusters in the UK. This activity is concentrated around the three centres for science at Harwell Campus, Culham Science Centre, and Milton Park, but is supported by a number of important settlements including Didcot, Wantage and Grove. Therefore, consideration to all development in Science Vale was a reasonable alternative. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Co-operate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
D: All in a single new settlement - All additional housing in a single new settlement in the shaded area of the district which is not in the Green Belt or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	It was necessary to review the Spatial Strategy at this stage and therefore all additional growth in one settlement was a reasonable alternative. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Co-operate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
Option E: Dispersal - Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages, and introduce a more permissive approach to infill development in the smallest villages (but still not hamlets or open countryside).	The potential impacts of allowing dispersal of development was considered by the district council to be a reasonable alternative. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Co-operate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas (Reading/Oxford GB)	Development neighbouring to major urban areas would benefit from more infrastructure being in place and was considered by the district council to be a reasonable alternative. In response to previous consultation responses, separate consideration has been given to accommodating growth on the edge of Reading and the edge of Oxford. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Co-operate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
G: Raising Densities - Fitting in more growth on a smaller area of land by encouraging higher densities in new development. Core Strategy policy CSH2, sets a minimum of 25 dwellings per hectare, which is quite a low density. This was set to make sure that developments are planned sensitively to fit with their settings.	Raising densities can help reduce the need for further land take, and was, therefore considered a reasonable alternative. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Cooperate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.
H: Locating development in settlements where it could help fund projects	Locating development in settlements where it could help fund projects through developer contributions which could potentially assist with providing necessary infrastructure therefore this was considered a reasonable alternative by the council. This option also considers as part of the Council's Duty to Co-operate accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.

5.3 Appraisal of Spatial Options

The appraisal of the options against the SA objectives is set out in **Appendix E**. Key significant effects for each option are summarised below and **Table 5.2** provides a summary of the appraisal for each option. Under the duty to co-operate and as the Council is part of the Oxford City housing market area the Council has to consider if it can accommodate any of the housing shortfall identified by Oxford City. Each option therefore considers South Oxfordshire and Oxford's growth needs.

Spatial Option A: Continue Core Strategy Approach

This option would have a number of positive effects. It will help to provide housing across the district to meet local needs, provides opportunities to create safe places and will help to strengthen







services within settlements. However, this option may mean that some of the smaller settlements miss out on desired growth for local affordable housing (SA Objective 1) so a mixed score (significant positive/minor negative is recorded). The extent of the positive and negative effects could be increased by the district accommodating any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxford's growth needs.

- Positive and negative effects have been identified in relation to health (SA objectives 4 and 6) and travel choice reflecting that whilst this option will help overall to reduce the need to travel there would in reality still be some need to travel elsewhere.
- A mixture of positive, negative and uncertain environmental effects have been identified for this option. This reflects that there would be a loss of greenfield land through this option, that it does not automatically take account of green belt and AONB and that the historic environment of some of the market towns could be adversely affected by new development (SA objective 9). However, there would be opportunities for environmental enhancements for example through new green infrastructure, or good design. Loss of greenfield land, potential for adverse impacts on the historic environment and opportunities for environmental enhancements could all be increased through the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. The whole of Oxford City is an AQMA and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic into Oxford and impact on air quality.
- Effects on flooding and climate change are a mixture of positive and negative reflecting that development would largely be directed to areas that are not at risk of flooding (SA objective 11) but that an increase in population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity (SA objective 10). Pressure on water capacity could be exacerbated by the district accommodating any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords' growth needs.
- This option could have significant positive economic effects across the district (SA objective 13) and could help to support the tourism sector throughout the district, particularly in the case of places like Henley-on-Thames where tourism contributes significantly to the local economy. Any additional development in the district associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could also have positive economic benefits and support the tourism sector.

Spatial Option B: Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements'

- This option would have a number of positive impacts through a focus on Science Vale and sustainable settlements. It will help to deliver housing to meet local needs, however this would not occur throughout the district (for example some of the smaller settlements) so a mixed score is recorded (SA objective 1). It will help create safe places (SA objective 2) and in part improve access to services and health (SA objective 3 and 4), although there could be negative impacts for residents elsewhere in the district. There are also a mixture of positive and negative effects in respect of travel choice (SA objective 6) reflecting that there would be opportunities for enhancements to existing transport infrastructure in Science Vale and sustainable settlements but other settlements may not benefit. Any additional development in Science Vale associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would be well connected to Oxford by public transport (trains take approximately 16 minutes to get to Oxford).
- This option offers potential for environmental enhancements and takes account of the Green Belt and AONB so will have a number of positive environmental effects. There would be a loss of greenfield land under this option (SA objective 8). Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both of which can have detrimental effects on SAC's and so this would need to be monitored. The district accommodating

additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs could increase any detrimental effects on SAC's.

- A mixture of positive and negative environmental effects have been identified for the historic environment (SA objective 9) recognising its importance in some of the sustainable settlements and potential for adverse effects through poor design, but that good design could help to mitigate any adverse effects.
- Effects on flooding and climate change are a mixture of positive and negative effects reflecting that development would primarily be directed to areas that are not at risk of flooding but that an increase in population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity. Pressures on water capacity could be exacerbated by the district accommodating some additional development associated with Oxfords' growth needs.
- Focussing development in Science Vale and sustainable settlements will help to provide additional workforce in these areas and to attract inward investment into these areas this will help to have positive economic effects and support the development of Science Vale (SA objectives 13 and 14). The available workforce would be increased through any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords' growth needs.
- Overall this option will have a number of positive effects (which would be increased through any additional development accommodated in the district associated with Oxfords growth needs) but will not necessarily benefit residents elsewhere in the district outside of Science Vale and the sustainable settlements.

Spatial Option C: Science Vale Only

- This option would help to support housing and employment provision in Science Vale (supporting SA objectives 1 in relation to housing, 13 relating to employment and 14 relating to Science Vale). This focus would be to the detriment of residents in the rest of the district and would reduce choice in terms of the location of housing and employment. This option would help to boost the economy overall given the importance of Science Vale but at the expense of economic growth in the rest of the district. Any additional development accommodated in Science Vale associated with Oxfords' growth would also have positive effects in relation to Science Vale but to the detriment of the rest of the district.
- Directing development to one part of the district could have negative impacts for the remainder of the population in terms of maintaining and enhancing infrastructure (SA objectives 3 and 4).
- There would be a significant negative effect in relation to the use of greenfield land (SA objective 8) but a minor positive effect reflecting the potential for some use of previously developed land and buildings. Additional greenfield land and potential for re-using PDL would be increased as a result of any additional development accommodated associated with Oxfords' growth needs.

Spatial Option D: New Settlement

- Directing all new growth into a single new settlement would have some beneficial effects, it would help to provide some housing to meet local needs and would offer the opportunity to design a new settlement. However, this option would not have a positive effect on helping to address issues elsewhere in the district e.g. regeneration of areas of localised deprivation.
- It is unlikely that a single new settlement would be able to provide all services needed and reduce the need to travel elsewhere, and so there would be negative effects associated with an increase in vehicle emissions, albeit that promotion of sustainable modes of transport will help to mitigate.

 Directing all development to a new settlement would not help residents elsewhere in the district so

significant negative effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 3 and 4 in terms of access to facilities.

- The location of the new settlement would determine the extent of any pollution and harm to the environment. For example, if it was located close to Oxford or Didcot there would be opportunities to take advantage of existing public transport services. However, a new settlement is unlikely to be sufficiently self-contained and there would still likely be a need to travel elsewhere to access goods and services.
- The whole of Oxford City is an AQMA and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford.
- This option would involve the use of greenfield land but would take account of the greenbelt and AONB so would help to avoid any adverse impacts on these sensitive designations. There is potential for environmental enhancements (which could be increased through any additional development accommodated associated with Oxford's growth needs). There are also uncertain environmental effects reflecting that this option is location specific.
- This option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on climate change and flood risk reflecting that there would be opportunities to make a new settlement resilient to climate change and avoid areas of flood risk or mitigate risk (SA objective 11) but that there could be an increase in vehicle emissions associated with journeys elsewhere (SA objective 12).
- The potential for a minor positive and negative effect is identified in relation to employment (SA objective 13) given that directing growth to one settlement may not help people access employment or contribute to the objectives of Science Vale. Effects in relation to SA objective 14 (Science Vale) would depend on the location of the settlement, so an uncertain effect is identified.
- Overall this option is unlikely to distribute the benefits of growth to the whole district and this would also be the case for any additional development associated with accommodating Oxford's growth needs.

Spatial Option E: Dispersed development

- Making land allocations at all towns and larger and smaller villages would help to provide housing to meet local need in these places (SA objective 1). Dispersal could make it more difficult for those with limited access to public transport given that not all villages will have good public transport access and this issue could be exacerbated by any additional development associated with meeting Oxford's growth needs.
- However, development may not be of sufficient scale and therefore not be transformative, hence minor positive effects on objectives 2-4 (safe places, access to facilities and health).
- Dispersal to all settlements could place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and in turn increase vehicle emissions, which would have significant negative effects in terms of environmental projection (SA objective 5), travel choice, SA objective 6 (travel choice) and on climate change (SA objective 10). However, some of the villages are in close proximity to Oxford and so any additional development accommodated associated with Oxford's growth needs in these locations would be able to take advantage of existing public transport services into Oxford, for example park and ride.
- This option would require the use of greenfield land (SA objective 8) and does not automatically take account of the Green Belt and AONB so could have significant negative effects against this objective (which could be exacerbated by any additional development associated with accommodating Oxford's growth needs), albeit that this could be mitigated by opportunities for enhancements. Focusing all additional housing at all towns, larger and smaller villages may have a

detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness (SA objective 9) if poorly designed (which again could be increased if any additional development is accommodated associated with Oxfords growth needs). Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources, as does Oxford itself. Some of the smaller villages could be impacted even with a smaller amount of development, however there is again potential for enhancements.

Effects on economic related objectives (13 and 14) would depend on how new employment land was provided under this option. This option would however help to support the tourism sector in the district by dispersing population growth across the district. In the case of the villages near to Oxford, accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs may encourage those working in Oxford to live in the district, which would help to have high and stable levels of employment and have a positive effect on objective 13 (employment).

Spatial Option F: Next to Major Urban Centres

Earlier iterations of the SA that appraised this option made no distinction between Oxford and Reading. In response to representations on this approach, separate consideration has been given to directing growth to the edge of Oxford and the edge or Reading and separate matrices for each location are provided at **Appendix E** with the results of the exercise discussed below.

Option F (a) Directing Growth to Reading

- This option would take the form of a number of urban extensions on the northern edge of Reading, located adjacent to the radial roads that extend from Reading northwards. It is anticipated that such growth would be on greenfield sites and would be of sufficient scale to include a range of community facilities.
- Concentrating development next to Reading would have a positive effect on SA Objective 1 'Housing.' However, this option is less well placed to help to provide housing to meet needs elsewhere in the district and those arising from Oxford. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.
- SA objective 2 'Community Safety' the potential for positive effects are identified as locating development next to major urban areas should provide the opportunity to create safe environments, with good urban design principles but the benefits would be localised to the new development. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.
- SA objective 3 'Access to Facilities' and 4 'Health' Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will improve accessibility to services for some residents, but not for those in the rural areas of the district that are more peripheral to the edge of Reading (a potential negative effect). Larger development would be needed to provide the critical mass to support facilities to serve new residents. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.
- SA objective 5 'Environmental Protection' Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will allow opportunities to utilise existing public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling as means of accessing services. This will help to reduce vehicle emissions which will have a positive effect on this objective. Reading has several Air Quality Management Areas designated along major roads, including the A4074 and A4155, development could increase traffic on these roads (in the absence of mitigation). Overall effects from this option on this objective are a mixture of positive and negative.

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SA objective 6 'Travel choice' - Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will allow opportunities to utilise existing public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling as means of accessing services. This will help to improve travel choice and reduce the need to travel by car which will have a positive effect on this objective. However, there would in reality still be some travel journeys by car to access goods and services in other locations which could also have a negative effect on this objective. There could be an opportunity in the longer term for residents to use park and ride facilities to the north and east of Reading that are proposed in the emerging Reading Local Plan.

SA objective 7 'Biodiversity' - There are a number of designated sites on the edge of the district in the Reading area including Ancient Woodland and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Poorly designed development on the northern edge of Reading could have negative impacts on these designated sites, through insufficient provision of buffer zones or adequate provision of recreational open space. Furthermore, such development could result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure, which could be important to support species from the designated sites e.g. foraging areas. Development could therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity. However, it could also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions, for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas on the edge of the urban area. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to enhance biodiversity through new developments.

SA Objective 8 'Land-use' - This option would result in the loss of greenfield land (which could include Agricultural land in Grades 2 and 3a) and greenfield development of this scale could also have significant negative effects in relation to landscape and proximity to the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

SA Objective 9 'Built-heritage' - There are a number of designated historic and culture features on the northern edge of Reading including Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. There are also Areas of Archaeological Potential within the area. Depending on where development is located, there is the potential for these designated features to be affected (either directly, or that their setting will be affected). There is the potential that effects could be mitigated through good design and choosing locations that do not have any historic environment constraints. Furthermore, there could be opportunities for enhancements to the historic environment, for example through the re-use of existing buildings. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects.

SA Objective 11 'Flood Risk' - The northern and eastern edges of Reading are predominantly outside of the fluvial flood risk area associated with the River Thames. Surface water flood risk is not an issue in this broad location. A positive effect is identified in relation to this objective.

SA Objective 13 'Employment' – Locating development on the northern edge of Reading could contribute to the development of a 'high value added economy' given the nature of existing employment and business and the ambition of the Thames Valley LEP economic strategy, but it would not contribute to the rural economy. Development promoted on the edge of Reading is residential-led so there is some uncertainty as to the degree to which new employment opportunities would also be provided within the plan period. Without employment provision, the new development could contribute to commuting. Outbound commuting to Reading from South Oxfordshire fell between 2001 and 2011. Reading is the fourth most important destination for outcommuting after London, Vale of White Horse and Oxford. However, Reading has also increased as a source of commuting into South Oxfordshire and is the third most important source of commuters after Vale of White Horse and Aylesbury Vale. However, this must be set against the fact that jobs in South Oxfordshire increased at a higher rate than employed residents resulting in

an increase in inbound commuting. This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.

- SA Objective 14 'Science Vale Development on the northern edge of Reading would not directly support Science Vale; however, as the broad location is within easy access of Science Vale, it could indirectly support the development of Science Vale. This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.
- SA Objective 15 'Education' Development next to neighbouring major urban areas could help to build upon education and skills development opportunities in these areas, by providing new educational facilities or developer contributions towards new facilities. This in turn could help to support the long-term competitiveness of the district, which would help to have a positive effect upon this objective. However, it would not provide benefits across the district.
- SA objective 16 'Tourism' Development next to neighbouring major urban areas could help to support existing tourist attractions and facilities in those areas, which could have a positive effect upon this objective.
- Overall this option would only be of benefit to some residents in the district but would be less beneficial to residents living in parts of the district that are relatively remote from Reading.

Option F (b) Directing Growth to Oxford

- This option would involve urban extensions on the edge of Oxford City. It is anticipated that such growth would be on greenfield sites and would be of sufficient scale to include a range of community facilities.
- Housing development on the periphery of Oxford would have a positive effect on SA Objective 1 'Housing', it would potentially help meet needs arising from Oxford close to where they occur. However, this option will not help to provide housing to meet needs elsewhere in the district. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects in relation to SA Objective 1 'Housing.'
- All growth being directed to Oxford would not help to create safe places or increase access to facilities or services for the district as a whole or improve health for the district as a whole (though there may be benefits for residents living in close proximity to Oxford) and so a mix of positive and negative effects have been identified on SA Objectives 2 'Community safety', 3 'Access to facilities' and 4 'Health.'
- Growth on the edge of Oxford would need to avoid contributing to existing air quality problems given that the whole of Oxford is located in an Air Quality Management Area which will have negative effects on SA Objectives 5 'Environmental protection' and 6 'Travel choice' unless mitigation was introduced to ensure that new development did not impact on air quality.
- Directing growth to the edge of Oxford would likely require use of greenfield land so significant negative effects from this option on objective 8 'Land use' have been identified.
- Depending on the scale and location of growth there could be negative impacts in relation to SA Objectives 7 'Biodiversity,' and 9 'Built heritage.' This could include impacts on the setting of the City but there could also be positive impacts associated with enhancement to these features.
- Directing growth to Oxford would not help to increase the available workforce in the rest of the district or directly support the economic growth potential of Science Vale a mix of positive and negatives effects on SA objectives 13 'Employment' and 14 'Science Vale' are therefore identified There would be positive effects in relation to SA Objective 13 'Employment' given the importance

of Oxford as a location for employment for those living in South Oxfordshire district that work in the City.

Overall this option would only be of benefit to some residents in the district but would be less beneficial to residents living in parts of the district that are relatively remote from the City of Oxford.

Spatial Option G: Increasing Densities

- Raising future and existing housing densities will provide the opportunity to live in a decent home and in turn have a positive effect upon SA objective 1, however it may restrict the ability of sites to provide a range of dwellings (in terms of size) so there is some uncertainty in relation to overall performance against SA objective 1. Raising densities may also help to increase developer contributions to infrastructure requirements at the local level if the overall number of dwellings provided on site increases and help sustain existing local services and facilities (contributing to SA objectives 3, 4 and 6).
- Raising densities would still require the use of greenfield land (SA objective 8) and could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity (SA objective 7); however, in common with other options, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas.
- This option may reduce the use of greenfield land, however it may have a detrimental effect on built heritage (SA objective 9) if this forms part of poorly designed developments.
- Reliance on raising densities may inhibit the release of land for employment, as sites are developed for housing, which could impact negatively on SA objective 13 relating to employment.
- Increasing densities may help promote existing and new small firms locally which would have a minor positive economic effect, however it would not necessarily support the development of Science Vale, depending on the location of development (SA objective 14).
- The positive and negative effects associated with the implementation of this option would be increased through any additional development accommodated in the district associated with meeting Oxford's growth needs. For example, there may be additional developer contributions to infrastructure and services but could be a greater amounts of greenfield land lost and increased pressure on the release of employment land to meet housing needs.

Spatial Option H: Project Funding Led

- The Issues and Scope document (June 2014) describes this option. It is based on the concept that housing development would be taken by communities to fund infrastructure projects, for example new roads, bridges or a new or expanded school. The document notes that the scale of growth required to fund such items is likely to be quite large.
- This approach may not help meet need across the district, depending on the number and location of settlements that came forward. Positive effects are identified in relation to host communities for SA Objective 1 in relation to housing, with a negative effect for those communities that might not benefit. Mixed positive and negative effects are identified for objective 2 as any communities accepting growth may benefit from development that helps to create safe places, but other communities would not.
- This option is location specific in terms of the extent or otherwise of any environmental harm or benefits.

- A number of potential negative impacts were identified for this option as it would be unlikely to improve access to services or increase travel choice across the district (SA objectives 3, 4 and 6). There is a potential negative effect against SA objective 13 'Employment' as it is not clear how this option would relate to the planning for new employment floorspace. A mixture of uncertain and negative environmental effects are identified as this option is location specific and does not automatically take account of sensitive policy areas e.g. green belt and AONB (SA objective 8). The negative effects on SA objective 8 could be increased through the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxford's growth needs.
- This option is likely to have uncertain impacts in relation to SA objective 14 relating to Science Vale because it would be dependent on the extent to which communities in the area came forward to secure development.
- Overall this option has mainly mixed positive and negative effects with some uncertainties reflecting that it is unlikely to benefit all areas and is location specific in terms of environmental impacts.

All Options

- All of the options will help to deliver new housing and thus have a positive effect on SA objective 1. Some of the options would only benefit certain parts of the district as opposed to the district as whole (for example locating all growth at Science Vale or all in a single new settlement).
- The options will have varying environmental effects with some having more negative effects on the environment than others depending on location. For example, all development in a single new settlement would be unlikely to be sufficiently self-sustaining meaning journeys elsewhere in the district would be required to access facilities and amenities which would be likely to increase car use and associated emissions.
- The whole of Oxford is designated as an AQMA and parts of Reading are also located in AQMAs so the options could exacerbate air quality issues in these management areas and have negative effects on SA objective 5, which could be significant depending on how much additional traffic there was from growth in South Oxfordshire.
- On the basis that development would take place largely on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and have a positive effect on SA objective 11.
- All of the options will produce waste (SA objective 12) which would then need to be dealt with in accordance with the waste hierarchy and so overall impacts on waste generation are neutral.
- All options could have a positive impact in relation to objective 17 as the Council would involve the community in the decision making process and they would help provide infrastructure to enable communities to provide local services and solutions.
- Overall, no one alternative option performed with overall significant positive effects, or would be capable of meeting the identified housing need and so the Council's preferred option is a mixture of elements of options A (Core Strategy approach), B (Science Vale and sustainable settlements), E (dispersal) and F (next to major urban centres). Further information about the selection of the preferred spatial strategy and the rejection of alternatives is set out in Section 5.5 below.

5.4 Refined Option

Reflecting on the earlier work, consultation comments and the Sustainability Appraisal, the district council developed a combined option taking in elements of options A (Core Strategy approach), B

(Science Vale and sustainable settlements) and E (dispersal). This combined new option was presented in the Refined Options document (February 2015). In preparing this revised version of the Draft Local Plan consideration has also been given to the duty to co-operate and how best to accommodate some of Oxford's growth needs. The Council's preferred option is to meet additional demand by principally focussing on Option B (Science Vale and Sustainable Settlements),but combining elements of options A (Core Strategy approach), E (dispersal), F (next to major urban areas) G (raising densities) and H (to fund projects). The performance of this combined option against the SA objectives is set out in **Appendix E.**

- This option would support the economic growth potential of Science Vale (SA objective 14) as well as the vitality of the market towns and larger villages, and would help sustain the limited facilities and deliver affordable housing in the districts smaller settlements (SA objectives 1, 3 and 6. The economic growth potential of Science Vale could be increased through the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxford's growth needs.
- As noted above the preferred option combines elements of several of the other spatial development options together. This option will have a number of significant positive effects on the SA objectives, although it is recognised that some travel is inevitable. It will help to deliver housing to meet local need (SA objective 1), support the vitality and viability of the market towns and larger villages, with positive effects in relation to services and improve health, albeit that it could put pressure on existing services in the absence of mitigation (SA objectives 3 and 6) although there could be opportunities to provide new public transport services (for example through developer contributions) as a result development from the refined option and also through any additional development accommodated in the district associated with Oxfords growth needs. This option offers the opportunity to create safe places which will help to reduce the fear of crime (SA objective 2).
- By widening the approach to housing delivery, the growth pressure to all locations will be reduced, transport impacts and the associated congestion and air pollution are still likely to lead to negative impacts, if mitigation is not implemented and given Oxford and parts of Reading are designated as AQMAs, air quality issues in these areas could be increased and could also be further exacerbated through any additional development accommodated in the district associated with Oxfords growth needs. However, the promotion of sustainable modes of transport would help to mitigate this (SA objective 6).
- The environmental effects of this option are a mixture of significant positive, significant negative and uncertain effects, reflecting that there would be a loss of greenfield land and associated landscape effects (SA objective 8) but that there would be opportunities for biodiversity enhancements and that this option would overall take account of the greenbelt and AONB. There are uncertain impacts on the historic environment given that Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources, as does Oxford itself, although there would again be opportunities for enhancements (SA objective 9). The positive, negative and uncertain effects identified here could be increased by the district accommodating any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs.
- As with other options, impacts on climate change (SA objective 10) and flood risk (SA objective 11) from this option are a mixture of positive and negative effects. Development would primarily take place on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments but increasing population size may put further pressure on resources for example, water capacity, which would require mitigation. Pressure on water resources could be increased by the district accommodating any additional development associated with Oxford's growth needs.



- The preferred option will have positive economic effects. It will support the growth potential of Science Vale (SA objective 14) and the vitality of larger towns and villages and sustain the smaller settlements which will help to support the rural economy (SA objective 13). The preferred option would help ensure that the need for education facilities is addressed across the district (SA objective 15).
- Overall this option takes the most sustainable elements of the other options and combines them which will be of benefit to the overall long term sustainable development and growth of the district. The sustainable benefits of this option could be increased by the district accommodating any additional development associated with Oxford's growth needs, for example with additional developer contributions to fund infrastructure improvements or environmental enhancements.
- The performance of all of the previously identified options, including the refined option is summarised in **Table 5.2** below.



Table 5.2 Summary of All Spatial Options

SA Objective	A: Core Strategy	B: Science Vale and Sustainable Settlements	C: All in Science Vale	D: New settlement	E: Dispersal	F(a) Reading	F(b) Oxford	G: Densities	H: Regeneration	Preferred 'Refined' Option
1 Housing	11/x	JJ/X	√/x	√/x	✓	√/x	√/x	√/?	√/x	V
2 Community Safety	✓	✓	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	✓	√/x	//
3 Access to facilities	✓	√/x	√/x	хх	хх	√/x	√/x	х	√/x	///x
4 Health and well being	√/x	√/x	√/x	х	хх	√/x	√/x	х	√/x	JJ/x
5 Environmental protection	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	хх	√lx	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x
6 Travel choice	14/x	JJIX	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	///x
7 Biodiversity	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√ /x
8 Land use	11/xx	JJ/xx	√/xx	11/xx/?	√√/xx	хх	xx	11/xx	JJ/xxl?	///xx
9 Historic environment	√ /x	√ /x	√ /x	V/?	√ /x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√ /x	√ /x
10 Climatic factors	√/x	√/x	√/x	11/x	xx	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√ /x
11 Flood risk	✓	✓	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Employment	V	✓	JJ/X	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	x/?	x	V
14 Science Vale	//	11	11	?	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	?	V





SA Objective	A: Core Strategy	B: Science Vale and Sustainable Settlements	C: All in Science Vale	D: New settlement	E: Dispersal	F(a) Reading	F(b) Oxford	G: Densities	H: Regeneration	Preferred 'Refined' Option
15 Education and skills	11	**	√/x	√lx	√/x	√ /x	√/x	√ /x	?	√ √
16 Tourism	11	√lx	√ /x	√ /x	//	√ /x	√/x	1	0	44
17 Community involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.5 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Spatial Strategy and for the Rejection of Alternatives

- The district council's preferred option is the refined option, combining elements of options A (Core Strategy approach), B (Science Vale and sustainable settlements), E (dispersal) and F (next to major urban centres). This would support the economic growth potential of Science Vale as well as the vitality of the market towns and larger villages and would help sustain the limited facilities and deliver affordable housing in smaller settlements. Although options G and H are unlikely to deliver sufficient homes to meet the district's housing need, the Council has identified these options as important part of their overall strategy.
- Option C (all in Science Vale) was considered to be the least appropriate distribution strategy. This is because the high levels of growth that are already planned and committed to in and around Didcot mean that it is less sustainable and deliverable than the other options. This option, as a single solution, would also restrict development to one part of the district when other parts would benefit from some additional housing. However, this does not preclude Didcot from any development. Further development at Didcot would support the sustainable economic growth of Science Vale, which is also a key element of the Vale of White Horse spatial strategy set out in their Local Plan 2031.
- Table 5.3 summarises the outcome of this element of work.

Table 5.3 Reason for Rejecting/Selecting Spatial Options

Option Reason for Rejection **Reason for Selection** A: Continue Core Strategy approach -The proportional approach to distribution There are elements of the Core Strategy 55% of homes at Didcot, of the remainder has no evidence behind it to justify the distribution that the Council considers 60% to market towns and 40% to the retention of this element of this option. In appropriate to retain, such as the larger villages. addition to continued pressure on Didcot identification of the roles and character of different places: Didcot as the growth point to deliver growth is not indefinitely sustainable and would risk the saturation and the status of market towns and larger villages as sustainable settlements. This of the local housing market. The approach does not allow consideration of constraints approach was supported and tested at and designations as well as infrastructure examination of the Core Strategy by an issues to be taken into account independent inspector. The identification of a settlement hierarchy as it was presented in the Core Strategy is also retained. This would help to distribute an appropriate level of growth in order to sustain facilities and services across the network of settlements without there being a disproportionate level of growth at some smaller/other villages. B: Science Vale and 'sustainable N/A There are elements of the Core Strategy settlements' Focus on Science Vale area distribution that the Council considers (60%) with the remainder across appropriate to retain, such as the 'sustainable settlements' (40%) (likely to identification of the roles and character of be Thame, Wallingford, Henley and some different places: Didcot as the growth less constrained larger villages e.g. point and the status of market towns and larger villages as sustainable settlements. Benson, Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Cholsey, Crowmarsh Gifford, Sonning This approach was supported and tested Common and Watlington). at examination of the Core Strategy by an independent inspector. The identification of a settlement hierarchy as it was presented in the Core Strategy is also retained. This would help to distribute an

appropriate level of growth in order to sustain facilities and services across the network of settlements without there

being a disproportionate level of growth at some smaller/other villages. The preferred option for the Council to principally focus on Option B but combinations of other options rather than favouring any one option in isolation and this approach is needed to enable a series of benefits to be delivered through the Local Plan and this ensures that the housing needs of the District can be accommodated. The preferred option for the council is to principally focus development at Science Vale and suitable settlements (which include Towns and Larger villages), where over 70% of housing will be located and to deliver elements of some of these options rather than favouring any one scenario in isolation. The strategy draws together the Core Strategy approach with development at Science Vale and next to the neighbouring major urban area of Oxford. It is also complemented by the identification of new settlements and the location of development to fund regeneration and by the Local Plan raising densities. Option B has advantages such as locating housing where it can support economic growth and ambitions for increased employment. It also offers opportunities for growth outside the Green Belt and AONBs.

C: All in Science Vale - All additional housing in Science Vale.

The district council is committed to high levels of growth in and around Didcot because Didcot is the main settlement within South Oxfordshire which fall within Science Vale. However, the Council needs to be sure that whatever is additionally planned over and above the growth already planned for Didcot as a garden town, will be sustainable and deliverable.

There are also other places within South Oxfordshire which could benefit from taking some of the additional housing growth (for example, in terms of viability of shops and services), so the Council would not wish to restrict growth to one part of the district.

The preferred option for the Council to principally focus on Option B but combinations of other options rather than favouring any one option in isolation and this approach is needed to enable a series of benefits to be delivered through the Local Plan and this ensures that the housing needs of the District can be accommodated. The preferred option for the council is to principally focus development at Science Vale and suitable settlements (which include Towns and Larger villages), where over 70% of housing will be located and to deliver elements of some of these options rather than favouring any one scenario in isolation. The strategy draws together the Core Strategy approach with development at Science Vale and next to the neighbouring major urban area of Oxford. It is also complemented by the identification of new settlements and the location of development to fund regeneration and by the Local Plan raising densities.

D: All in a single new settlement - All additional housing in a single new settlement in the shaded area of the district which is not in the Green Belt or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

This is unlikely to be the most appropriate way to deliver the identified need for housing in South Oxfordshire or the best way to support communities across the district. Whilst it would provide a second growth area in the District which would widen opportunities for growth in the future, this option would have the highest potential to undermine the economic ambitions for the science vale area. The area is not constrained by AONB or located within the Green Belt, but these areas are no well located for sustainable transport, particularly the rail network and would

The preferred option for the Council to principally focus on Option B but combinations of other options rather than favouring any one option in isolation and this approach is needed to enable a series of benefits to be delivered through the Local Plan and this ensures that the housing needs of the District can be accommodated.

therefore likely to be car based settlements. These options would have to create sufficient interest from development and service providers to work together to deliver this project and the site options available to the Council for this are not deliverable within this plan period.

Option E: Dispersal - Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages, and introduce a more permissive approach to infill development in the smallest villages (but still not hamlets or open countryside).

This will not form a major part of the distribution of new homes, because a focus on dispersed development would not deliver new infrastructure as effectively as the other options because the spread of development would place infrastructure requirements over a wider area and in more settlements. It will also be restricted by specific settlement constraints.

Allowing some housing in towns and larger villages would help to meet local need and could support local services. Development at smaller villages and other villages would be treated as windfall developments and could deliver much needed local affordable housing. By incorporating this option into the strategy for development in the District it helps to reduce the pressure on areas that were identified for growth in the Core Strategy.

F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas (Reading/Oxford GB)

Reading Borough Council has not requested SODCs assistance with meeting any of their unmet needs within this plan period.

The preferred option for the Council to principally focus on Option B but combinations of other options rather than favouring any one option in isolation and this approach is needed to enable a series of benefits to be delivered through the Local Plan and this ensures that the housing needs of the District can be accommodated. The preferred option for the council is to principally focus development at Science Vale and suitable settlements (which include Towns and Larger villages), where over 70% of housing will be located and to deliver elements of some of these options rather than favouring any one scenario in isolation. The strategy draws together the Core Strategy approach with development at Science Vale and next to the neighbouring major urban area of Oxford. It is also complemented by the identification of new settlements and the location of development to fund regeneration and by the Local Plan raising densities. The specific advantages of Option F include it being the best way of assisting with oxfords unmet housing needs and cooperating effectively across the housing market area, it is also a main centre of employment and facilities that a lot of residents in south Oxfordshire rely upon. It is also part of the Knowledge Spine and has links to development at Science Vale, and so it complements Option B.

G: Raising Densities - Fitting in more growth on a smaller area of land by encouraging higher densities in new development. Core Strategy policy CSH2, sets a minimum of 25 dwellings per hectare, which is quite a low density. This was set to make sure that developments are planned sensitively to fit with their settings.

On its own this option is unlikely to deliver the number of additional homes that the Council are planning for, but this can be a complementary option.

The Council will always seek to make the most efficient use of land and it is sensible given the onus on efficient use of land introduced in the NPPF 2018 for this to complement the spatial strategy for the District. The character or location of some sites will make them more suited to higher density development. A review of densities has been undertaken to support Local Plan policy updates on density to ensure this complementary element of the strategy is achieved. It is also important that the main advantage of Option G is that densities being increased means that the Council can demonstrate that it has exhausted options for



		development that are not within the Green Belt.
H: Locating development in settlements where it could help fund projects	This option would not meet housing need on its own.	The Council will pursue this option in identified communities.
Preferred Option: Refined Option incorporating elements of Options	N/A	The Council's preferred option is to meet additional demand by principally focussing on Option B (Science Vale and Sustainable Settlements) but combining elements of options A (Core Strategy approach), E (dispersal), F (next to major urban areas) G (raising densities) and H (to fund projects). This would support the economic growth potential of Science Vale as well as the vitality and sustainability of the market towns and larger villages and limit the amount of development on Green Belt land.



6. Housing and Employment Requirement

6.1 Introduction

This section of the Report considers options in relation to the amount of housing to be provided, both in terms of meeting need arising within the district and to meet wider needs. It then discusses options in relation to the amount of employment land to be provided.

6.2 Housing Need Arising Within the District

- The NPPF (2018) is clear that local planning authorities should ensure that they plan to meet their housing needs in full, as well as helping to meet any unmet needs that arise from neighbouring areas.
- The NPPF (2018) implements a new standard method for calculating local housing need developed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHCLG), to enable all communities to have a clear, transparent understanding of the homes they need as a minimum. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) notes that (Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 2a-010-20180913 Revision date: 13 09 2018); The government is committed to ensuring more homes are built and are supportive of ambitious authorities who want to plan for growth. The standard method for assessing local housing need provides the minimum starting point in determining the number of homes needed in an area. It does not attempt to predict the impact that future government policies, changing economic circumstances or other factors might have on demographic behaviour. Therefore there will be circumstances where actual housing need may be higher than the figure identified by the standard method.
- Where additional growth above historic trends is likely to or is planned to occur over the plan period, an appropriate uplift may be considered. This will be an uplift to identify housing need specifically and should be undertaken prior to and separate from considering how much of this need can be accommodated in a housing requirement figure. Circumstances where this may be appropriate include, but are not limited to:
 - Where growth strategies are in place, particularly where those growth strategies identify that
 additional housing above historic trends is needed to support growth or funding is in place to
 promote and facilitate growth (e.g. Housing Deals);
 - Where strategic infrastructure improvements are planned that would support new homes; and
 - Where an authority has agreed to take on unmet need, calculated using the standard method, from neighbouring authorities, as set out in a statement of common ground.
- PPG also notes that the housing need figure generated using the standard method may change when National Household projections and affordability ratios are updated by the Office of National Statistics and this should be taken into consideration by strategic policy-making authorities (Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 2a-008-20180913 Revision date: 13 09 2018).
- In 2014, together with the other Oxfordshire authorities, and using Government guidance, the district council prepared a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to understand how many new homes the Council needed to provide. The SHMA looked at both the expected growth in population, the anticipated economic growth between 2011 and 2031 and the need to support affordable housing provision.





- The SHMA identifies a total need for between 14,500 and 16,500 homes for South Oxfordshire over the twenty-year period 2011-2031. This would equate to an annual provision of between 725-825 new homes.
- According to the SHMA, at least 15,000 homes are required to support planned economic growth this is primarily to meet the needs of existing businesses in the district wishing to expand and to allow for new business formation at similar rates to the past. A proportion of this provision will also meet the need for affordable housing in the district.
- The Council has already made provision for around 11,400 homes through allocations in the adopted plans and more recent planning permissions and commitments. Based on the SHMA evidence, to meet housing need arising in the district the Council will therefore need to plan for between 3,100 and 5,100 additional new homes over the 2011—2031 period.
- The housing already planned in the Core Strategy for the towns and larger villages will carry on as planned. The Council now have the opportunity to consider how to distribute the additional housing the Council need to plan for.

Options for the Amount of Housing to Meet Needs in the District

- A range of alternative options have been subject to the SA process, to assist with the decision making, Options A2 to E were assessed in the March 2017 SA Report accompanying the Second Preferred Options consultation. Option A1 represents the need suggested by the MHCLG's standard method for calculating local housing need:
 - A1: 556 homes/annum,
 - A2: 725 homes/annum;
 - B: 750 homes/annum;
 - C: 775 homes/annum;
 - D: 825 homes/annum; and
 - E: 965 homes/annum.
- The reason for appraising each of these options is summarised in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 Housing Figures – Reason for Appraising

Option	Reason for Appraising
A1: 556 homes/annum	This figure is from the MHCLG standard method for assessing local housing need and it provides the minimum starting point in determining the number of homes needed. ⁹⁰
A2: 725 homes/annum	Provision at this level would meet the lower end of housing need identified in the SHMA.
B: 750 homes/annum	Provision at this level would meet identified housing need arising from planned economic growth as identified in the SHMA.
C: 775 homes/annum	Provision at this level would meet the mid-point of housing need identified in the SHMA and provide an uplift for affordable housing.

⁹⁰ Please note, this assessment was undertaken during Government's proposed consultation to change the standard method to be based on the 2014 household projections from MHCLG. This housing need is therefore derived from the 2016-based ONS household projections

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Option	Reason for Appraising
D: 825 homes/annum	Provision at this level would meet planned economic growth and provide a significant uplift for affordable housing.
E: 965 homes/annum	This figure is not within the SHMA recommended range. However, provision at this level would meet planned economic growth and provide the 386/annum affordable homes needed in the district (based on 40% of provision being affordable).

Appraisal Results

The full appraisal matrices can be found in **Appendix F** of this report. **Table 6.2** below shows the comparison SA scoring of housing figures assessed.

Table 6.2 Summary of Results – Annual Housing Provision

SA Objective			Anr	ual Housing Prov	ision	
	A1: 556 Per Annum (Minimum Starting Point)	A2: 725 Per Annum (Lower End of OAN)	B: 750 Per Annum (Committed Economic Growth)	C: 775 Per Annum (Mid- Point Range)	D: 825 Per Annum (Upper End of OAN)	E: 965 Per Annum (Full Affordable Need)
1 Housing	1	11	11	11	11	11
2 Community safety	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Access to facilities	√/×	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/×	√/x
4 Health and well being	√/×	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/×	√/x
5 Environmental protection	x /?	x /?	x /?	x /?	x /?	x /?
6 Travel choice	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x
7 Biodiversity	x /?	x /?	x /?	x /?	x /?	xx /?
8 Land use	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх
9 Historic environment	√/×	√/×	√/x	√/x	√/x	√/x
10 Climatic factors	√/xx	√/xx	√/xx	√/xx	√/xx	√/xx
11 Flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Employment	1	1	11	11	11	11
14 Science Vale	1	1	11	11	11	11

SA Objective		Annual Housing Provision				
	A1: 556 Per Annum (Minimum Starting Point)	A2: 725 Per Annum (Lower End of OAN)	B: 750 Per Annum (Committed Economic Growth)	C: 775 Per Annum (Mid- Point Range)	D: 825 Per Annum (Upper End of OAN)	E: 965 Per Annum (Full Affordable Need)
15 Education and skills	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Tourism	√/?	√/?	√/?	√/?	√/?	√/?
17 Community involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Option A1 would have a minor positive effect on housing as whilst it would help to deliver new housing it would be at a level below that in the previous Core Strategy and not provide any allowance for employment-led growth, and so would not fully meet needs of the District. Options A2-Ewill have significant positive effects on housing (SA objective 1), as they would help to deliver new homes to meet local and employment led needs and provide more affordable housing than Option A1, positive effects would increase proportionately with the level of housing provision. Options C to E reflect and exceed the quantum of growth to meet the growth deal.
- It is assumed that all development could make a contribution towards community safety through good site design.
- Mixed positive and negative effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 3, (access to facilities) 4 (health and wellbeing) and 6 (travel choice). Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. However, funding may be available for additional services through developer contributions which would have a positive effect upon this objective. On the basis that contributions would be proportionate to the amount of development provided all options are judged to make a mixed positive and negative effect, reflecting the potential for sites to be located away from existing services but the potential to provide new ones.
- The environmental effects of all options are dependent on the distribution and scale of development location. As the location(s) of development are not included within the options, a degree of uncertainty has been identified for, SA objective 5 Environmental Protection.

 Nonetheless, the risk of a Negative environmental effect as a result of development increases as the amount of housing increases, although there would be opportunities for environmental enhancements with the development of new housing. New development offers the opportunity to incorporate sustainable design measures which will help ensure resilience to the effects of climate change.
- Significant negative effects are anticipated for all options in relation to land use, recognising the need for Greenfield land, which would increase under each option.
- Significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to SA objective 10 relating to climatic factors on the basis that new housing will result in Greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction and operational phases. These will increase as the amount of housing increases. New development provides the opportunity to provide energy efficient housing.
- All options will have overall positive economic effects in relation to (SA objectives 13 and 14) as they will help to attract new workforce to live in the district and in the case of Science Vale the options could help to fund new infrastructure and in turn help to support the future development of Science Vale (SA objective 14). The amount of any funding for new infrastructure would increase with the scale of housing provision. Options C to E reflect and exceed the quantum of growth to meet the growth deal and significant positive effects are identified on that basis.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Housing Requirement and for the Rejection of Alternatives

The Council's preferred option is Option C: 775 dwellings per annum. **Table 6.3** sets out the Council's reasons for selecting the preferred option and rejecting others.

Table 6.3 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Housing Requirement and Rejection of Alternatives

Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
A1: 556 homes/annum	The Council rejected this option for housing need because the Planning Practice Guidance requires us to consider uplifting our housing need in certain circumstances. These include where a Growth Deal is in place (as is the case in South Oxfordshire). The Council did not consider this to be a need that would be found sound at examination. It would also result in a significant under delivery of housing against the economic growth forecasts and affordable housing needs identified in the SHMA.	N/A
A2: 725 homes/annum	Within the SHMA recommended range, this represents the lower end of the figures. Development at this level is a significant uplift beyond the demographic base and the housing shortfall and would contribute towards meeting affordable housing needs and towards economic growth. However, it is substantially below the SHMA midpoint (775) which is considered necessary to meet the Objectively Assessed Housing Need for the range of scenarios considered.	N/A
B: 750 homes/annum	In South Oxfordshire, the evidence considers that the provision of 748 dwellings a year would support economic growth. (This has been rounded to 750 for the purposes of our previous Local Plan consultation and is referred to in this way). However, it is substantially below the SHMA midpoint (775) which is considered necessary to meet the Objectively Assessed Housing Need for the range of scenarios considered.	N/A
C: 775 homes/annum	N/A	The Growth Deal commits the Oxfordshire authorities to delivering 100,000 homes between 2011 and 2031. This figure aligns with the housing need identified in the SHMA (again, 100,000 homes in the same period). The Council is therefore proposing to continue to use a housing requirement of 775 homes a year, uplifted from a housing need of 527 homes a year derived from the standard method (see Option A1). This uplift follows planning practice guidance and is mainly driven by South Oxfordshire's commitment to the Growth Deal. However, the uplift is also in recognition of the SHMA as an assessment of need, as well as previous annual housing completion levels that have exceeded the standard method number of 527. The 2014 SHMA considers the demographic, economic and affordable housing scenarios for each of the districts in Oxfordshire and then puts forward a midpoint of Objectively Assessed Need for each of the Oxfordshire authorities. In the case of South Oxfordshire this is 775 homes a year. The recommendations provide a range which represents -/+50 homes either side of this midpoint.
		However, whilst the SHMA forms an important part of the Local Plan evidence base, it does not set the Local Plan housing target. It is an 'unconstrained' assessment of







Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
		housing need that takes no account of market capacity and deliverability, infrastructure, land availability or environmental constraints. It is the role of the Local Plan to determine an appropriate housing target having regard to the SHMA but also taking account of other relevant considerations. As such the critical aspect of delivery is one which needs to be balanced against the other factors in arriving at the OAN. It should be noted that the supply figure proposed within the emerging Local Plan far exceeds the need figure, to allow for flexibility and choice, but also to ensure that delivery can be managed across the plan period. In South Oxfordshire, the evidence considers that the provision of 775 dwellings a year would support economic growth and provide towards affordable housing need.
D: 825 homes/annum	Within the SHMA recommended range, this represents the higher end of the figures. Development at this level far exceeds the demographic base and housing shortfall and would contribute substantially towards meeting the affordable housing needs and towards economic growth. However, it is substantially above the SHMA midpoint (775) which is considered necessary to meet the Objectively Assessed Housing Need for the range of scenarios considered and could lead to oversupply, market distortion and unnecessary additional adverse environmental effects.	N/A
E: 965 homes/annum	This figure is not within the SHMA recommended range, but has been tested as the number of homes to meet all affordable housing needs, assuming 40% of all housing provided would be affordable housing. South Oxfordshire has issues of affordability. The affordable housing evidence provides some basis for considering higher housing provision. However, development at this level far exceeds the demographic base and housing shortfall. As noted, it would contribute substantially towards meeting the affordable housing needs and towards economic growth. However, it is substantially above the SHMA midpoint (775) which is considered necessary to meet the Objectively Assessed Housing Need for the range of scenarios considered and could lead to oversupply, market distortion and unnecessary additional adverse environmental effects.	N/A

6.3 Housing Need Arising in the Wider Housing Market Area

- Oxford City have identified that they will have difficulty in meeting their own identified housing needs and the city council have asked the other Oxfordshire authorities to assist in the provision of housing. South Oxfordshire District Council has worked closely with all the authorities in Oxfordshire under the Duty to Cooperate to identify the scale of unmet need and how Oxford's housing requirement should be distributed across the county.
- The preparation of the Oxford City Local Plan is on-going, with the proposed submission draft Local Plan out to consultation in November / December 2018. The agreed level of unmet housing need for the City is estimated to be 15,000 new homes between 2011 and 2031, as set out in the Memorandum of Cooperation.



Options for Helping to Meet Oxford City's Needs

- The SA previously assessed the following four alternatives in regard to Oxford City's unmet housing need.
 - Option 1: Do Nothing;
 - Option 2: 3,750 new dwellings;
 - Option 3: 5,000 new dwellings; and
 - Option 4: 15,000 new dwellings.
- The reason for considering these options are summarised in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4 Options for Helping to Meet Oxford City's Needs

Option	Reason for Appraisal
Option 1: Do Nothing	The unmet housing need for the City is estimated to be approximately 15,000 new homes. The Sustainability Appraisal Process considers the 'do nothing' option can assist with decision making as it allows the baseline situation to be assessed.
Option 2: 3,750 new dwellings	The working figure for unmet housing need for the City is estimated at 15,000 new homes. This number represents a quarter share of the four districts.
Option3: 4,950	The Growth Board considered a series of site-based options to help meet Oxford City's unmet housing need. In the case of South Oxfordshire these sites amounted to 4,950 homes. The Council is now assessing this option directly in line with the memorandum of cooperation recommendation of 4,950 homes to South Oxfordshire.
Option 4: 15,000 new dwellings	The working figure for unmet housing need for the City is estimated at 15,000 new homes. This option assumes that all of that need would be met in South Oxfordshire District. Arguably this is not a reasonable alternative, but it is included and appraised in this report as it was included in previous iterations of the SA.

Cherwell District Council, Vale of White Horse Council and West Oxfordshire Council are all contributing to meeting Oxford's unmet need to 2031. For the purposes of taking the SA forward it is therefore proposed to not continue with consideration of Option 4 (15,000 dwellings) as it is not necessary. Similarly, the do-nothing option is not considered to be a reasonable alternative, as it would not be compliant with the duty to co-operate and has been discounted at this stage.

Appraisal Results

The results of the appraisal are summarised below. The full matrix for these alternatives is available in **Appendix G**. **Table 6.5** provides a summary of the results for each option.

Table 6.5 Options for Meeting Oxford's Housing Needs

SA objectives	3750 Dwellings to 2031	4,950 new dwellings to 2031
1 Housing	√/?	√/?
2 Community safety	✓	✓
3 Access to facilities	✓	✓
4 Health and well being	✓	✓
5 Environmental protection	x/?	x/?

SA objectives	3750 Dwellings to 2031	4,950 new dwellings to 2031
6 Travel choice	x/?	x/?
7 Biodiversity	x/?	x/?
8 Land use	x/?	x/?
9 Historic environment	x/?	x/?
10 Climatic factors	✓	✓
11 Flood risk	0	0
12 Waste	x	x
13 Employment	✓	✓
14 Science Vale	✓	✓
15 Education and skills	0	0
16 Tourism	✓	✓
17 Community involvement	0	0

- The options of 3,750 or 4,950 dwellings will have similar levels of effects given the relatively small 637 difference between these two numbers. These options will help to provide housing to meet local needs (SA Objective 1), help to create safe places (SA Objective 2), improve access to services (SA Objective 3) and maintain health and well-being (SA Objective 4).
- The environmental effects of taking this additional housing on top of that required to meet the 6.3.8 district's own needs are a mixture of uncertain and negative effects - reflecting that the location of the housing will determine impacts, but that the greater the amount of housing the greater the effects would be, albeit that there would be opportunities for environmental enhancements, for example improving links to green infrastructure or good design relating well to the historic environment. New development offers the opportunity to incorporate sustainable design measures which will help ensure resilience to the effects of climate change.
- The economic effects of both options would on the whole be positive additional housing would 6.3.9 help to attract more workforce to the district and could help to fund new infrastructure and in turn support the development of Science Vale, subject to the location of development.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Option for Helping to Meet Oxford City's Needs and for the Rejection of Alternatives

The Council indicated that its preferred option is Option 2, 4,950 dwellings. Table 6.6 below 6.3.10 provides the reasons for selecting the preferred option and rejecting others.

Table 6.6 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Option for Helping to Meet Oxford City's Needs and for the Rejection of Alternatives

Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
Option 1: Do Nothing	Non-compliant with the Duty to Cooperate.	N/A







Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
Option 2: 3,750 new dwellings	If the Council proceeds with this figure, then collectively Oxfordshire would not be meeting the housing aspirations of the Growth Deal. As discussed under South Oxfordshire's own housing requirements, the PPG justifies an uplift in need to take account of the Growth Deal. Previous consultation on the plan proposing 3,750 homes also resulted in objections from partner authorities in Oxfordshire.	
Option 3: 4,950		Adopting this level of housing from the City would mean that collectively across Oxfordshire the Growth Deal commitments are met in adopted or emerging plans in accordance with the Memorandum of Cooperation. The PPG justifies an uplift in housing need to take account of the growth deal.
Option 4: 15,000 new dwellings	This represented the total working assumption for unmet housing need arising from Oxford City. Oxford City has asked all four neighbouring Oxfordshire authorities to help to meet their unmet housing need. Given that the other neighbouring authorities have committed to delivering a proportion of these 15,000 homes it is not a reasonable alternative.	N/A

6.4 Employment Requirement

- The Local Plan 2011 allocated sites for employment land but did not set an overall target for the district.
- The South Oxfordshire Core Strategy was adopted December 2012 and covers the plan period from 2006 to 2027. The Core Strategy was informed by the South Oxfordshire Employment Land Review 2007 prepared by DTZ. The employment land needs figures were updated in 2008 (referred to as the ELR Update) to incorporate figures for the self-employed (following advice from SEEDA) and to reflect the economic downturn. This was based on the report "Revisiting South Oxfordshire Employment Land Projections" 2008 WM Enterprise (WME). The adopted Core Strategy (policy CSEM2) planned for around 5,000 additional B class jobs to 2027. To facilitate this a total of 20 hectares of additional employment land was planned for over the period from 2011 to 2027.
- In 2014 together with the other Oxfordshire authorities, and using Government guidance, the council prepared a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). To support and inform the development of the SHMA, together with the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership's (LEP's) Strategic Economic Plan, the local authorities commissioned Cambridge Econometrics (CE) and SQW to prepare economic forecasts for Oxfordshire. The report "Economic Forecasting to Inform the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan and Strategic Housing Market Assessment" was published 28 February 2014.
- CE and SQW have developed forecasts for the Oxfordshire economy in three stages, using Cambridge Econometrics' Local Economy Forecasting Model (LEFM). These stages were:
 - A Baseline Scenario;
 - An Alternative Demography Scenario; and
 - A Committed/Planned Economic Growth Scenario.
- The CE/SQW report advises that planned economic growth in South Oxfordshire between 2011 to 2031 with an increase of approximately 11,500 jobs or 0.8 percent growth per annum over this



period. Approximately 5,400 of the 11,500 jobs forecast in South Oxfordshire would fall within the B-classes.

- Based on the above committed/planned economic growth scenario the SHMA projects an objectively assessed need of 749 dwellings per annum (dpa). For the reasons set out in the "Housing need and potential supply Background Paper" the emerging South Oxfordshire Local Plan has included an objectively assessed need figure of 775 dpa which is higher than the committed economic growth scenario.
- The 'South Oxfordshire Employment Land Review Addendum ⁹¹' (SOELRA) published in August 2017 examines the forecasts of the 2014 SHMA. Based on the SHMA the SOELRA projects an increase of 12,403 jobs from 2011 to 2033, with an increase of between 6,227 to 6,734 jobs in the office, manufacturing and distribution sectors ('B-class' jobs based on labour demand and local labour supply respectfully). To plan for the economic growth forecast in the 2014 SHMA, the SOELRA forecasts that between 33.2 to 35.9 hectares of additional employment land is required in the district over the period 2011 to 2033. As this employment forecast ends at 2033, to account for the additional year in the plan period, an additional requirement of between 1.5 to 1.63 hectares is required. This results in an additional requirement of between 34.7 and 37.5 hectares of employment land in the district over the period 2011 to 2034.
- Options for a lower allocation of employment land were considered, however the OAN of the SHMA is based on the committed/planned economic growth scenario. Planning for a lower level of growth would not be in accordance with the SHMA.
- Given the conclusions of the SOELRA the Council does not consider that there are any reasonable alternatives in relation to the overall provision of employment land.

 $\frac{http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/15884\%20South\%20Oxfordshire\%20ELR\%20Addendum\%20Final\%20Report\%2013.09.1}{7.pdf}$

⁹¹ Available online here:

7. Options for Accommodating Growth

7.1 Overview

- This section presents, and updates previous work undertaken in relation to the identification and appraisal of the preferred options for growth at key locations and strategic sites. It considers the following options:
 - Options for growth at Didcot, both in terms of whether or not any additional development should be focused at Didcot and options for accommodating growth if it were to be;
 - Options for accommodating development at strategic sites;
 - Options for growth at Henley on Thames, in terms of whether or not any additional development should be focused there;
 - The approach to housing growth in larger villages and options for locating housing growth at Nettlebed; and
 - Options for travelling communities.
- The section begins by considering earlier work undertaken by the Oxfordshire Growth Board and how options identified in that work have been taken into account by the district council.

7.2 Oxfordshire Growth Board

- The Oxfordshire Growth Board is a statutory decision making body of councils and key partners in Oxfordshire. Through collaborative working it delivers projects that were agreed and created in the City Deal and Local Growth Deals. It also monitors the delivery of priorities as set out in the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) on behalf of the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The board also exists to advise on matters of collective interest, to seek agreement on local priorities and influence relevant local, regional and national bodies.
- The purpose of the Oxfordshire Growth Board is to:
 - facilitate and enable collaboration between local authorities on economic development, strategic planning and growth;
 - deliver cross-boundary programmes of work including the City Deal, Growth Deal, Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Board programmes, within government timescales. This includes agreeing the detailed contents of specific priorities, plans, projects and programmes;
 - approve and monitor the implementation of a detailed work programme as laid out in the City Deal, Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Board programmes, together with any future Growth Deals or other programmes as agreed; and
 - bid for the allocation of resources to support the above purposes.
- Following publication of the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) in 2014, the Board has commissioned a number of studies as part of the post-SHMA Strategic Work Programme, including the Oxford Spatial Options Assessment. The Spatial Options Assessment entailed the identification and assessment of a list of 36 plausible areas of search as strategic options for growth within Oxfordshire that could help unmet housing need within the City of





Oxford. The areas of search are high level areas for development consideration rather than precisely defined sites, with an agreed minimum threshold of 500 dwellings and a clear relationship to Oxford in terms of proximity and accessibility. The final report was published in September 2016.

The options that are relevant to South Oxfordshire District Council and how they have been incorporated in the Council's consideration of options for growth in the district are summarised in **Table 7.1** below.

Table 7.1 Options identified by the South Oxfordshire Growth Board

Option	District Council's Response
Berinsfield – village extension of 4,836 dwellings	This location has been considered in this report on the basis of 1,700 dwellings and employment land.
Culham – New settlement of 4,809 dwellings	This location has been considered in this report on the basis of 3,500 dwellings and employment land.
Land south east of Oxford (Grenoble Rd) – urban extension of 7,394 dwellings	Options in this location have been considered by the district council on the basis of the sites put forward by the promoters, 3,000 dwellings.
Land at Wheatley – Village extension of 878 dwellings	Wheatley Campus considered in this report for at least 300 dwellings.
M40 Junction 7 – new settlement of 10,800 dwellings.	This location has been considered in this report on the basis that it could provide up to 6,500 dwellings.
Wick Farm – urban extension of 6,328 dwellings	This location has been considered in this report on the basis of 2,900 to 1,100 dwellings.
Land adjacent to Thornhill Park and Ride – urban extension of 774 dwellings	This location has been considered in this report on the basis of providing 875 dwellings.

7.3 Appraisal of Options for Didcot

- Science Vale is already an international location for science and technology. From this strong starting point, the Council aim to capitalise on Science Vale's opportunity to provide an improved environment for businesses to grow.
- Science Vale is a science cluster. This activity is concentrated around the three centres for science at Harwell Campus, Culham Science Centre and Milton Park, but is supported by a number of important settlements. Didcot is at the heart of Science Vale and it acts as both a gateway and a hub. It connects Science Vale with the rest of the UK through direct train services to Oxford, London ,Cardiff and Bristol. However, the economic and social links between Didcot and the rest of Science Vale remain weak. An important part of the strategy for Science Vale is to improve and strengthen its relationship with Didcot, and realise Didcot's full potential as a thriving and attractive location to live, work and visit. To do this, the Council have identified that homes, jobs, skills, and infrastructure are needed.
- In December 2015, the Government announced that Didcot would become a Garden Town delivering 15,050 homes and 20,000 high-tech jobs in the greater Didcot area. Garden Towns are locally-led and ambitious proposals for new communities that work as self-sustaining places and should have high quality and good design embedded from the outset.

- The designation of Didcot as a Garden Town is relevant to the SA as it provides the context for the appraisal. Both South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse district councils are working closely together and in partnership with Oxfordshire County Council and other key stakeholders to develop a joined up vision and delivery strategy for the area.
- Options for growth at Didcot, both in terms of how much (if any) additional development should be focused at Didcot and options for accommodating growth are discussed below.

Options for Growth at Didcot

The two Options described in **Table 7.2** have previously been subject to the SA process to inform the decision making process of the Local Plan and are included here for continuity.

Table 7.2 Reason for Appraisal of Alternative Options for Didcot

Option	Reason for Appraisal
1. Make further allocations at Didcot on top of allocations from the Core Strategy 2012	This alternative was assessed to show a comparison against the 'do nothing' option. The results are useful to inform the decision making going forward for future planning in Didcot.
2. Make no further allocations at Didcot	The 'do nothing' option is considered useful in terms of determining the existing baseline and how this will develop over time without any further planning proposals.

These options have been appraised against the SA objectives and the full matrices are provided at **Appendix Ha** and are discussed below.

Appraisal Results

Option 1: Make further allocations at Didcot on top of allocations from the Core Strategy 2012

- Allowing further growth at Didcot will have a significant positive effect on SA objective 1 relating to housing provision. Further growth that is consistent with Garden Town principles would also have significant positive effects in relation to SA objective 3 relating to access to facilities and health as it is assumed that green infrastructure and additional health facilities would be provided.
- Additional growth at Didcot could impact on biodiversity because of proximity to nationally designated sites and the potential for a significant negative effect, in the absence of mitigation is identified on this basis.
- A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 6 (transport) as Didcot is considered to have good sustainable transport accessibility, including Didcot Parkway railway station.
- A significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 8 relating to land use given that additional development will result in the loss of greenfield land and associated effects on landscape. There is also potential for impact on the setting of the AONB.
- Uncertain effects, in the absence of mitigation, are identified in relation to built heritage (SA objective 9) given the presence of Conservation Areas and other heritage features.



Additional allocations would make a significant contribution towards SA objectives relating to economic growth (SA objective 13, 14 and 15), including supporting growth in Science Vale.

Option 2: Make no further allocations at Didcot on top of allocations from the Core Strategy 2012

- No further growth at Didcot could have a significant negative effect in relation to SA objective 1 as it would be counter to the planned expansion of the town and could mean that development would need to be accommodated elsewhere.
- A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth specified in the Local Plan, this includes access to services and community facilities, so significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 3 (access to facilities) and 4 (health).
- A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 6 (transport) as Didcot is considered to have good sustainable transport accessibility, including Didcot Parkway railway station.
- Existing allocations have mitigation in place relating to biodiversity (SA objective 7) and cultural heritage (SA objective 9) and significant positive effects are identified on this basis.
- A significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 8 relating to land use given that existing allocations will result in the loss of greenfield land and associated effects on landscape. There is also potential for impact on the setting of the AONB.
- Mitigation is in place to reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding associated with existing designations so a significant positive effect is identified.
- In terms of economic related objectives, existing allocations will make a contribution towards these (SA objective 13, 14 and 15), including supporting growth in Science Vale. However, uncertainties are identified because failure to make provision for longer term growth would inhibit the town's ability to meet the aspirations for growth associate with the Garden Town.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternative for Growth at Didcot and for the Rejection of Alternatives

- The Council's preferred option is Option 1 'Make Further Allocations at Didcot.' As noted above, in December 2015, the Government announced that Didcot would become a Garden Town delivering 15,050 homes and 20,000 high-tech jobs. The Garden Town initiative will help to shape growth already identified through the Local Plan for housing, employment and infrastructure.
- More detailed planning policy, including a masterplan, is currently being developed for the Didcot Garden Town area in line with the Garden Town Principles. Garden Town policy will support the long-term achievement of the sustainable Garden Town vision and principles through: engaging with local people and businesses; forming part of a strategic and integrated investment plan; maximising social and environmental opportunities; and supporting long-term sustainability goals.
- Additional planning policy for the Garden Town will complement and support the Local Plan. Garden Town policy is likely to come forward as an additional planning document for the Garden Town Area: possibly as a Development Planning Document (such as an Area Action Plan) or as a Supplementary Planning Document. Because Didcot spans both the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Council areas, the Garden Town planning policy document will be developed in joint working and adopted by both Councils.



- Option 2 'Make no Further Allocations at Didcot' was rejected because it would not be consistent with the town's Garden Town status. The additional allocations included in the Local Plan (discussed below), have planning permission. Residential development on these sites is supported and, in the event that these permissions are not finalised or do not get implemented, then it is considered that these sites are still an appropriate location for housing in the plan period and should be retained as such.
- 7.3.25 **Table 7.3** summarises the Council's decision in relation to options for growth at Didcot.

Table 7.3 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternative for Growth at Didcot and for the Rejection of the Alternative

Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
Make further allocations at Didcot on top of allocations from the Core Strategy 2012	N/A	Consistent with Didcot's Garden Town status.
2. Make no further allocations at Didcot	Not consistent with Garden Town status. The additional allocations included in the Local Plan (discussed below), have planning permission and the council wishes to retain them.	N/A

7.4 Options for Accommodating Growth at Didcot

- The SA previously appraised the following alternatives options for accommodating growth at Didcot.
 - Hadden Hill approximately 70 new homes;
 - Didcot A approximately 270 new homes;
 - Gateway approximately 300 new homes;
 - Ladygrove East 642 new homes;
 - Didcot North East 2,030 new homes;
 - Great Western Park 2,587 homes;
 - Vauxhall Barracks 300 new homes; and
 - Orchard Centre Phase II 300 new homes.
- The latest position on these sites is summarised in **Table 7.4** below. Since the previous iteration of the SA in 2017 development has commenced on some of the sites, meaning that they no longer need to be included in the SA.



Table 7.4 Reason for Appraising Alternative Sites in Didcot

Option	Reason for Inclusion in the SA and latest position on the site
Hadden Hill	The site has a resolution to grant planning permission, subject to the finalisation of the S106 agreement. Construction has commenced on the site and it has therefore not been included in this iteration of the SA.
Didcot A	The site has a resolution to grant planning permission, subject to the finalisation of the S106 agreement.
Gateway	The site now has full planning permission. Site clearance has commenced on the site and it has therefore not been included in this latest iteration of the SA.
Ladygrove East	Site carried forward from Core Strategy
Didcot North East	Site carried forward from Core Strategy. Construction has commenced on the site and it has therefore not been included in this iteration of the SA.
Great Western Park	Site carried forward from Core Strategy.
Vauxhall Barracks	Site carried forward from Core Strategy
Orchard Centre Phase II	Site carried forward from Core Strategy

Appraisal Results

- The potential significant effects associated with the options that have been retained in the SA are discussed below, with a detailed matrix provided in **Appendix Hb**.
- All options would deliver significant positive effects in relation to SA objective 1 as they would deliver a significant amount of additional housing.
- Significant positive effects in relation to SA objective 3 are identified for Didcot west as it would provide additional community facilities.
- The Orchard Centre performs well against SA objective 4 (relating to health) and 6 (travel choice and accessibility) because of proximity to a range of services, including the town centre.
- Vauxhall Barracks performs well against SA objective 4 because of proximity to a GP and open space.
- Ladygrove East is located within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site and a significant negative effect in relation to biodiversity is identified on this basis.
- Didcot A and Vauxhall Barracks have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 which relates to efficiency in land use as it would re-use a significant amount of previously developed land.
- The Great Western site has a significant negative effect in relation to SA objective 8 because of the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and landscape effects.
- The potential for uncertain effects are identified for SA Objective 9 in relation to the historic environment for the Great Western Park and Vauxhall Barracks sites because of proximity to a Conservation Area.

- All sites would provide a significant amount of housing within the Science Vale area and a significant positive effect relating to SA Objective 14 'Science Vale' is identified.
- Great Western Park provides new schools, making a significant positive contribution to SA objective 15 in relation to skills and education.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Sites at Didcot

The Council indicated that it wishes to include all sites in the Local Plan because the principle of residential development at these locations is accepted (either through an existing planning consent or a Core Strategy allocation) and it is proposed that through retaining the sites, that the principle of development is maintained through the plan period to deliver housing towards meeting overall need. In relation to the allocation at Didcot A, residential development on the site is supported and, in the event that permission is not finalised or not implemented, then it is considered that the sites are still an appropriate location for housing in the plan period and should be retained as such.

7.5 Options for Strategic Sites

- It was identified early on in the Local Plan process that a significant number of homes would be delivered through neighbourhood plans being prepared by Town and Parish Councils. Given this, the district council focussed its search on larger, more strategic development sites. The level of growth that could be considered by Town and Parish Councils through the neighbourhood planning process had been raised during the examination of the Core Strategy and the Inspector concluded that the 775 homes allocated to Thame was an appropriate number for the community to consider through the neighbourhood planning process.
- The Council needs to identify strategic sites with sufficient capacity for 5,651 homes on strategic sites to meet its own needs and the 4,950 homes associated with meeting Oxford City's unmet needs, a total of 10,601 homes.
- The Council has taken the opportunity to consider a range of alternative options to meet this need, this includes the re-consideration of sites that have been previously assessed in earlier iterations of the SA and additional sites. In undertaking this exercise the opportunity has been taken to bring sites that were previously appraised separately (Berinsfield and land at Wheatley Campus) into consideration along with other sites, so that they are treated on the same basis as other reasonable alternatives. The Council has undertaken its own technical work to evaluate sites, considering a range of factors that are covered by the SA, such as landscape, ecology and heritage but also considering other factors around the suitability of sites, including highways, viability, Green Belt considerations and the anticipated rate at which housing and associated facilities might come forward. That work is available at [add link]

Strategic Sites – the Options Considered

- The strategic sites that have been considered are set out in **Table 7.5** below. The potential sites were derived from:
 - The proposed strategic allocations in the Publication Version South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2033 (October 2017):
 - Berinsfield
 - Chalgrove Airfield

- - Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre
 - Oxford Brookes University Campus Wheatley
 - Sites that had previously been considered as potential strategic allocations at earlier stages in the local plan process, but which were not progressed at that time:
 - ► Harrington (Land off junction 7 of the M40)
 - Land south of Grenoble Road (Promoted as South Oxford Science Village)
 - Lower Elsfield (Promoted as Land at Bayswater, adjacent to Barton Park)
 - Northfield
 - Thornhill (Land adjacent Thornhill Park and Ride)
 - Wick Farm
 - Other sites submitted through the Local Plan 2033 process up to the end of the Regulation 19 consultation (30 November 2017), subject to them complying with the basic Area Assessment Principles set in the Council's site selection work:
 - Land at Emmer Green (Known as Palmer's Riding Stables, Emmer Green, Reading)
 - Land south of Great Western Park (Promoted as Hagbourne Fields)
 - ▶ Land off Thame Road, North Weston
 - Playhatch (Land east of Caversham Park Road, Reading)
 - Reading Golf Club

Table 7.5 Alternative Strategic Sites

Site Name	Assumptions in relation to Development
Chalgrove Airfield	3,000 dwellings and associated facilities, including 2 primary schools, secondary school including sixth form – (includes relocation of Icknield Community College), health centre, sports and cultural facilities, supermarket/local shops/café, 5ha of office and employment space, associated infrastructure improvements, including Stadhampton bypass and Chiselhampton bypass.
Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)	3,500 dwellings, employment land, 2 primary schools and secondary school, GP surgery, retail floorspace.
Harrington (Junction 7 / M40)	6,500 dwellings of which 3,850 could be developed within the plan period, 5.6ha of employment land, primary and secondary schools, retail floorspace, public transport interchange/hub.
Lower Elsfield	1,500 dwellings, school, Local Centre and community facilities, potential to extend existing Oxford City bus service into the site.
Wick Farm	1,400 dwellings, Primary School. A care facility, student accommodation and off-site hospital car parking are also proposed, as is a cemetery.
Lower Elsfield / Wick Farm Combined Site –	Approximately 1,100 dwellings, a 2 form entry primary school, including early years provision, a local centre or contributions



Site Name	Assumptions in relation to Development
	towards the improvement of adjoining off-site community facilities and services at Barton, sufficient contributions towards primary health care services.
Thornhill	875 dwellings, employment (medical research hub) and park and ride extension.
Grenoble Road	3,000 dwellings, extension to Oxford Science Park, land for provision of new Park and Ride site (Sandford), primary school and technical college. Potential contribution to re-opening of Cowley Branch line to passenger traffic.
Northfield	2,000 dwellings, school, local centre and potential to enable opening of Cowley Branch line to passenger traffic.
Land East of Caversham Park (Playhatch)	1,000 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that it could support a Primary School and community facility if required.
Reading Golf Club	479 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that it a residential scheme.
Hagbourne Fields – south of Great Western Park Didcot	1,000 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that the site could support a community facility and primary school if required.
Land at Wheatley Campus	At least 300 dwellings, retail floorspace, retention of quantum of existing sport pitches.
Palmers Riding Stables	300 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that it is a residential scheme.
Land at North Weston	1,200 dwellings. Appraised on the basis that (given its size) the scheme would support a community facility and Primary School if required.
Berinsfield	1,700 dwellings, employment land, primary school, new expanded premises for Abbey Woods Academy, retail floorspace and new Health Facility. New development would fund a regeneration package to deliver new premises for existing uses (including Children's Centre and a new community hub building.

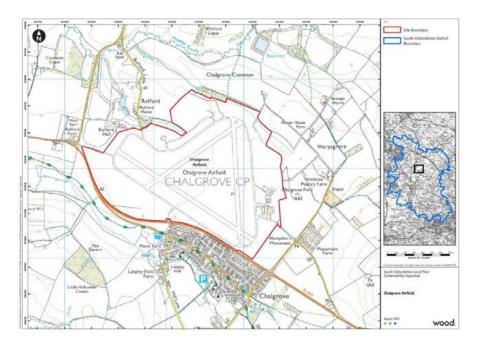
- The redevelopment of the Oxford Brookes Campus at Holton was also identified and supported 7.5.5 as part of the Core Strategy. The site allocation was reconsidered as part of the Local planmaking process. This was because initially the land was to be removed from the Green Belt and a neighbourhood plan is unable to do this. Although the site is now remaining in the Green Belt, the neighbourhood plan has progressed, and this site is not being considered as part of that process.
- Although the Local Green Belt Study (2015) recommended in-setting the campus from the 7.5.6 Green Belt, this is not necessary as redevelopment of a previously developed site is not considered to be inappropriate in the Green Belt provided the new development would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it.

The options are described below followed by a summary of the appraisal of the options against the SA objectives.

Chalgrove Airfield

- Chalgrove Airfield is a former Second World War airfield located directly north of the village of Chalgrove, north east of the B480, approximately 11 miles to the east of central Oxford and approximately 5 miles south of junction 7 of the M40 motorway. See **Figure 7.1** below.
- The airfield opened in 1943 and was closed in July 1946 when it was leased to the Martin-Baker Company for development and testing of aircraft ejection seats. The site contains three runways and a perimeter track surrounded by security fencing, with managed grass across the rest of the site. Buildings, including the war-time T-2 hangers, are located to the east of the site. The site is currently used by Martin-Baker Ltd. Chalgrove Airfield has a CAA Ordinary Licence (Number P683) that allows flights for the public transport of passengers or for flying instruction as authorised by the licensee (Martin-Baker (Engineering) Limited). The site of the Monument Industrial Estate to the southeast of the airfield was once part of the airfield. The site has been appraised on the basis that it has capacity for 3,000 dwellings.

Figure 7.1 Chalgrove Airfield

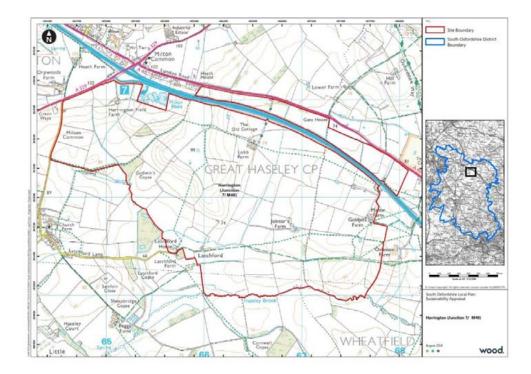


Harrington

- The site is located in the three parishes of Great Haseley, Great Milton and Tetsworth in South Oxfordshire. The site is approximately 492.92 ha in size (site submission, April 2016), measuring c. 3.5 km from junction 7 of the M40 motorway to the village of Tetsworth in the east, and up to 2 km in extent north to south. As shown on the plan below, most of this area is south of the M40, with a small part of the site located to the north of the M40.
- 7.5.11 It is recognised that only part of this site would be able to be delivered within the plan period. The site promoters currently state that up to 3,850 homes could come forward in the plan period, but this would be dependent on how quickly the site could be delivered and any

associated restrictions on phasing- e.g. significant infrastructure constraints.. The location of the site is shown in **Figure 7.2** below.

Figure 7.2 Harrington

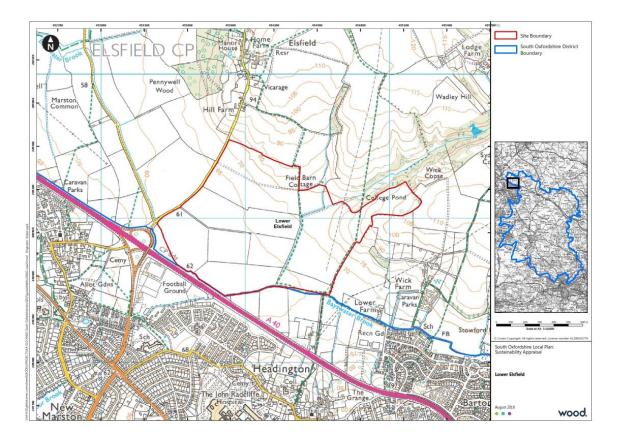


Lower Elsfield

The site comprises of 675ha. It encompasses the village of Elsfield, and the boundary is as far north as Woodeaton and south to the A40. The site is being promoted for 1,500 dwellings. See **Figure 7.3** for site location.



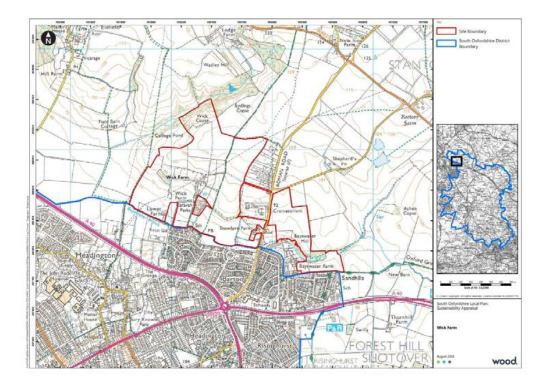
Figure 7.3 Lower Elsfield



Wick Farm

This site comprises of 128ha of arable land on the north east edge of Oxford. The site would form an urban extension to Oxford. The majority of this site is on greenfield land, although there are a small number of properties located at Wick Farm and on Bayswater Road. It has been appraised on the basis that it can accommodate 1,400 dwellings. See **Figure 7.4** for site location.

Figure 7.4 Wick Farm



Land at Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield

The site promoters for the Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield sites indicated to the Council that the two sites could come forward together. The Council has considered the merits of a combined site. **Figure 7.5a** shows the development area put forward by the site promoters. The Council's own technical work indicated that a reduced development boundary for the site might be more appropriate. **Figure 7.5b** shows the alternative site boundary that the Council considered, in addition to that put forward by the promoters. Both options have been considered as part of the SA.

Figure 7.5a Wick Farm / Lower Elsfield – combined site submitted by the site promoters

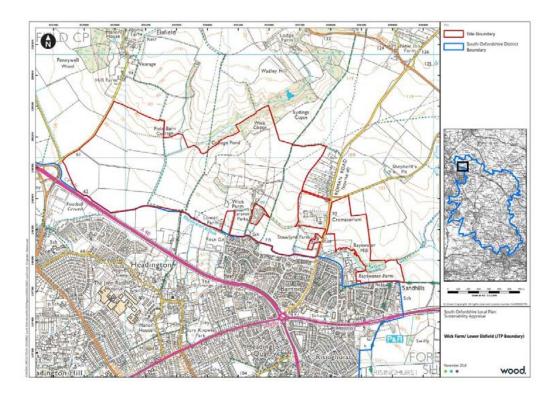
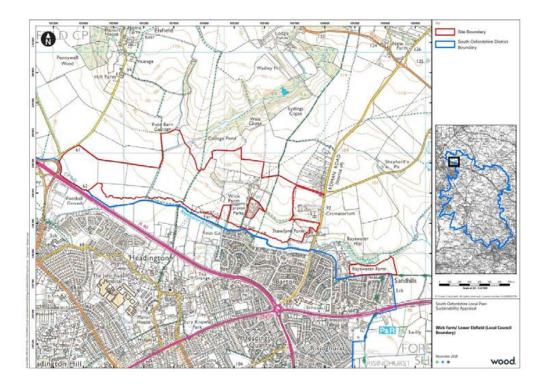


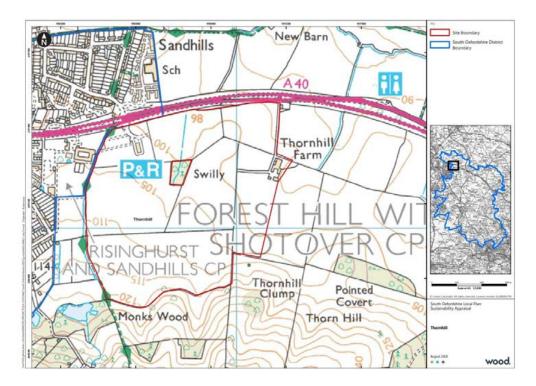
Figure 7.5b Wick Farm / Lower Elsfield – combined site (Council's alternative site boundary)



Thornhill

The site comprises of 40.5ha and 875 dwellings are being considered. The site would form an urban extension to Oxford and is located to the west of Risinghurst which is an outlying residential area of Oxford, just outside the Eastern Bypass Road which forms part of the Oxford ring road. It is about 1 mile (1.6 km) east of the centre of Headington and 3 miles (4.8 km) east of Oxford city centre. The site includes a proposal for employment land (19.5 ha) in the form of a medical hub and a potential extension to the Thornhill Park and Ride site (4.95 ha), see **Figure 7.6** for site location.

Figure 7.6Thornhill

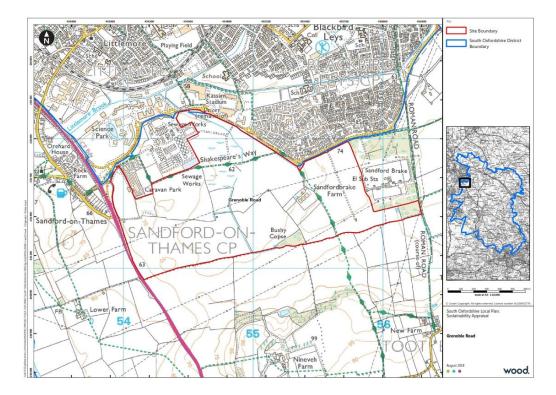


Grenoble Road (South Oxford Science Village)

- Grenoble Road is a 152.8ha site adjacent to Oxford. The site lies to the south-east of Oxford, adjacent to Greater Leys. Grenoble Road runs along the northern boundary of the site. The site lies within Sandford-on-Thames parish.
- The site is adjacent to Oxford and close to Oxford Science Park, Oxford Business Park, BMW and other employment sites. See **Figure 7.7** below. The site would form an urban extension to Oxford.



Figure 7.7 Grenoble Road (South Oxford Science Village)

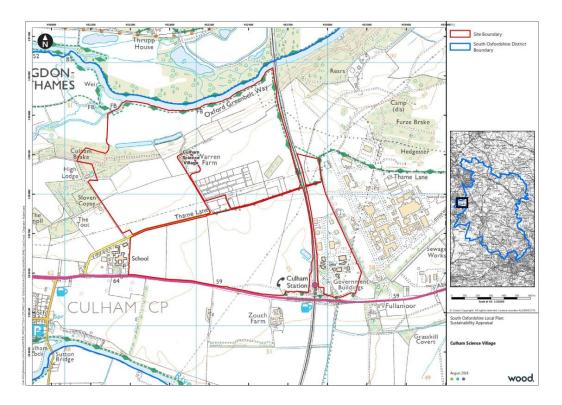


Culham Science Village

- The Culham site is located north west of Didcot, east of South Oxfordshire's boundary with Vale of White Horse and the town of Abingdon. The site is situated immediately to the west of the Culham Science Centre, 750m to the north-east of the village of Culham. The village of Clifton Hampden is located to the East. Culham has a small rail station, with services to Oxford and Didcot Parkway. Culham Science Centre (CSC) is home to the UK's fusion research programme, the European JET facility (the largest fusion facility in the world) and related work in support of international fusion R&D programmes, CSC is also a significant regional business location mostly for the science and technology sectors. CSC is one of the largest employment centres within South Oxfordshire, currently providing employment for around 2,000 people.
- The site is being assessed on the basis of providing 3,500 dwellings. A number of options were previously considered for development at this location and appraised as part of earlier work on the SA. The site area considered as part of the latest iteration of the SA is shown in **Figure 7.8** below.



Figure 7.8 Culham Science Village

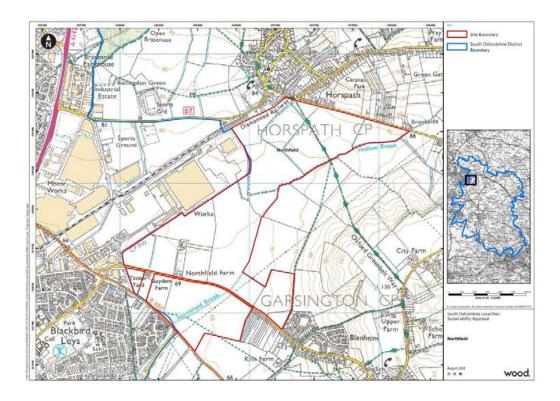


7.5.20 The results of the appraisal of this option is set out in **Appendix I**.

Northfields

- A proposal for 2000 dwellings split into 3 sections: village extension to Horspath, rural infill to Garsington and an urban extension to Oxford. The total site area is- 146 ha. The majority of the site is owned by Brasenose College, with a section in the south-west owned by Oxfordshire County Council (known as Guydens farm).
- The site abuts an industrial estate to the south-east of Oxford and lies to the east of the Grenoble Road site. The location of the site is shown in **Figure 7.9**.

Figure 7.9 Northfield

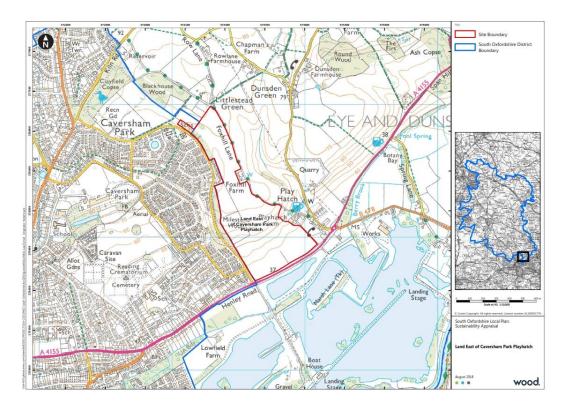


Land East of Caversham Park Road (Land at Playhatch)

Land East of Caversham Park Road is a 40ha site that would form an urban extension to the eastern side of Reading. The location of the site is shown in **Figure 7.9**.



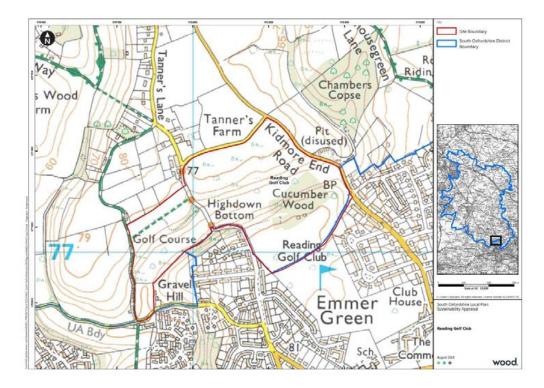
Figure 7.10 Land East of Caversham Park (Land at Playhatch)



Reading Golf Club

- Reading Golf Club is a 42 ha site to the north of Reading. Some 28 ha of the site is within South Oxfordshire. Another 14 ha falls with Reading borough. A part of the land in Reading Borough is allocated in the Reading Local Plan for up to 130 dwellings. The rest is being promoted to Reading Borough Council. The total capacity of the site (South Oxfordshire and Reading) is between 600-1000 dwellings. A potential capacity of 479 dwellings was identified in the SHELAA and confirmed as appropriate from the site promoters. The site lies in Kidmore End parish, on the boundary between South Oxfordshire and Reading.
- The intention is for the golf club to relocate. The promoters have indicated the site is available now however the golf club is currently in use. The location of the site is shown at **Figure 7.11**.

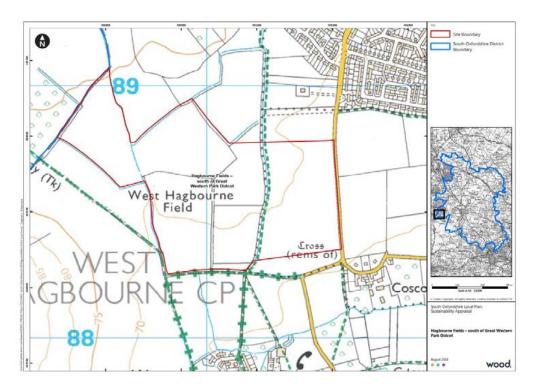
Figure 7.11 Land at Reading Golf Club



Hagbourne Fields - south of Great Western Park, Didcot

The site is located to the west of Park Road and adjoining the southern edge of Great Western Park (under construction) and Valley Park (outline permission) and around 300 metres north of the village of West Hagbourne. Didcot has experienced a large amount of development in recent years with more planned. The Draft Local Plan carries forward allocations from the Core Strategy totalling 6,500 dwellings, in addition to this is the proposed development at Valley Park which has outline permission for over 4,000 dwellings. Significant infrastructure improvements are needed to mitigate the impact of these developments and have been identified through the IDP. These include a new river crossing between Didcot and Culham, Didcot Science Bridge and capacity improvements to the A4130. Land has also been safeguarded in the Regulation 19 version of the Draft Local Plan for a Spine Road which includes areas within the site connecting Park Road with the Harwell Link Road. The location of the site is shown at **Figure 7.12**.

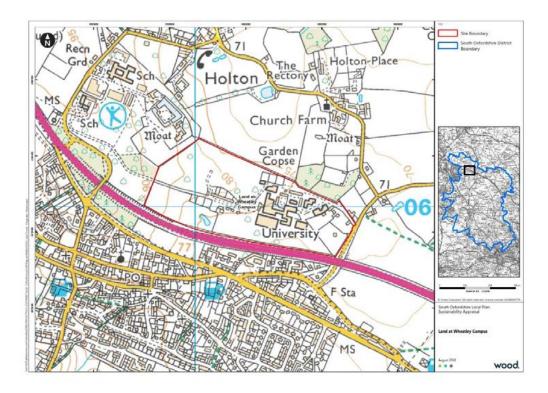
Figure 7.12 Hagbourne Fields



Land at Wheatley Campus

This 21.6ha site is located in north of the district, within Holton Parish. The site is directly adjacent to the A40 which lies to the south of the site, beyond which is the village of Wheatley. Wheatley is identified as a larger village in the settlement hierarchy with a variety of services including primary and secondary schools, GP surgery, dentist, post office and supermarket. The site is 309m from the village of Holton (a smaller village) and 3.8km from the Oxford City. The site's proximity to the A40 provides road connections to Oxford to the east and the M40 to the west. However, the A40 is a significant barrier to movement between the site and Wheatley Village, particularly by walking and cycling. The site is 13.8km from Oxford Station by car and 14km from Oxford Parkway Station by car. The location of the site is shown at **Figure 7.13**.

Figure 7.13 Land at Wheatley Campus

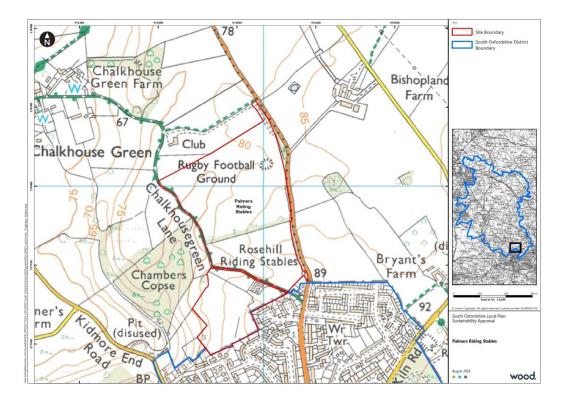


Palmers Riding Stables

- This 26ha site is located in the south of the district adjoining Emmer Green, Reading. The site is within Kidmore End parish. Chalkhouse Green (not defined within the settlement hierarchy) lies to the north west and Sonning Common (a larger village) to the north.
- The site's current uses are equestrian and agricultural. The site is greenfield, although there is a small cluster of existing buildings at Palmers Riding Stables. Ground levels change across the site. The B481 Peppard Road runs along the site's eastern boundary. The location of the site is shown at **Figure 7.14**.



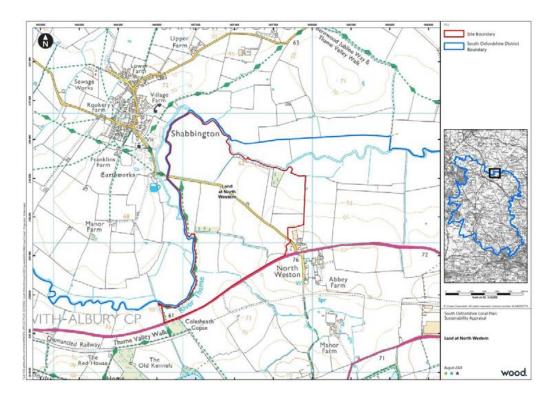
Figure 7.14 Palmers Riding Stables



Land at North Weston

This site comprising of around 95ha of land is located along the northern boundary of the district, adjacent to Shabbington in the Aylesbury Vale. The site is situated within the parish of Great Haseley, with North Weston (an 'other village' as defined in the council's settlement hierarchy) located to the south east. North Weston functions as a cluster of properties without any services or facilities. The River Thame runs in a north-south direction towards the western side of the site and the southern boundary lies adjacent to the A418. The location of the site is shown at **Figure 7.15**.

Figure 7.15 Land at North Weston

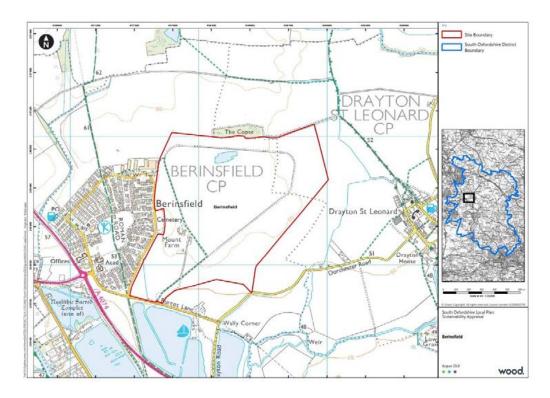


Berinsfield

- 7.5.31 Berinsfield is a large village within South Oxfordshire District approximately. 12.9 km from Oxford, within the Science Vale area.
- Berinsfield has a relatively high score on the indices of multiple deprivation, despite South Oxfordshire as a whole being one of the least deprived parts of the country. Performance is particularly poor in the education, training and skills domain. A number of studies have been undertaken by the Council which indicate that Berinsfield would benefit from investment and regeneration. This is supported by further work commissioned by the Council to explore potential options for the regeneration of Berinsfield.
- 7.5.33 Key issues facing Berinsfield include:
 - Berinsfield sits entirely within the Green Belt, which is inhibiting the regeneration of parts
 of the village and is preventing future growth and employment opportunities;
 - The existing housing stock is ageing and in some instances of poor quality;
 - Employment sites are in need of regeneration;
 - The village faces an aging population;
 - A need for better cycle ways and buggy-friendly routes around and through the village;
 - A need for greater skills training to help make people more employable locally;
 - A need to update local health and support services;
 - A need for more amenity space, leisure facilities and formal play areas for children;
 - Lack of recycling facilities;

- Sewerage system over capacity;
- Areas of land within and around Berinsfield have the potential to be contaminated;
- Parts of Berinsfield are designated as flood zones 2 and 3, surface water flooding can be a problematic after heavy downpours; and
- All the sites proposed for development around the village currently lie in Green Belt and some are rated as grade 2 agricultural land.
- The location of the site is shown at **Figure 7.16**.

Figure 7.16 Berinsfield



Appraisal Results for the Strategic Sites

- Potential significant effects associated with the sites are discussed below and scoring is summarised in **Table 7.6**. Full matrices for each site are provided at **Appendix I**. In those instances where sites have previously been assessed the SA has been updated, as appropriate to reflect the following:
 - Any revisions to the site boundary; and/or
 - Any changes in assumptions about the mix of uses that a site could support and/or;
 - Any errors in the assessment of sites, for example about the proximity of a site to existing services and facilities.



Table 7.6: Summary of Performance against the SA objectives for Strategic Sites

								Strate	egic Options	s Sites							
SA Objective	Chalgrove Airfield	Harrington	Lower Elsfield (LE)	Wick Farm (WF)	Thornhill	Grenoble Road	Culham Science Village	Northfield	East of Caversham Park (Plavhatch)	Reading Golf Club	Hagbourne Fields	Wheatley Campus	Palmers Riding Stable	North Weston	Berinsfield	WF&LE Combined Promoter	WF&LE Combined Council
1 Housing	11	11	11	11	11	>>	11	11	11	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2 Community safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Access to facilities	11	11	11	11	1	11	11	11	>	0	✓	1	0	1	11	11	11
4 Health and Wellbeing	11	11	1	11	1	11	11	1	✓	1	✓	11	1	1	11	11	11
5 Environmenta I protection	x	0	x	x	x	x	0	x	х	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x
6 Travel choice	1	11	11	>	11	11	>	11	√	1	✓	1	1	1	1	11	11
7 Biodiversity	х	хх	хх	хх	хх	х	хх	х	хх	хх	х	х	хх	x	х	хх	хх
8 Land use	√ √ / x x/x	хх	хх	√/x x	x x/?	x/?/0	√√/ xx/0	x x /?/0	хх	x x/?	хх	✓ ✓ / x x/?	х х /?	x x /?	хх	√ /xx	√ /xx
9 Historic environment	хх	х	х	√√ /	0	х	хх	х	x /?	0	?	хх	0	?	х	√ √ /x x	√√/x x



								Strate	egic Options	Sites							
SA Objective	Chalgrove Airfield	Harrington	Lower Elsfield (LE)	Wick Farm (WF)	Thornhill	Grenoble Road	Culham Science Village	Northfield	East of Caversham Park (Playhatch)	Reading Golf Club	Hagboume Fields	Wheatley Campus	Palmers Riding Stable	North Weston	Berinsfield	WF&LE Combined Promoter	WF&LE Combined Council
10 Climatic factors	1	1	1	>	1	1	1	>	1	>	1	>	/	1	1	1	1
11 Flood risk	√√ / xx	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	0	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх
12 Waste	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х	х	х
13 Employment	11	11	0	0	11	11	/ /	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
14 Science Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0
15 Education and skills	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0	11	0	х	11	11	11	11
16 Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Community involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- SA Objective 1 relates to the provision of housing. Although the potential capacity of the sites varies considerably, given the amount of housing each could provide all of the sites have been appraised as making a significant positive contribution to this SA Objective. Scoring is contingent on the sites being deliverable, particularly in relation to upgrades to the road network and other infrastructure. Chalgrove Airfield and Culham Science Village for example are dependent on the delivery of significant improvements to the road network.
- Oxfordshire County Council has identified access issues at a number of sites, this includes Lower Elsfield (if developed in isolation) and Reading Golf Club.
- SA objective 2 relates to community safety. For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'aiming to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'
- SA Objective 3 relates to accessibility to health, education, recreation, cultural and community facilities. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities are accounted for under SA Objective 4 which relates to health and well-being and schools are accounted for under SA Objective 15, which relates to skills and education. The majority of the sites are strategic in nature and of a size where it could be expected that some facilities are provided on site to meet local needs. There is also potential for sites to be 'outward facing' and provide facilities that might serve the wider population, for example park and ride facilities or a new district centre. Key points are summarised below:
 - Chalgrove Airfield has been appraised on the basis that it will include two primary schools, secondary school including sixth form (includes relocation of Icknield Community College), health centre, sports and cultural facilities, supermarket/local shops/café, office and employment space. A significant positive effect has been identified in relation to SA objective 3 on this basis;
 - The Harrington site is being promoted for 6,500 dwellings and this scale of development could potentially support a range of facilities in addition to education facilities. A significant positive effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 3 on this basis.
 - The Lower Elsfield site is being promoted for up to 1,500 dwellings, schools, shop and community facilities (Local Centre). A significant positive effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 3 on this basis;
 - The Wick Farm site is being promoted for up to 1,400 dwellings, Primary School, care facility, student accommodation, off-site hospital car parking and a cemetery.
 - The combined Lower Elsfield Wick Farm site has been appraised on the basis that it would provide for at least 1,100 dwellings, local centre and primary school. There is also potential for the site to contribute to the regeneration of services at Barton, a deprived area within Oxford. A significant positive effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 3 on this basis;
 - Grenoble Road has potential for 3,000 dwellings and at that scale it is assumed it could support facilities in addition to education facilities. A significant positive effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 3 on this basis;
 - Culham Science Village has been assessed on the basis that it could provide 3,500 homes,
 2 Primary Schools, Secondary School, GP surgery and retail floor space. A significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 3 is identified on that basis;

- Northfield has been appraised on the basis that it would provide 2,000 dwellings and a local centre. A significant positive effect is identified on the basis that a local centre could include retail facilities and a community facility.
- The rationale for development at Berinsfield is to secure a range of facilities through the Berinsfield Community Investment Scheme and associated masterplan. Development at Berinsfield is expected to deliver significant community benefits in the form of both regenerated and new community facilities. The site promoters are continuing to work closely with the community to develop an appropriate masterplan, identifying the necessary improvements and how they will be funded. Notwithstanding the unknown effects of this scheme, it is likely significant contributions to community facilities would be achieved and, the site also benefits from good access to existing facilities in Berinsfield such as a primary school, leisure centre, open space, and shops. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis.
- SA objective 4 relates to maintenance of health and well-being. Sites have been appraised on the basis of their proximity to existing health facilities and open space or ability to provide new ones. Key points are summarised below:
- A significant positive effect is identified in relation to the following sites on the basis that they would provide a new health centre:
 - Berinsfield
 - Chalgrove Airfield;
 - Harrington;
 - Culham Science Village; and
 - Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield Combined Site Both the Promoters and Councils site
- Significant positive effects are identified in relation to the following sites on the basis that they would provide open space and are within 800m of an existing GP facility:
 - Wick Farm;
 - Grenoble Road; and
 - Wheatley Campus.
- SA objective 6 relates to travel choice and the SA focusses on the proximity of a range of services and the potential to provide enhanced services. Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to the following sites:
 - Harrington and Grenoble Road also have significant positive effects on the basis that the sites provide potential for a park and ride facility.
 - Northfield and Grenoble Road also have the potential to facilitate re-opening of the Cowley Branch Line for a passenger service;
 - Lower Elsfield and Wick Farm provide opportunities for enhanced bus services –if the sites were brought forward together;
 - Thornhill includes proposals for an extension to the existing Park and Ride Facility that would help provide transport choice; and
 - Culham Science Village because of proximity to the existing railway station and opportunities to provide enhanced facilities, e.g. extended platforms that will help provide transport choice.

- SA Objective 7 relates to biodiversity and sites are scored on the basis of proximity to existing sites and features. All scoring is pre-mitigation.
- The potential for significant negative effects under SA Objective 7, in the absence of mitigation, are anticipated in relation to the following sites because of proximity to nationally designated conservation sites:
 - Harrington;
 - Lower Elsfield;
 - Wick Farm:
 - Both version of the Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site;
 - Thornhill
 - Culham Science Village;
 - East of Caversham Park Playhatch;
 - Reading Golf Club; and
 - Palmers Riding Stable.
- Objective 8 relates to efficiency in the use of land and the SA focusses on the extent to which sites would involve the use of brownfield land or the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and potential for impacts on landscape. Key points are:
 - Chalgrove Airfield and Wheatley Campus would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (significant negative) but also involve the re-use of previously developed land and would therefore also have a significant positive effect. With regard to their effects on landscapes, they both scored as having a Medium/High overall capacity in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment and therefore the development of these sites would be expected to have a minimal effect on the landscape.
 - The Culham Science Village site would result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (significant negative). The sites effect on the landscape is complex as the site is effectively 3 different distinct areas in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment. The northern part of the site is not expected to be developed and that is where the largest potential effects on the landscape could occur. The site would therefore have a significant positive to neutral effect on the landscape due to only the eastern and western portions of the site being developed.
 - Lower Elsfield, Wick Farm and both versions of the Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site
 are expected to have significant negative effects due to the loss of the best and most
 versatile agricultural land and due to parts of the site having low overall capacity as
 identified in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment. The Wick Farm elements are
 slightly more complicated due to the topography of the site and there is potential for
 minor positive effects on landscape where development is located in areas of the site that
 have capacity.
 - Harrington, Playhatch, Hagbourne Fields and Berinsfield would result in significant negative effects as best and most versatile agricultural land would be lost. Given the scale and nature of the proposed development the potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape are also identified.

- Uncertain but potentially significant negative effects are identified for Thornhill, Grenoble Road, Northfield, Reading Golf Club, Palmers Riding Stable and North Weston because Grade 3 Agricultural Land would be lost, and it is not known whether this is Grade 3a or 3b and only the former is considered the best and most versatile agricultural land. Given the scale and nature of development the potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape are also identified.
- SA Objective 9 relates to the historic environment and the SA focusses on the proximity of the site to historic assets of local or national importance. Key points are:
 - The potential for a significant negative effect, is identified in relation to Chalgrove Airfield because of the potential for effects on a Registered Battlefield and proximity to other heritage features of national importance;
 - Wick Farm has a Listed Building within the site and the potential for a significant negative
 effect is identified. This is on the Historic England at Risk Register. A mixed score is
 provided on the basis that whilst there is a designated feature on site, it is at risk and there
 could be opportunity to secure a long-term future for the building through the
 development of the site;
 - Similarly to the stand alone Wick Farm site, the Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield Combined Site has been scored as having a mixture of significant positive and significant negative effects.
 - The potential for significant negative effects are identified at Culham Science Village because there are Listed Buildings within the site, there is also potential for effects in relation to proximity to a Conservation Area;
 - Wheatley Campus includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the potential for significant negative effect is identified.
- SA Objective 10 relates to climatic factors. The potential for a minor positive effect against this SA Objective has been identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.
 - SA Objective 11 relates to flood risk. In assessing sites it is recognised that there may be opportunity to avoid areas at risk of flooding through detailed master planning, however in order to ensure that all sites are assessed equally, the potential for the design of a development to avoid or minimise the amount of development within a flood risk area has not been considered in the appraisal. Key points are:
 - The potential for significant negative effects, are identified in relation to Option 1
 'Chalgrove Airfield' as around 6 ha of the site is at risk of surface water flooding (both 1 in
 30 year and 1 in 100 year extent). However, development would also provide the
 opportunity to address existing issues associated with surface water flooding and a
 significant positive effect is identified on that basis;
 - The potential for significant negative effects against SA objective 11 are identified in relation to Harrington, Lower Elsfield, Wick Farm, both versions of the Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site Culham Science Village, Wheatley Campus, Northfield, Playhatch, North Weston and Berinsfield because the sites include land within Flood Zones 3 and 2;
 - Grenoble Road, Thornhill, Reading Golf Club and Palmers Riding Stable include areas at risk of surface water flooding and the potential for significant negative effects are identified.

7.5.51

- The potential for a minor negative effect on waste (SA objective 12) is identified for all sites on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.
- Objective 13 relates to employment and the SA focuses on the ability of sites to provide employment land. Significant positive effects are identified in relation to the following sites, where it has been indicated that employment land would be provided:
 - Chalgrove Airfield;
 - Harrington;
 - Thornhill;
 - Grenoble Road;
 - Culham Science Village;
 - Northfield; and
 - Berinsfield.
- Objective 14 is concerned with the extent to which sites would support the Science Vale initiative. Culham Science Village would make a significant contribution to this objective as would Hagbourne Fields and Berinsfield. It is assumed that the other sites would not contribute as they are outside of the area.
- Objective 15 relates to educational attainment and development of a skilled workforce. Sites are appraised on their ability to provide new schools or proximity to existing schools. Key points are:
 - Chalgrove Airfield has been appraised as a significant positive on the basis that it would provide a new secondary school and two primary schools;
 - A significant positive effect is anticipated in relation to Harrington and Lower Elsfield on the basis that the sites would be of sufficient size to support primary and secondary schools on site if required by the Council;
 - Wick Farm would be of sufficient size to support a primary school and the site is appraised on that basis (significant positive effect);
 - Both versions of the Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site would provide at least one primary school;
 - Thornhill is appraised on the basis that it could support a primary school (significant positive effect) and is within 3km of an existing secondary school no significant effect on the assumption that the school has capacity or is capable of expansion;
 - A significant positive effect is anticipated in relation to Grenoble Road on the basis that the promoter has indicated that a Technical College would be provided;
 - 'Culham Science Village' has been appraised on the basis that it will provide two primary schools and a secondary school (a significant positive effect);
 - 'Northfield is assumed to be capable of supporting a primary school (significant positive
 effect) and is within 3km of an existing secondary school (no significant effect) depending
 on capacity of the school;
 - Berinsfield would provide a new Primary School and would provide new expanded premises for Abbey Woods Academy, so a significant positive score is indicated;

- It is assumed that the North Weston, Hagbourne Fields and Playhatch sites could accommodate a Primary School if required (significant positive effect).
- Objective 16 relates to tourism. No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level. Performance against this objective is considered to be common to all options.
- No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level (SA objective 17) as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application stage, where relevant. Performance against this objective is considered to be common to all options.
- 7.5.58 Following an initial assessment of sites, the Council decided not to consider the following sites further:
 - Land north of Tame Road, North Weston;
 - Land south of Great Western Park, Didcot;
 - Palmers Riding Stables;
 - Land East of Caversham Park Road, Playhatch; and
 - Reading Golf Club.
- The reasons for rejecting the sites are set out in **Table 7.7**. The results of the SA did not suggest that any of the sites should be retained for further consideration.



Table 7.7 Reason for rejecting sites after initial assessment

Option	Reason for rejection
Land north of Tame	A third of the site (north and west) is covered by Flood Zone 3b, therefore this part is not developable.
Road, North Weston	A large part of the flood zone is also a BAP Priority Habitat and includes flood plain grazing marsh.
	High pressure gas pipeline runs in the middle of the site in a north-south direction. When taking all of the buffer zones into account, only three sections of the site remain. The two sections that lie to the western edge of the site are in Flood Zone 3b. The remaining section of land to the east consists of approximately 38ha, therefore the overall size of the site is significantly reduced and when taking account of infrastructure requirements, it may result in a site that is not capable of being developed on a strategic scale.
	• Site does not fit within any of the options proposed in the spatial strategy. It is isolated and is not immediately connected with the nearest settlement (Thame), whereby the nearest part of this settlement is over 1.5-2km away from the nearest part of the proposed site.
Land south of Great	Potential impact on setting of North Wessex Down AONB
Western Park, Didcot	Delivery and access contingent on adjoining developments coming forward. risks to delivery of site during plan period if other sites not built out quickly enough to provide access.
	East West access would be preferred for a site of this scale which is completely dependent on Valley Park being built out. Potential for Spine Road not possible without Adjoining site.
	Difficult to bring site forward without the adjacent sites being completed, site would be isolated
	Safe access would not exist until GWP and Valley Park completed
	Access to and from site needs to be integrated with adjacent sites, without this only access off Park Road, not suitable for a site of this scale.
	Potential advantage of sustainable transport options in relation to proximity to Didcot and employment sites can't be feasibly realised without adjoining sites and the connections they could provide
	Cumulative impact of development in area, particularly on highways and waste water treatment



Option	Reason for rejection
	Urban sprawl, coalescence of Didcot and villages
	 Overdevelopment in area, need for time to assess impacts of existing proposed development in order assess future requirements.
	• Site coming forward may impact negatively on the delivery of other sites in the area as developers move attention from one site to another.
Palmers Riding	It is unlikely that acceptable road access could achieved. Therefore, it is unclear how this site could be developed.
Stables	The site's location means that opportunities for walking and cycling are extremely limited.
	• This site is located on the periphery of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and as such may not be ideal considering the emerging Local Plan's housing requirements for the district and for Oxford City being provided for within the plan period. There is no requirement to accommodate housing to meet any unmet need from Reading.
Land East of Caversham Park	Due to the proposed size of the site, at least three highway accesses are considered required for this site. Access to the eastern side of the site is very constrained and currently consists of a rural road/track that would be unsuitable for general access.
Road, Playhatch	• Generally, access would not be appropriate off the A4155 which lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, most of which is covered by Flood Zone 3. The only part of the southern boundary that isn't within this flood zone is close to the junction where the start of the third Reading Thames crossing is proposed, therefore any design for improvement would have to consider what measures may be needed to 'future proof' this junction should this crossing come forward in time.
	High pressure gas pipeline running in a north-south direction covering the lower half of the site. When taking account of the buffer areas of the pipeline, and other constraints it is likely to result in a site that is not strategic in nature.
	• Topography of site also varies considerably in that the lower half is fairly steep whilst the section to the north is fairly flat. This is likely to result in significant costs in terms of excavation to develop.
	• There is an archaeological constraint (Bronze Age Linear Features and Ring Ditches and Undated Circular Enclosure) that covers the entire lower third of the site.
	• Lack of information / evidence in respect of if the site was developed how this would affect existing infrastructure provision in the district including education, health etc.



Option	Reason for rejection
	This site is located on the periphery of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and as such may not be ideal considering the emerging Local Plan's housing requirements for the district being provided for within the plan period. There is no requirement to accommodate housing to meet any unmet need from Reading.
Reading Golf Club	This allocation would not fit with the emerging spatial strategy – is not in Science Vale or the area of search
	The site is on the periphery of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and therefore is not well located for meeting the districts housing needs including unmet needs from Oxford
	Provides for a more limited amount of growth (c.479 but could be less owing to constraints)
	• The site is heavily constrained in terms of nature conservation and ecology. There is ancient woodland on site as well as BAP Priority Areas, Conservation Target Areas and protected species
	• The site is heavily constrained in terms of highway access. The local road network is not suitable for a large scale development and safe access with adequate sight lines could not be achieved

Consideration of alternative scenarios

- The Council considered a number of scenarios involving combinations of the remaining sites.

 The scenarios considered are:
 - Scenario 1 (In line with Oct 2017 plan) Comprised of Chalgrove Airfield, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield strategic sites;
 - Scenario 2 Maximise Edge of Oxford sites and Regeneration Comprised of Thornhill, Northfields, Grenoble Road, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site, Wheatley and Berinsfield strategic sites;
 - Scenario 3A Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford Comprised of Grenoble Road, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield.
 - Scenario 3B Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford Comprised of Thornhill, Northfields, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield.
 - Scenario 3C Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford –
 Comprised of Thornhill, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield combined site, Culham, Wheatley and
 Berinsfield.
 - Scenario 4A Maximise non-green belt sites and Regeneration-full delivery Comprised of Harrington, Chalgrove and Berinsfield.
 - Scenario 4B Maximise non-green belt sites and Regeneration-full delivery Comprised of Harrington, Chalgrove and Berinsfield.
 - Scenario 5 Hybrid: Grenoble Road, Northfield, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield, Chalgrove, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield
- Note that Scenario 4A and 4B are broadly similar but in scenario 4A Harrington is expected to provide 6,500 dwellings whilst in scenario 4B it is expected to provide 3,500 dwellings.
- Table 7.8 below summarises the performance of the alternative scenarios and the results of the SA are discussed below.

Table 7.8 Performance of Alternative Scenarios

SA Objective				Scenarios/C	Combined Sites			
	Scenario 1 (In line with Oct 2017 plan)	Scenario 2- Maximise Edge of Oxford sites and Regeneration	Scenario 3A- Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford	Scenario 3B- Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford	Scenario 3C- Science Vale and Oxford unmet need met on specific sites adjacent to Oxford	Scenario 4a- maximise non- green belt sites and Regeneration- full delivery	Scenario 4b- maximise non- green belt sites and Regeneration- LP delivery	Scenario 5- Hybrid
1 Housing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2 Community safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Access to facilities	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4 Health and Wellbeing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5 Environmental protection	×/0	x/0	x/0	×/0	x/0	×/0	x/0	x/0
6 Travel choice	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7 Biodiversity	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх	хх
8 Land use	√√/x x/?	√√/xx/?	√√/x x/?	✓ ✓ / x x/?	√√/xx/?	√√/x x/?	√ √ / x x/?	√√/x x/?/0
9 Historic environment	хх	√√/xx	хх	хх	JJ/xx	хх	хх	√√/xx
10 Climatic factors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Flood risk	JJ/xx	хх	хх	хх	хх	JJ/xx	JJ/xx	√√/xx
12 Waste	X	х	x	х	х	x	х	х
13 Employment	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
14 Science Vale	11	11/0	11	11	11	11/0	1/0	11/0



15 Education and skills	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
16 Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Community involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Performance of the alternative scenarios

SA Objective 1 relates to the provision of housing. Although the potential capacity of the scenarios varies considerably, given the amount of housing each could provide all of the scenarios have been appraised as making a significant positive contribution to this SA Objective. This scoring was based of the scenarios providing the following amount of new housing, not all of which will come forward in the plan period:

- Scenario 1 8,500 dwellings
- Scenario 2 9,911 dwellings
- Scenario 3A 8.500 dwellings
- Scenario 3B 8,375 dwellings
- Scenario 3C 8,411 dwellings
- Scenario 4A 11,200 dwellings
- Scenario 4B 8,200 dwellings
- Scenario 5 14,600 dwellings

Scoring is contingent on the sites being deliverable, particularly in relation to upgrades to the road network and other infrastructure. Due to the scenarios combining at least three strategic sites at minimum, the scenarios are essentially proposing a considerable amount of infrastructure improvements in order for them to be delivered.

SA objective 2 relates to community safety. For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all of the scenarios could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'aiming to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'

SA Objective 3 relates to accessibility to health, education, recreation, cultural and community facilities. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities are accounted for under SA Objective 4 which relates to health and well-being and schools under SA Objective 15, which relates to skills and education. The sites that comprise the scenarios are strategic in nature and of a size where they could be expected that some facilities are provided to meet local needs. There is also potential for the strategic sites comprising the scenarios to be 'outward facing' and provide facilities that might serve the wider population, for example park and ride or a new district centre. All scenarios are anticipated to have a significant positive effect against this objective.

SA objective 4 relates to maintenance of health and well-being. The scenarios have been appraised on the basis of their proximity to existing health facilities and open space or ability to provide new ones. Due to the scenarios combining different strategic sites, all of the scenarios would result in the creation of a new health centre/facility and new open green spaces. All scenarios are therefore anticipated to have a significant positive effect against this objective.

Objective 5 relates to the minimisation of pollution and protection of resources. The SA focusses on the proximity of the site to (AQMAs) within the district and neighbouring authorities. Key points are:

- No significant effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 5;
- All of the scenarios are anticipated to have a mixture of minor negative to neutral effects on Object 5. This is due to the Lower Elswick/Wick Farm combined site, Thornhill, Grenoble Road

and Northfield all being located within 500m of the Oxford City AQMA. It is also due to the effects of Chalgrove Airfield which is not located within or in close proximity of an AQMA but due to the Chalgrove Airfield site potentially requiring the creation and operation of a runway, the pollutants that could result from this runway and their potential effects on existing and new residential developments needed to be considered;

- The remaining sites that comprise the scenarios (Harrington, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield)
 are anticipated to have a neutral effect due to them being located more than 500m from an
 AQMA.
- SA objective 6 relates to travel choice and the SA focusses on the proximity of a range of services and the potential to provide enhanced services. Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to all of the scenarios.
- SA Objective 7 relates to biodiversity and scenarios are scored on the basis of proximity to existing sites and features. All scoring is pre-mitigation. Due to the scenarios combining at least three strategic sites at minimum, all of the scenarios are anticipated to have significant negative effects in relation to Objective 7 as each of the scenarios include one or more sites that are close to, or contain sites of importance for nature conservation. A summary of the biodiversity sites and features that would be affected by the individual scenarios are listed below:
 - Scenario 1 BAP Priority Habitats, Culham Brake SSSI, Ancient Woodlands, locally designated sites and Tree Preservation Orders;
 - Scenario 2 Locally designated sites, Shotover SSSI, Cucumber Ancient Woodland, Wick Copse Ancient Woodland, Sidlings Copse SSSI, College Pond SSSI, BAP Priority Habitats, Oxford Heights East Conservation target area, Sandford Brake Wildlife Site might be expanded so that it lies within this scenario and Protected Species Buffer Zone;
 - Scenario 3A Sandford Brake Wildlife Site might be expanded so that it lies within this scenario, Culham Brake SSSI, Tree Preservation Orders, locally designated sites and Ancient Woodlands;
 - Scenario 3B Locally designated sites, Shotover SSSI, Cucumber Ancient Woodland, two other Ancient Woodlands, BAP Priority Habitats, Protected Species Buffer Zone, Culham Brake SSSI and Tree Preservation Orders;
 - Scenario 3C Locally designated sites, Shotover SSSI, Sidling Copse SSSI, College Pond SSSI, Culham Brake SSSI, Wick Copse Ancient Woodland, Cucumber Ancient Woodland, two other Ancient Woodlands, BAP Priority Habitats, Protected Species Buffer Zone and Oxford Heights East Conservation target area;
 - Scenario 4A and 4B Godwin's Copse Ancient Woodland, Spartum Fen SSSI, BAP Priority Habitat and a locally designated site;
 - Scenario 5 Locally designated sites, Sandford Brake Wildlife Site might be expanded so that it lies within this scenario, Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI, Wick Copse Ancient Woodland, Oxford Heights East Conservation target area, BAP Priority Habitat(s) and Tree Preservation Orders.
- 7.5.71 Whilst all of the scenarios scored a significant negative with regard to Objective 7, the above shows that scenarios 2, 3C and 5 could potentially have effects on a greater number of biodiversity sites and features, especially when compared to scenarios 1, 4A and 4B.
- SA Objective 8 relates to efficiency in the use of land and the SA focusses on the extent to which scenarios would involve the use of brownfield land or the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and potential for impacts on landscape.

- All of the scenarios are anticipated to provide a mixture of significant positive and significant negative effects with regard to Objective 8, though some uncertainty exists on the combined score for these sites given their complexity. This is due to the size and scale of the scenarios, meaning they would all result in a considerable change to the landscape, potential effects on the Chiltern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the amount of land that would be developed (a large portion of which is the best and most versatile agricultural land). There are also site specific difficulties such as, for example, with the Thornhill site (therefore effecting scenarios 2, 3B and 3C) where the topography of the site reduces the sites ability to mitigate its landscape effects through good design and layout. The sites all demonstrate a wide range of overall capacity for development (shown in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment) and this contributes to the scores identified.
- All of the scenarios contain either the Chalgrove Airfield or Wheatley site, therefore all of the scenarios would result in the redevelopment of a considerable amount of previously developed/brownfield land. Scenario 1 contains both of these sites and therefore has the potential to see the redevelopment of more previously developed/brownfield land than any of the other scenarios.
- 7.5.75 SA Objective 9 relates to the historic environment and the SA focusses on proximity to features of local or national importance.
 - Scenario 1 would have potential effects on 33 Listed Buildings that are mixture of Grade I and Grade II, the Grade II* Culham Station, Nuneham House Registered Park and Garden, a Registered Battlefield, Central Wheatley Conservation Area, archaeological constraints areas and a Scheduled Monument. A significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis;
 - Scenario 2 close to a former Roman settlement and road, archaeological constraints areas, five Listed buildings that are a mixture of Grade I and II one of which is classified as at risk.
 There is perceived potential for some of these Listed Buildings to be restored and/or to be brought back into use. A significant positive and significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis;
 - Scenario 3A Culham Station Grade II* Listed Buildings alongside two Grade II Listed Buildings, Nuneham House Registered Park and Garden, Wheatley Conservation Area, archaeological constraints areas and a Scheduled Monument. A significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis;
 - Scenario 3B close to a former Roman settlement and road, Culham Station Grade II* Listed Buildings alongside two Grade II Listed Buildings, Nuneham House Registered Park and Garden, Wheatley Conservation Area, archaeological constraints areas and a Scheduled Monument. A significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis;
 - Scenario 3C Culham Station Grade II* Listed Buildings alongside seven Grade II or Grade I
 Listed Buildings one of which is at risk, Nuneham House Registered Park and Garden, Wheatley
 Conservation Area, archaeological constraints areas and a Scheduled Monument. There is
 perceived potential for some of these Listed Buildings to be restored and/or to be brought
 back into use. A significant positive and significant negative effect has been identified in
 relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis;
 - Scenario 4A and 4B 33 Listed Buildings that are a mixture of Grade I and Grade II, archaeological constraints areas, a Registered Battlefield and a conservation area. A significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis;
 - Scenario 5 close to a former Roman settlement and road, Registered Battlefield, Scheduled Monument, Nuneham House Registered Park and Garden, 9 Listed Buildings that are a mixture

of Grade I, Grade II and Grade II*, a Conservation Area and archaeological constraints areas. There is perceived potential for some of these Listed Buildings to be restored and/or to be brought back into use. A significant positive and significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA Objective 9 on this basis.

- SA Objective 10 relates to climatic factors. The potential for a minor positive effect against this SA Objective has been identified for all scenarios on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.
- SA Objective 11 relates to flood risk. In assessing the scenarios it is recognised that there may be opportunity to avoid areas at risk of flooding through detailed master planning. Scenarios 2, 3A, 3B and 3C all scored as having a significant negative effect in relation to Objective 11 due to them being partially located in areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3 alongside potentially having surface water issues. Scenarios 1, 4A, 4B and 5 scored as having a significant positive and significant negative effect in relation to Objective 11 due to them being partially located in areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 but having the potential to reduce their surroundings risk of surface water flooding.
- The potential for a minor negative effect on waste (SA objective 12) is identified for all scenarios on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.
- SA Objective 13 relates to employment and the SA focuses on the ability of scenarios to provide employment land. The scenarios have all been scored as having a significant positive effect in relation to Objective 13, though it is important to note that not all of the sites that comprise the scenarios are proposing to provide employment opportunities. The only scenarios in which all of the sites that comprise it are proposing new employment land is scenarios 4A and 4B. Scenarios 3A and 3C has the potential to provide the smallest amount of employment land as it these scenarios have more sites that are not expected to provide employment land, though uncertainty remains on if this would be the case.
- SA Objective 14 is concerned with the extent to which sites would support the Science Vale initiative. Scenarios 1, 3A, 3B and 3C would all have a significant positive effect on Objective 14 due to the majority of the sites that comprise these scenarios providing housing and employment land within the Science Vale area. Scenarios 2, 4A and 4B would all have a significant positive to neutral effect on Objective 14 due to the majority of the sites that comprise these scenarios not providing housing and employment land within the Science Vale area.
- Objective 15 relates to educational attainment and development of a skilled workforce.

 Scenarios are appraised on their ability to provide new schools or proximity to existing schools.

 Many of the sites that comprise the scenarios are proposing to construct at least one school (usually a primary school) with several of the sites potentially providing a Secondary School or other educational/training facility. All of the scenarios have therefore received a significant positive effect in relation to Objective 15.
- SA Objective 16 relates to tourism. No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level. Performance against this objective is considered to be common to all scenarios.

No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level (SA objective 17) as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application stage, where relevant. Performance against this objective is considered to be common to all scenarios.



Reasons for Selecting Preferred Scenario

Table 7.9 below summarises the reasons for rejecting alternative scenarios and selecting the preferred package of sites, comprising Grenoble Road, Northfield, Wick Farm/Lower Elsfield, Chalgrove, Culham, Wheatley and Berinsfield.

Table 7.9 Reasons for rejection/selection of scenarios

Scenario	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
Scenario 1	This was SODC Publication Plan (October 2017) preferred option. This option was reviewed because of a concern about the delivery of Chalgrove airfield, however since the site selection process was undertaken in 2018 to support the reassessment of potential strategic allocations it is clear that delivery issues exist for a number of the strategic allocation options for the Council. Reliance on the original approach in the October 2017 Local Plan is therefore not likely to be and effective and deliverable approach. Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,500 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.	N/A
Scenario 2	Quantum of development too low within the plan period (9,911 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.	N/A
Scenario 3A	Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,500 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.	N/A
Scenario 3B	Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,375 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.	N/A
Scenario 3C	Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,411 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.	N/A
Scenario 4A	11,200 dwellings delivers a large quantum of development, much of it however is beyond the plan period. Reliance on this scenario would be a significantly weak approach to delivering an effective and deliverable Local Plan.	N/A
Scenario 4B	Quantum of development too low within the plan period (8,200 dwellings), so poor delivery associated with this scenario.	N/A



Scenario	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
Scenario 5	N/A	This scenario has sufficient quantum of development (14,600 dwellings) that would appropriately mitigate against the delivery risks associates with the other scenarios tested. The Council is more likely to be able to sustain a five year land supply with this scenario. The sites included within this scenario have been set out in the delivery trajectory in the Councils Site Selection Background Paper. This scenario offers an effective solution to housing delivery that can be justified.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Strategic Sites and for the Rejection of Alternatives

Table 7.10 sets out the reasons for selecting some strategic sites and rejecting others.

Table 7.10 Reasons for Selecting Preferred Strategic Sites and Rejecting Others

Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
Chalgrove Airfield	N/A	In the Council's Preferred Options 1 consultation document Chalgrove Airfield was identified as the Council's preferred Option. This is because it is centrally placed in the district and its proximity to the village of Chalgrove and Monument Business Park means that as the site is developed both existing and new facilities will be supported by both the existing residents of Chalgrove village and the new residents as they arrive. The existing residents of Chalgrove village will also benefit from the new facilities, open space and infrastructure to be provided, including necessary upgrades to the road network and improvements to the public transport network. The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) are continuing to collect and share evidence with the Council regarding potential site constraints. However, initial studies suggest that appropriate mitigation can be put in place. The Council also has confidence in the HCA's ability to deliver the proposed housing in a timely manner. Delivering housing at land at Chalgrove Airfield supports the Spatial Strategy by: Supporting the network of settlements Creating a new settlement/extension to an existing settlement within the 'area of search for a new settlement' Supports strategic employment objectives Limited impact on heritage assets (can be mitigated)
Harrington (Junction 7 of the M40)	While the Harrington site has many benefits, including its proximity to Junction 7 of the M40, the Council considers its location in the settlement network, close to several smaller settlements, and adjacent to the M40 would create the possibility of a less sustainable commuter-based settlement.	
Lower Elsfield	The site assessed in isolation, whilst providing the benefit of delivering new homes in a sustainable location, would not be able to overcome access issues.	
Wick Farm	The site assessed in isolation, whilst providing the benefit of delivering new homes in a sustainable location, would not be able to overcome access issues.	
Lower Elsfield/Wick Farm combined		In combination the sites provide an opportunity to deliver 1,100 new homes in a sustainable location adjoining a major urban area, within, close proximity to employment, services and facilities. There is also a high potential for encouraging sustianble modes of

Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
		travel, once A40 and Bayswater brook barriers are overcome.
Thornhill	The Council is of the view that exceptional circumstances do not exist for the release of this site from the Green Belt.	
Grenoble Road		This is a large strategic site capable of delivering approx. 3000 in a sustainable location adjoining major urban area and in close proximity to employment areas
Culham Science Village	N/A	In response to the council's preferred options 1 consultation there was support for delivering housing adjacent to the Culham Science Centre, recognised to be a major employment site in South Oxfordshire, and respondents suggested that this could go further than just allocating the Culham No. 1 site. Taking this into account, and the benefits that would arise from delivering housing around Culham railway station, the council considered there to be potential for a much larger strategic allocation that would further support the economic growth of Science Vale, in particular priority infrastructure projects such as the Culham river crossing. The council considers these reasons to constitute the exceptional circumstances required to release the land from the Green Belt.
Northfields		This is a smaller scale site with opportunities to deliver housing on the edge of a major urban area
Land at Wheatley Campus		The Wheatley campus site is a partially developed site in the Green Belt. The existing use is relocating to an alternative location in Oxford City and the site will become redundant within the plan period. The redevelopment of the site will provide residential development and help meet the housing needs identified There is an opportunity to plan positively for its future use.
Berinsfield		 The exceptional circumstances for releasing land from the Green Belt at Berinsfield are as follows: Areas of Berinsfield need regeneration and the current Green Belt policy is inhibiting this; The mix of housing in Berinsfield is more unbalanced than in other parts of the district. Releasing land for development could help to rebalance the mix and provide further opportunities for employment and service provision; Berinsfield is a local service centre and some further development would be consistent with the overall spatial strategy of this plan; and The location is also at a distance from the special historic setting of the city of Oxford and does not make a significant contribution towards the purposes of including land in the



Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
		Green Belt to check the unrestricted sprawl of Oxford city.
		The Council considers that delivering both growth and regeneration together at Berinsfield promotes a sustainable pattern of development that cannot be achieved by developing elsewhere in the district.

7.6 Henley-on-Thames

- Henley-on-Thames has a population of around 11,600. The town lies in the south-east of the district, adjoining Wokingham district in Berkshire and close to Reading. Henley's shopping centre is the largest of the District's market towns; it has local shops and services as well as high end shopping for visitors. Tourism, based on the town's riverside setting, its legacy of historic buildings and the festivals and events that take place, are important to the economy and vitality of Henley.
- 7.6.2 Key issues for Henley-on-Thames include:
 - 34% of all Henley and Harpsden dwellings have only a single occupier. A higher than average proportion of these are aged over 65 years.
 - Henley is the most expensive area in the district to purchase accommodation across nearly all housing types and is also the most expensive place to rent.
 - There is no by-pass or ring road around Henley and therefore, through-traffic, which is estimated to account for about half of the overall traffic levels during peak hours, has to go through the town centre and one-way system (source: Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2012, Henley on Thames Area Strategy).
 - There is limited cycling infrastructure across the town and in the northwest residential and employment areas in particular.
 - Since 1997, Henley has had an Air Quality Management Area and results have shown it
 exceeds air quality standards in terms of nitrogen dioxide. The source of the problem is
 road traffic, primarily congestion building up along Duke Street, exacerbated by the
 canyon effect of a narrow road with tall buildings either side.
 - Henley Conservation Area is characterised by its medieval street plan, by the survival of its burgage plots, by the continuous terraces of listed buildings and its principal streets and attractive riverside setting and its many listed buildings.
 - The range and quality of preserved listed and timber buildings provides an extremely attractive town centre setting.
 - The quality of Henley's historic buildings makes the town an important national destination which is also an important catalyst for its success as a tourist destination.
 - Harpsden is a predominantly rural parish lying to the south of Henley. The heart of the village is centred on the Village Hall with further residential clusters around Gillotts Lane, St. Margarets Church and Harpsden Bottom.
 - The quality of the landscape and environment is one of the key defining features of Henley and Harpsden.





- The area covers a number of historic assets and designated areas including the River
 Thames itself, the surrounding Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Sites
 of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Ancient Woodland and a scheduled ancient
 monument.
- The town is tightly constrained by the river and the AONB. The purpose of the Chilterns AONB is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area.
- There are three relevant SSSIs (Lambridge Wood, Highlands Farm Pit and Harpsden Wood).
- There is also the Thames Path National Trail which is a nationally designated Long-Distance Walking Route which runs along the river front.
- Areas of the town are within Flood Zones 2 and 3 associated with the River Thames and experienced flooding during winter 2013.

Options for Growth at Henley-on-Thames

- The following alternatives for Henley have been assessed against the SA Framework:
 - Option 1 Do Nothing, No Further Growth; and
 - Option 2 Allow Further Growth.
- **Table 7.11** below provides a reason for appraisal for each alternative option.

Table 7.11 Henley Reason for Appraisal of Alternative Options Assessed

	Reason for Appraisal
1. Do Nothing	The do-nothing option allows an evaluation of the baseline, which predicts the significance of the effects without the implementation of further development.
2. Allow Further Growth	Henley is one of the large market towns in the district and development at this location will help to strengthen the existing employment and services available. It also provides the opportunity to contribute towards meeting the housing needs of the district. Affordability is a key issue in the town and the provision of additional development will bring wider benefits.

Appraisal Results

Option 1 – Do Nothing

The existing allocations include measures to prevent harm to the environment so the do nothing option will not have significant environmental effects.

Option 2 - Allow Further Growth

- The results of the appraisal are discussed below. The characteristics are discussed in terms of potential benefits and positive impacts and potential negative impacts or constraints; without mitigation. Full matrices are provided at **Appendix J.**
- Both options will help to deliver new housing. However, Option 2 would deliver additional significant positive effects (SA objective 1).

- Both options will have positive impacts in relation to services and health, albeit that further housing in Henley would put pressure on existing services which could have negative effects.
- Further growth at Henley could have negative effects associated with development in proximity to an AQMA. However, this could be mitigated to an extent by the existing public transport options available and opportunities to use walking and cycling links.
- Allowing further growth at Henley will have uncertain environmental effects given proximity to SSSI's and SAC's (SA objective 7), the AONB (SA objective 8) and the River Thames (SA objective 11 relating to flood risk). The potential for the loss of additional green field land would also impact on objective 8 relating to land use. Given the importance of Henley's historic buildings further growth in Henley would need to be appropriately located and well designed to avoid adverse impacts on the historic environment and the potential for a negative effect in relation to SA objective 9 is identified. Minor negative / uncertain effects are identified for these topics on this basis.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternative for Henley-on-Thames and for the Rejection of the Alternative

Reasons for the selection of the preferred option and rejection of the alternative are set out in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternative for Growth at Henley-on-Thames and for the Rejection of the Alternative

Option	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
1. Do Nothing	In the continued absence of a five-year housing land supply, Henley would continue to have speculative planning applications and as such the do nothing approach would mean that additional development would be unplanned and would not take place in a coordinated manner with necessary supporting infrastructure. To not plan for further development at Henley would be to not recognise the opportunities of additional development. The plan period is to 2033 and it is not considered appropriate by the Council that one of the key towns within the district should be left without the opportunity to grow.	N/A
2. Allow Further Growth	N/A	Henley is one of the large market towns in the district and development at this location will help to strengthen the existing employment and services available. It also provides the opportunity to contribute towards meeting the housing needs of the district. Affordability is a key issue in the town and the provision of additional development will bring wider benefits.

7.7 Larger Villages

- The district council proposes that where villages are in the process of preparing a neighbourhood plan, the delivery of the houses allocated to these villages should be delivered through that; allowing communities to have their say on where development in their area will go.
- If a neighbourhood plan does not progress within a specified time frame, the Council will determine planning applications in accordance with the NPPF and the spatial distribution strategy set out in STRAT1.
- Where a village already has an adopted neighbourhood plan which does not provide for their level of allocated housing development, this will need to be reviewed within the specified timeframe.
- For those villages not preparing a neighbourhood plan (Nettlebed and Crowmarsh Gifford) the Council will allocate sites in these villages, and will continue to work with the local community and parish councils to achieve this.
- There are currently 12 settlements classed as larger villages in the district. These are:

Benson	Goring
Berinsfield	Nettlebed
Chalgrove	Sonning Common
• Cholsey	Watlington
Chinnor	Wheatley
Crowmarsh Gifford	Woodcote

- Eleven of these are either in the process of preparing a neighbourhood plan, or already have a 'made' plan. The district council's proposed strategy for housing distribution in the larger villages is for each settlement to grow proportionally by around 15 percent in the plan period.
- It is expected that the ten larger villages will allocate housing sites through their neighbourhood plans.
- Nettlebed is not preparing an NDP, therefore the Local Plan will allocate land in the village.

 Options for growth in Nettlebed are discussed below. Note that an earlier iterations of the SA (Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031, Refined Options 2015) included consideration of options in other villages (Benson, Cholsey and Chinnor) however as these are now preparing NDPs the Local Plan will not be allocating sites in them and the previous SA work is not reported here.

7.8 Nettlebed

Nettlebed, although the smallest of the Larger Villages, forms an important part of the network of settlements in the western area of the district along the A4130. It has a reasonable range of services including a primary school, doctor's surgery, village hall, convenience shop and garage, post office and pub/restaurant. It is also on the bus route with an hourly service being halfway between Wallingford and Henley-on-Thames. The village has a small historic core centred on

- the High Street with more modern housing development to the north. Nettlebed is entirely within the AONB and much of the land to the north and east is common land.
- The community have decided not to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan and subsequently the Local Plan is allocating sites.

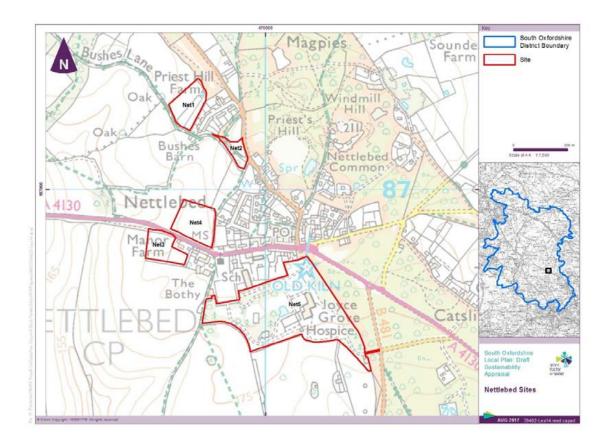
Options for Growth at Nettlebed

The sites within Nettlebed which have been tested against the SA Framework were submitted for consideration by the landowners to the Councils' Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) or known to be potentially available and are set out in **Table 7.13** below and shown in **Figure 7.17**.

Table 7.13 Nettlebed - Reason for Appraisal of Alternative Options Assessed

SHLAA Reference	Reason for Appraisal				
NET1: 0.8 ha site to the west of Priest Close	Submitted through the SHLAA				
NET2: 0.6 ha site on either side of Bushes Lane, South of Elms Way	Submitted through the SHLAA.				
NET3: 1.3 ha site to the west and south of Nettlebed Service Station, Port Hill	Submitted through the SHLAA.				
NET4: 1.9 ha site part of field to the west of the Ridgeway, North of High Street	Submitted through the SHLAA.				
NET5: Land at Joyce Grove	Site owner has indicated site may become available and there is a pending planning application on the site.				

Figure 7.17: Sites considered in Nettlebed



Appraisal Results

- A matrix setting out the effects of the options is provided at **Appendix K**. The characteristics are discussed in terms of potential benefits and positive impacts and potential negative impacts or constraints; without the implementation of mitigation.
- All options would have a number of positive effects. They would help to provide housing to meet local needs, be designed well to create safe places, and given proximity to GP surgery and open space would have significant positive effects in relation to health.
- The sites are within walking distance of various services GP surgery, schools and bus stop. This will help to reduce the need to travel.
- All of the sites are within 400m of a SSSI. A significant negative effect in respect of biodiversity (SA objective 7) is identified for all sites.
- NET3, 4 and 5 would result in the loss of grade 3 agricultural land so an uncertain effect against SA objective 8 is identified. Minor positive effects relating to the use of some previously developed land are identified in relation to sites Net 1 to 4 and a significant positive for NET5.
- All of the Nettlebed sites are located within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, therefore a minor negative effect is anticipated in relation to landscape.
- Uncertain effects in relation to SA objective 9 relating to conservation are identified for NET1, 2 and 3 because of proximity to a Conservation Area. NET 4 is within a Conservation Area so the potential for a minor negative effect is identified. NET5 includes 3 listed buildings so the

potential for a significant negative effect is identified on that basis but it is recognised that the re-use of the site would have longer term benefits.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternatives for Growth at Nettlebed and for the Rejection of the Alternatives

- To ensure that the Towns and Larger Villages could accommodate the 15% growth required by the emerging Local Plan, the Council undertook an assessment of the capacity at these settlements, taking into account the range of evidence available, including the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Landscape Capacity Assessment etc.
- The Landscape Capacity Assessment had identified many of the sites at Nettlebed to be unsuitable due to their potential to harm the landscape setting of the village and AONB. However, the landscape capacity study concluded that NET3 'Land south and west of the Service Station' could accommodate some development. The site is also in close proximity to the village with easy access to local services and facilities.
- Whilst the Council's assessment identified that there would not be enough land to accommodate 15% growth in Nettlebed, two sites have been allocated in order to plan positively and to support existing facilities and services. A third site has been identified for its potential reuse value.
- 7.8.14 **Table 7.14** summarises the reasons for selecting and rejecting options considered.

Table 7.14 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternatives for Growth at Nettlebed and for the Rejection of the Alternatives

SHLAA Reference	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection					
NET1: 0.8 ha site to the west of Priest Close	N/A	Land to the west of Priests Close is a greenfield site on the edge of the village. The Landscape Capacity Assessment found that development on the land to the west of Priest Close had the potential to harm the landscape setting of the village and the AONB, as it would expand the settlement into the wider countryside. However, the site is not visually prominent and provides a more balanced development option in terms of integration with the existing community.					
NET2: 0.6 ha site on either side of Bushes Lane, South of Elms Way	Development of this site is considered to have more impact on the AONB.						
NET3: 1.3 ha site to the west and south of Nettlebed Service Station, Port Hill		Land south and west of the Service Station, Nettlebed has been allocated in addition to Land to the west of Priest Close and Joyce Grove in order to plan positively and to support existing facilities and services.					
NET4: 1.9 ha site part of field to the west of the Ridgeway, North of High Street	Development of this site is considered to have more impact on the AONB.						







SHLAA Reference	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection
NET5: Land at Joyce Grove		Joyce Grove comprises a substantial Grade II listed house and outbuildings within a parkland setting. Given this, it would not be suitable for new-build housing but it is considered that there is the potential to re-use and sympathetically convert existing buildings to provide some new homes. The site is currently occupied by Sue Ryder and operates as a hospice. It is a highly valued facility for southern Oxfordshire. The district council is aware that the building does not currently meets their needs and they have been exploring options to relocate. At this point in time an appropriate alternative site has yet to be identified and this will be monitored in association with this policy.

7.9 Employment

- The Employment Land Review (ELR) 2015 makes recommendations for the potential locations and approximate amounts of employment land required within identified clusters of existing employment activity in the district.
- The district council propose that where towns and villages are in the process of preparing or reviewing a Neighbourhood Plan, the employment requirement allocated to these settlements should be delivered through the Neighbourhood Plan.
- For those settlements not preparing a Neighbourhood Plan the Council will allocate employment sites in these settlements recommended through the ELR 2015 where appropriate and will continue to work with the local community and parish councils to achieve this.
- The only locations with recommendations made in the ELR 2015 that are not covered by a strategic allocation or a Neighbourhood Plan are at Didcot. The previous SA report considered a site at Crowmarsh Gifford but a NDP is being prepared so the site has not been carried forward.
- An addendum⁹² to the Employment Land Review was published in September 2017. This review forecasts needs from 2014 to 2031 and utilises a different methodology for forecasting future needs. Analysis of employment forecasts suggests that employment will grow over the emerging Local Plan period under each scenario (baseline, alternative population based and planned economic growth). The study highlights that the overall planning requirement for the scenarios ranges from 19ha to 35.9ha.

Options for Employment

The 2015 Employment Land Review (ELR) recommended sites within the Didcot cluster (C3) at Southmead Industrial Estate. Table 5-6 of the 2015 ELR identified 2.9ha of undeveloped land within the cluster at the existing policy designation of DID9. This site was therefore carried forward. There are two parcels of land at Southmead Industrial Estate (east and west). The western parcel amounts to about 0.3ha and the eastern parcel about 3ha.

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⁹² South Oxfordshire Employment Land Review Addendum Final Report (September 2017) available online at: http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/15884%20South%20Oxfordshire%20ELR%20Addendum%20Final%20Report%2013.09.1
7.pdf [Accessed October 2018]

The reasons for including employment the site is set out in **Table 7.15** below. Note that the potential provision of employment at strategic sites is considered within the appraisal of relevant sites.

Table 7.15 Employment Land - Reasons for Appraisal of Alternative Options Assessed

Site Name and Details	Reason for Appraisal					
Southmead Industrial Estate, Didcot: 2.9ha	The 2015 ELR recommended sites within the Didcot cluster (C3) at Southmead Industrial Estate. Table 5-6 of the 2015 ELR identified 2.9ha of undeveloped land within the cluster at the existing policy designation of DID9. These two sites were therefore carried forward.					

Appraisal Results

- The full appraisal matrix can be found in **Appendix L**. The text below the appraisal findings and the likely significant effects of the site considered.
- The western part of the site is within Flood Risk Zone 3 and the potential for a significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 11 'flood risk'. Significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA objective 13 relating to employment as the sites will deliver additional employment land. The sites fall within the Science Vale area so the potential for a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 14 is identified.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternatives for Employment

The reasons for selecting the preferred alternatives for Employment Land are summarised below in **Table 7.16.**

Table 7.16 Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternatives for Employment Land.

Site Name and Details	Reason for Rejection	Reason for Selection			
Southmead Industrial Estate, Didcot: 2.9ha		The ELR recommendations are met through carrying forward Core Strategy sites and the cross boundary use of 6.5ha within Vale of White Horse District Council.			

7.10 Options for Travelling Communities

- The Council's Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment update (GTAA) (2014), prepared jointly with Oxford City Council and Vale of White Horse District Council identified a need for 19 additional permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be delivered to 2031. For the Travelling Show People community, the assessment identified that 5 plots are needed within the district during the same period.
- The GTAA was recently updated to reflect changes to national guidance set out in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) (PPTS). The most significant of these changes was to the planning definition of a 'Gypsy' or 'Traveller'. Gypsies and Travellers who have stopped travelling permanently due to ill health or old age have now been removed from this definition. The changes also make it much more difficult for Gypsies and Travellers to get planning permission for pitches located in the Green Belt or open countryside.



- The updated GTAA (2017) was prepared jointly with Cherwell District Council, Oxford City Council and Vale of White Horse District Council. It has identified a need for 10 additional permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be delivered to 2033. For the Travelling Showpeople community, the assessment identified no need for any additional plots. The need identified in the most recent GTAA is lower than the need identified in the GTAA update in 2014. This is because the Council is only required to identity pitches and plots for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople that meet the planning definition set out in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015). The 10-pitch requirement includes provision for traveller families where it was unknown whether they met the planning definition set out in PPTS (2015). The accommodation needs of families where it was known that they no longer meet the definition are taken into account with other 'caravan dwellers'. These needs are addressed by Policy H1.
- The Council commissioned a report jointly with Oxford City Council and Vale of White Horse District Council on the Delivery of Pitches. The report identifies sites that are considered to have potential future use as plots at Appendix B and sites with future potential at Appendix D. Sites with no potential are identified at Appendix E of that report.
- **Table 7.17** below considers the sites that the report identified as having potential and future potential for Gypsy and Traveller sites within the district and an additional site that came forward at London Road Tetsworth and identifies whether or not the site is considered to be a reasonable alternative for the purposes of the SA:

Table 7.17 Sites Identified in the Delivery of Pitches Report and the Council's Response

Site name and details	Potential Yield	Council's Comments					
Land west of Ladygrove, 0.6ha	Site with Potential for 8 Pitches	Need for road improvements connected with Northern Perimeter Road and Didcot Garden Town transport improvements – not a reasonable alternative.					
Land North of Aylesbury Rd, 1.2 ha	Site with Potential for 8 Pitches	Land identified in Thame Neighbourhood Plan as open space associated with flood zone. Most of site is in flood zone and therefore not a reasonable alternative					
Didcot NE Greenfield Neighbourhood, 146.9ha	Site with Potential for up to 15 Pitches	Considered to be a reasonable alternative.					
Newlands, 0.1ha	Site with Potential for 1 Pitch	Site has 3 year temporary planning permission for 1 pitch and is a reasonable alternative.					
Land South of Oxford Road, 1.6ha	Site with Potential for 12 Pitches	This site is in the green belt but treated as a reasonable alternative on a precautionary basis.					
Ten Acre Caravan Park, 0.6ha	Site with Potential for 5 Pitches (extension)	Potential for an extension to the site which might result in a net increase of 5 pitches. Considered to be a reasonable alternative.					
Philips Tyres, 0.3ha	Site with Potential for 9 Pitches	Proposed to be safeguarded for waste management sites in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document (Aug 2015) and not therefore a reasonable alternative.					
London Road Tetsworth	Planning application for 12 pitches	Planning application refused - unsustainable location; access; impact on landscape. Site not considered to be a reasonable alternative.					
Scrapyard at Menmarsh Rd, 1.6ha	5 Plots – Travelling Showpeople	This site is to be safeguarded for a waste management site in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed					



Site name and details	Potential Yield	Council's Comments					
		Submission Document (Aug 2015) and is not therefore reasonable alternative.					
Webbs Yard, Watlington, 1ha	N/A – Existing Travelling Showpeople site with potential for intensification	An existing Travelling Showpeople site that will remain in use and not a reasonable alternative for provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches.					
Sandpits Covert, Marsh Baldon, 0.2ha	N/A – Existing Travelling Showpeople site with potential for intensification	An existing Travelling Showpeople site that will remain in use and not a reasonable alternative for provision o Gypsy and Traveller pitches.					

- 7.10.6 7.12.67.10.6 Table 7.17 identifies the following sites as reasonable alternatives:
 - Didcot NE (up to 4 pitches for Gypsies and travellers);
 - Newlands (1 Pitch)
 - Land South of Oxford Road (up to 12 pitches); and
 - Ten Acre Caravan Park extension (5 pitches)
 - The Council has also identified the potential for incorporating provision for Gypsies and Travellers at the following locations:
 - Chalgrove Airfield (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers; and
 - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers).

Appraisal Results

- 7.10.8 Appraisal matrices for the six options are presented at **Appendix M** and discussed below.
- Minor positive effects are anticipated for all sites in relation to the provision of permanent pitches (SA objective 1).
- The potential for significant positive effects are anticipated for Chalgrove Airfield in relation to SA objective 4 'health' as the site is located within 800m of a GP and open spaces. Minor negative effects are anticipated in relation to the Land south of Oxford Road, Didcot NE and Newlands as the sites are not located within 800m of a GP surgery or open space. The Ten Acres site is within 800m of an open space but not a GP and a minor positive effect is identified.
- Land south of Oxford Road and the Ten Acre site are within 500m of an AQMA and the potential for a minor negative effect against SA objective 5 relating to environmental pollution is identified.
- Newlands performs less well against SA objective 6 in relation to travel choice, scoring a minor negative effect compared to a minor positive effect for other sites. In the case of Didcot NE the appraisal notes that the accessibility of the site to public transport could improve once the wider site is built out.
- The potential for significant negative effects are identified in relation to SA objective 7 on biodiversity as the land at Culham Science Centre, Newlands and Didcot NE are within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.
- The Didcot NE site has been appraised on the basis that it would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, a significant negative effect against SA objective 8. The effects at Land South of Oxford Road, Culham Science Centre and Ten Acres are uncertain as the land is

classified as Grade 3 agricultural land. The Chalgrove Airfield site includes some best and most versatile agricultural land so the potential for a significant negative effect is identified on that basis, although this would depend on where the pitches were located.

- 7.10.15 The Newlands site is within an AONB and the potential for minor negative effects has been identified.
- Uncertain effects are recorded in relation to SA objective 9 relating to conservation because of proximity to heritage features of national importance at four of the sites, Land South of Oxford Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfield and Culham Science Centre.
- The potential for minor negative effects are identified in relation to SA objective 15 as none of the sites have both a primary school and secondary school within the suggested distances. However, performance at Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfield and Culham Science Centre would improve once the strategic allocations are complete.
- In appraising these sites using 'standards' of accessibility normally applied to permanent constructed housing it is recognised that there are positive effects associated with the provision of a settled base for members of the travelling community, e.g. from which health and education can be accessed.

Reasons for the Selection of the Preferred Alternatives for Meeting the Needs of Travelling Communities

7.10.19 The Council's preferred approach is to meet outstanding need at the following site allocations:

- Didcot NE (4 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers);
- Chalgrove Airfield (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers; and
- Culham (3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers).
- Planning for need at the allocation stage means that the needs of the travellers can be considered at the outset of the design process and properly integrated into the design of the development.
- Providing a site for gypsies and travellers at Didcot NE was identified in the Core Strategy in Policy CSH5 (referred to as a greenfield neighbourhood) and is being carried forward in to the new Local Plan, as a suitable site for 4 pitches. The remaining 6 pitches that are required to meet the identified need are proposed to be split between the strategic sites at Culham and Chalgrove. All three of the preferred sites have the capacity to accommodate more pitches, but as the need for pitches/plots has reduced from 24 to 10, the Council now only need a small number at each of the preferred locations. The preferred option is to split the requirement between three small sites, suitable for family groups that are easier to manage and have less impact on infrastructure. Allocating pitches on the identified strategic sites also means that they can be considered at the outset as part of the masterplanning process.
- Ten Acre Caravan Park is an existing site managed by Oxfordshire County Council. The Council have no intension of expanding this site as larger sites are harder to manage. For this reason it was rejected as an alternative. It was also not considered reasonable to have a private site adjacent to a public site for management reasons. The site is also in the green belt and would need to be inset from the green belt to allow any expansion.
- The Newlands site is not a preferred site, having regard to the fact that a mobile home creates limited harm to the surrounding area and the Chilterns AONB, the council's preferred approach was to grant a temporary planning permission for the site (three years).



Land South of Oxford Road is within the Green Belt and exceptional circumstances would need to be demonstrated to allow traveller use on this site.

8. Appraising the Local Plan

8.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents the results of the appraisal of the vision, strategic objectives and policies in the Local Plan. Consideration is also given to the potential for cumulative effects and whether or not there are any policy gaps. A set of recommendations are provided at the end of the section.

8.2 Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives

Vision

The Local Plan states that South Oxfordshire is a beautiful and prosperous place with many strengths: its natural environment, picturesque towns and villages, and a buoyant and successful economy. There are challenges in ensuring that development is planned for in a way that protects and enhances all that is special about the district. The vision for 2033 sets out how the Council sees the district evolving whilst building on strengths. The vision is set out in full in the box below.

Vision for 2034

South Oxfordshire will remain a beautiful and prosperous place to live. It will be an attractive place for people to work and spend their leisure time.

By meeting our housing and employment need and the creation of new, sustainable and vibrant places, we will have provided enough homes and jobs for those wishing to live and work here. New development meets the highest standards of design with necessary associated infrastructure.

We have continued to support development at the towns and larger villages. Growth will support employment opportunities and deliver regeneration and infrastructure with a focus on delivering housing and employment at Science Vale. We will also strengthen the heart of the district by allocating new development at strategic locations.

Science Vale will have continued to grow as a world-renowned science, research and innovation led hub that attracts business and creates job opportunities, and delivers housing growth. Roads and rail links will have been improved and pedestrian and cycle networks will have made it easier for people to get around, in particular to major employment sites. Didcot will be a flourishing Garden Town, being both the gateway to and the heart of Science Vale.

Through careful management of the Oxford Green Belt we will have made provision towards Oxford City's unmet housing needs whilst protecting the important setting of Oxford whilst also making appropriate provision for housing, business growth and urban and rural regeneration. The North Wessex Downs and Chilterns Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be protected and enhanced, whilst also allowing for appropriate and sustainable growth in places. Our rich and varied history is celebrated, protected and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors.

We will plan for new development at seven strategic locations; Grenoble Road, Culham, Berinsfield, Wheatley, Northfield, Chalgrove, and North of Bayswater Brook..

We will exceed people's high expectations in terms of healthy living, sustainable travel and the design of buildings, homes and public spaces. Everyone will have access to high quality leisure, retail and cultural facilities which will also attract visitors. South Oxfordshire will be a top tourist destination, helping our towns and villages to remain vibrant and prosperous. Communities will thrive, and through Neighbourhood Planning and community engagement, they will have their say on how their local area is shaped.







A set of strategic objectives define what the Local Plan 2034 will focus on to deliver the stated vision. The strategy is an evolution of that developed for the Core Strategy 2012, as the Council believe it is still appropriate and sustainable, and it reflects valued input from the community. The SA has assessed the vision, see **Table 8.1** below.

Table 8.1 Sustainability Appraisal of Vision

	SA Objectives															
1. Housing	2. Safe Places	3. Accessibility to Services	4. Maintain and Improve Health	5. Harm to the Environment	6. Improve Travel Choice and	7. Conserve &Enhance	cie Use	9. Conserve and Enhance Historic Environment	10. Climate Change	11. Flooding	12. Minimise Waste Generation	13. Employment and Economy	14. Science Vale	15. Skilled Workforce	16. Tourism Sector	17. Community Involvement
1	1	1	1	/ /xx	1	√/x	1	✓	/ /xx	/ /x	x	1	1	1	1	1

- The overall vision for South Oxfordshire is considered to have positive effects towards a range of SA objectives, including those relating to the provision of housing and employment. The potential for negative effects is identified in relation to SA objective 5 associated with reducing harm to the environment, objective 7 relating to biodiversity and 10 in relation to climate change which are associated with growth. In the absence of mitigation, new development could also contribute to increased flood risk (SA objective 11).
- The Local Plan seeks to provide housing and employment needs for the district whilst protecting and enhancing the environment, with particular focus on protecting the setting of Oxford and the AONB's and ensuring regeneration occurs in those areas of need and that all communities both urban and rural will have access to service and facilities. The protection of the natural and historic environment will be positive to tourism and through Neighbourhood Planning and community engagement, all communities will have their say on how their local area is shaped.
- Section 8 of the Scoping Report April 2014 provided detailed testing of the plan objectives against the SA objectives, however since this stage the Local Plan Objectives have been updated, therefore the assessment has been reviewed and is shown in **Table 8.2** below.

Strategic Objectives

- The strategic objectives are underpinned by the three strands of the National Planning Policy Framework:
 - Social;
 - Economic; and
 - Environmental.
- The strategic objectives are set out below. There have been minor changes made to objectives 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2.

Strategic Objectives from the Local Plan

Objective 1 - Settlements

- OBJ 1.1 Support the settlement hierarchy, the growth and development
 of Didcot Garden Town, the delivery of new development in the heart of the
 district, the growth of our market towns and the vitality of our villages.
- OBJ 1.2 Support rural communities and 'their way of life', recognising that this is what attracts people to the district.
- OBJ 1.3 Meet identified housing needs by delivering high-quality, sustainable, attractive places for people to live and work.
- OBJ 1.4 Focus growth in Science Vale through delivering homes and jobs, retail and leisure facilities and enhanced transport infrastructure.

Objective 2 - Housing

- OBJ 2.1 Deliver a wide range of housing options to cater for the housing needs of our community (including self-build and older person's accommodation).
- OBJ 2.2 Support the regeneration of housing and facilities to strengthen communities, and address deprivation issues.
- OBJ 2.3 Support meeting the economic and housing needs of the county as a whole, reflecting the special character of South Oxfordshire.

Objective 3 – Economy

- OBJ 3.1 Improve employment opportunities and employment land provision, providing high quality local jobs to help retain more skilled residents in the local workforce.
- OBJ 3.2 Aim to reduce commuting distances by supporting business growth in locations close to existing business areas, transport connections and broadband provision.
- OBJ 3.3 Ensure economic and housing growth are balanced, to support sustainable journeys to work, recognising we cannot determine where people work –some of whom will choose to travel to employment locations beyond our district, such as London, Reading and Oxford..
- OBJ 3.4 Support the retail and service sectors as well as low and hightech industries.
- OBJ 3.5 Create the conditions whereby world-renowned and cutting edge industries choose to locate and grow their businesses here, contributing to a strong and successful economy, in line with the Strategic Economic Plan for Oxfordshire.
- OBJ 3.6 Inspire the next generation of workers by planning for high quality education facilities.

• OBJ 3.7 Encourage tourism by protecting our built and natural assets, such as the Thames, and providing services and facilities for visitors.

Objective 4 - Infrastructure

- OBJ 4.1 Ensure that essential infrastructure is delivered to support our existing residents and services as well as growth.
- OBJ 4.2 Make sustainable transport, walking and cycling an attractive and viable choice an attractive and viable choice for people, whilst recognising that car travel and parking provision will continue to be important in this rural district.

Objective 5 – Design

- OBJ 5.1 Deliver high quality, innovative, well designed and locally distinctive developments in sustainable locations in accordance with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide.
- OBJ 5.2 Support development that respects the scale and character of our towns and villages, enhancing the special character of our historic settlements and the surrounding countryside.

Objective 6 - Community

- OBJ 6.1 Champion neighbourhood planning, empowering local communities to direct development within their area and provide support to ensure neighbourhood plans are deliverable, achievable and sustainable.
- OBJ 6.2 Provide access to high quality leisure, recreation, cultural, community and health facilities.
- OBJ 6.3 Ensure all communities have access to the services and facilities they value, supporting access to sport and recreation and the health and wellbeing of everyone.

Objective 7 - Natural and Built Environment

- OBJ 7.1 Protect and enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity, the landscape, Green Infrastructure and our waterways, placing particular importance on the value of the Oxford Green Belt, our two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the River Thames.
- OBJ 7.2 Conserve and enhance our rich and varied historic assets and their settings, celebrating these as some of our strongest attributes.

Objective 8 - Climate Change

 OBJ 8.2 Minimise carbon emissions and other pollution such as water, air, noise and light, and increase our resilience to the likely impact of climate change, especially flooding.

- Table 8.2 below presents an appraisal of the Draft Local Plan strategic objectives against the 17 SA objectives that are used in the SA framework. It identifies a number of positive, negative and uncertain effects. The significant negative effects identified are in relation to potential impacts of development on the natural and built environment and resource use; however, the draft Local Plan objectives also offer mitigation because they seek to protect the environment and to provide development in appropriate locations.
- These negative and uncertain effects have become clearer through Stage B of the SA process where strategic and spatial alternatives have been assessed and mitigation measures to reduce negative effects have been proposed.
- The changes to objectives 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 have been assessed and these are considered to be sufficiently minor that they do not change the appraisal scores against the SA objectives contained in **Table 8.2** below.

Table 8.2 Sustainability Appraisal of Objectives

		Sustainability Objectives																
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Objective 1 - Settlements																		
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Object	Objective 2 - Housing																	
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OBJ	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	х	?	0	0	x ?	1	1	1	0	0
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Ohioe	Objective 3 - Economy																	
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OBJ	0	0	0	0	0	V	x ?	x ?	0	1	x ?	0	x ?	11	11	1	0	0
3.1																1		
OBJ	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x ?	x	?	1	0	x ?	11	11	1	1	0
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3.3																		
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8.3 Draft Local Plan Policies

- The performance of the proposed Local Plan policies contained within the Draft Local Plan have been tested against the 17 SA objectives. Each policy has been individually appraised against the SA objectives and commentary provided describing the potential effects. Where appropriate, mitigation measures have been identified in order to address adverse effects and enhance positive effects. The findings of the appraisal are presented at **Appendix N**.
- A summary of the policy appraisal is presented in the following subsections, grouped by the chapter of the Local Plan that the policies appear in.

The Strategy

- This chapter of the Local Plan sets out policies that confirm and set out to deliver the preferred overall strategy and associated levels of growth as follows:
 - STRAT1 The Overall Strategy;
 - STRAT2 South Oxfordshire Housing and Employment Requirements;
 - STRAT3 Didcot Garden Town;
 - STRAT4 Strategic Development;
 - STRAT5 Residential Density
 - STRAT6 Green Belt
 - STRAT7 Land at Chalgrove Airfield
 - STRAT8 Culham Science Centre
 - STRAT9 Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre
 - STRAT10 Land at Berinsfield
 - STRAT10i Berinsfield Local Green Space
 - STRAT11 Land South of Grenoble Road
 - STRAT12 Land at Northfield
 - STRAT13 Land North of Bayswater Brook
 - STRAT14 Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University
 - Policy HEN1 The Strategy for Henley;
 - Policy TH1 The Strategy for Thame; and
 - Policy WAL1 The Strategy for Wallingford.

Appraisal of Policies

This chapter of the Local Plan includes both general policies and policies that allocate strategic sites (STRAT7, STRAT8, STRAT9, STRAT10, STRAT11, STRAT12, STRAT13 and STRAT14). The latter policies have been appraised separately because of their site specific nature. They have been assessed by taking forward the findings of the initial site assessment and applying the associated development requirements (as set out in the related policies). This has enabled consideration of the extent to which the policies may help to mitigate any adverse effects and

enhance positive effects associated with the delivery of the proposed site allocations and, subsequently, the identification of where there would be residual significant effects. The appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N**. Potential significant positive and negative effects are outlined below.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 1 which relates to the provision of housing and infrastructure. Policy STRAT1 sets out the preferred strategy for delivering new homes to meet the needs of the communities and economy, this will be supported by appropriate infrastructure, services and facilities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be provided, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. through provision of a variety of housing types, densities and tenures. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, to help deliver the scale and distribution of development (including housing) set out in Policies STRAT1 to 4. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- STRAT5 seeks to optimise densities but also provides the basis for securing a range of dwelling types across larger sites. A significant positive is identified.
- Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 set out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford which would indirectly contribute to SA objective 1 by supporting development proposals which are in accordance with the relevant NDP, this will include housing provision. Significant positive effect are therefore identified.
- 8.3.12 Significant positive effects are also anticipated in relation to:
 - SA Objective 2 which relates to the creation of safe places. For example Policy STRAT1 will
 contribute to this objective by ensuring that adequate infrastructure, facilities and services
 are provided. The proposed settlement hierarchy will help ensure that they are accessible
 across the district;
 - SA Objective 3 which relates to improving the accessibility of key services and facilities.
 For example Policy STRAT3 would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. through the provision of a variety of cultural, recreational and commercial amenities. Policy STRAT4 requires development proposals to outline how they will improve the local infrastructure, improving the accessibility of local key services further.
 - SA Objective 4 which relates to improving people's health and wellbeing. Policy STRAT1 will contribute to this objective by ensuring that adequate infrastructure, facilities and services are provided. The proposed settlement hierarchy will help ensure that they are accessible across the district. Wheatley has a range of existing services that new development could utilise so the potential for significant positive effects are identified for STRAT6 in relation to this objective. Policy TH1 would directly contribute to this SA objective by enhancing local infrastructure, encouraging mixed use in the town centre and

improving accessibility, car parking, pedestrian and cycle links. The policy also encourages developments to be suitable for everyone. A significant positive effect is therefore identified in relation to SA Objective 4.

- SA Objective 6 which relates to improving travel choice. For example Policy STRAT3 would
 directly contribute to this SA objective, by improving local infrastructure and public
 transport, decreasing the need to travel by car and increasing travel choice.
- SA Objective 7 relating to biodiversity. For example Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, by requiring an increase in biodiversity within the Masterplan Area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 8 relating to land use. Policy STRAT6 relating to the Green Belt would help to
 conserve the district's open spaces and countryside and insetting land from the Green Belt
 at Wheatley could encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings,
 however it is also recognised that it may result in the loss of greenfield land leading to a
 mixed score of significant positive and negative effects.
- SA Objective 9 which relates to conserving and enhancing the districts historic
 environment and archaeological resources. For example Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all
 set out the requirements for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively,
 which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to
 maintain the quality of place, enhance the town's environment and improve the attraction
 of Henley for visitors. Policy STRAT6 would help protect the setting of heritage features
 within the Green Belt.
- Significant positive effects are also anticipated in relation to SA Objective 10 relating to
 climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example Policy STRAT4 sets out the
 requirement for site allocations, which include the need to provide an appropriate scale
 and mix of uses, in suitable locations that support and complement the role of existing
 settlements and communities. This could help reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 associated with travel when compared to the baseline. A significant positive effect is
 therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are identified for SA Objective 11 (flood risk) as Policy STRAT6 will retain land in the Green Belt that could have a role in maintaining the flood plain and permeable surfaces within the district.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 13 which relates to the creation of sustainable employment opportunities and strengthen the economy. Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the district, including provision for employment in Science Vale and the need to enhance the economic dependencies between towns and village. This would result in the creation of new employment opportunities and services, increasing the size of the local economy and making it more robust. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be created, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by generating employment associated with construction and operation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 14 which relates to supporting the development of the Science Vale area.
 Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the district, including provision for employment in Science Vale, a significant positive effect is therefore identified.

- SA Objective 15 which relates to the creation of a skilled workforce and the long term competitiveness of the district. Policies STRAT 1 and 2 contribute to this objective by confirming the spatial strategy for growth and associated levels of growth.
- SA Objective 16 which relates to encouraging the development of a buoyant, sustainable
 tourism sector. For example Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the district,
 which would directly contribute to this SA objective by supporting the development of
 new tourist attractions alongside enhancing existing destinations. The policy also
 encourages improvements to infrastructure, allowing tourists to access the district more
 easily. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 17 which relates to supporting community involvement. For example Policies
 HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the requirements for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and
 Wallingford respectively, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by setting
 out the district council's commitment to support development that accords with their
 neighbourhood plans, which will be prepared by the local communities.

8.3.13 The potential for significant negative effects associated with the strategic policies are as follows:

- Policies STRAT1 and 2 will inevitably result in the loss of greenfield land (STRAT2 sets out
 the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be provided).
 Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford
 City's unmet housing need and the potential for a significant negative effect against SA
 Objective 8 relating to land use is identified on this basis.
- Development associated with STRAT1 and 2 will also result in greenhouse gas emissions
 associated with the construction and operation of development. The scale of emissions
 when compared to the baseline is uncertain but given the scale of the growth proposed, a
 large amount of greenhouse gases is expected to be produced during construction and
 operational phases. A significant negative effect is therefore identified in relation to SA
 Objective 10 relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Strategic Allocations

- 8.3.14 As noted above the Local Plan includes the following strategic allocations:
 - STRAT7 Land at Chalgrove Airfield (3,000 dwellings, 5ha employment land, 3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers) and community facilities. The extent of the allocation is shown in Figure 8.1. it is however understood that provision will be made for Martin Baker within the wider site, including a new runway and account of this has been taken of in this appraisal;
 - STRAT8 Culham Science Centre (redevelopment and intensification of the Science Centre and inset from the Green Belt;
 - STRAT9 Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (3,500 homes, 3 pitches for Gwypsies and Travellers, retention of 7.3 ha of employment land in combination with the adjacent Science Centre);
 - STRAT10 Land at Berinsfield (1,700 homes, 5ha of employment and infrastructure;
 - STRAT10i, designating open space in the centre of Berinsfield as Local Green Space;
 - STRAT 11 Land south of Grenoble Road (3,000 new homes in total, 10ha of employment land and a park and ride site and supporting services and facilities;



- STRAT 12 Land at Northfield, 1,800 new homes and supporting services and facilities within the plan period;
- STRAT 13 Land north of Bayswater Brook 1,100 new homes and supporting services and facilities within the plan period;
- STRAT14 Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University (at least 300 new homes);
- Separate matrices have been prepared for these policies and are at **Appendix P** of this report. In preparing these appraisals account has been taken of the development requirements for the site and any requirements in the policy and the revised site area.
- All of the policies, with the exception of STRAT8 (which is employment led) and STRAT10i (focused on designating open space in the centre of Berinsfield as Local Green Space) will make a significant contribution to SA Objective 1 relating to housing provision.
- STRAT10 is judged to make a significant positive contribution to SA Objective 3 in relation to accessibility to facilities and services as the rational for development here is to secure a range of facilities that will be secured through the Berinsfield Community Investment Scheme and associated masterplan. The requirements are set out in the policy.
- Policies STRAT8 and STRAT9 are considered to have a neutral effect on SA Objective 3 because the policies do not require the provision of facilities that would contribute to this objective to be provided on site. The remaining policies would all have a significant positive effect on SA Objective 3, except for STRAT14 due to the limited size of the site.
- STRAT10, STRAT7 and STRAT11 would include a new health facility, making a significant positive contribution to SA Objective 4. The remaining policies are also considered to have a significant positive effect due to their close proximity to existing health facilities and open spaces (of which some of the sites are also providing), though STRAT12 is expected to have a minor positive effect due to it not being with 800m of a GP's surgery.
- All of the policies are considered to have a neutral or minor negative effect on SA objective 5 dependent upon if they are within 500m of an AQMA or not.
- STRAT8 and STRAT9 will make a significant contribution to SA Objective 6 relating to travel choice because of proximity to Culham Railway Station. Policies STRAT14 to STRAT13 are also expected to have significant positive effects due to the infrastructure improvements they would bring both on and off site (developer contributions) and potential enhancement of local bus services. STRAT11 requires the creation of a new park and ride facility on site. Policies STRAT10 and STRAT7 are expected to have a minor positive effect due to the smaller scale of the infrastructure improvements they would provide, whilst STRAT10i would have a neutral effect as it will not contribute to the SA Objective.
- STRAT8, STRAT9 and STRAT13 are all considered to have a significant negative effect on SA Objective 7 'Biodiversity' due to their close proximity to a designated biodiversity asset(s). However, it is acknowledged that the policies include sufficient provisions to avoid such effects occurring. The remaining policies, except for STRAT10i, would have a minor negative effect due to their proximity to less important biodiversity assets.
- Mixed significant positive and negative effects are identified in relation to SA Objective 8 on land use for policies STRAT8, STRAT9, STRAT7 and STRAT14 due to their development of the best and most versatile land whilst also locating development within an area that has capacity for development (identified in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment) and/or due to developing brownfield sites.



- STRAT10 would have a significant negative effect on SA Objective 8 due to it resulting in the loss of the best most versatile agricultural land and being located in an area of low overall capacity, whilst STRAT10i would have a minor positive effect as it is protecting open spaces and is not concerned with developing the land.
- STRAT13 would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects due to it resulting in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land, whilst also locating some development within land that is considered to have capacity for development, though it is likely the policy would also result in some development on land with minimal overall capacity also.
- Policies STRAT8, STRAT10, STRAT11 and STRAT12 would all have a minor negative effect on SA Objective 9 due to their proximity to certain heritage assets.
- The potential for significant negative effects in relation to SA Objection 9 relating to cultural heritage are identified for STRAT14 because of the presence of a nationally designated feature within the site, however the policy identifies the need to protect the Scheduled Monument and its setting, so on this basis the outcome could be positive. STRAT9 has been assessed on the same basis and would therefore also have a minor positive and significant negative effect on SA Objective 9. The reduced development area for STRAT7 means that it will no longer directly impact on the Registered Battlefield, however provision of a new runway for Martin Baker could impact on this feature, so uncertain effects are identified. STRAT13 is anticipated to have a mixture of significant positive and significant negative effects due to its proximity to heritage assets but also due to the policy requiring the repairing of the Grade II* Wick Farm Wellhouse.
- STRAT7 would have significant positive and significant negative effects on SA Objective 11 'Flood risk' because of surface water flooding but the policy requires developers to ensure such issues are addressed and that the site is flood resilient. STRAT13 would result in a minor positive effect because the policy limits development to Flood Zone 1.
- The remaining policies, besides STRAT10i (neutral), would all have a significant negative effect on SA Objective 11 due to development being located in Flood Zones 2 and 3.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 13 relating to employment as proposals STRAT8, STRAT9, STRAT10, STRAT7, STRAT11 and STRAT12 provide significant amounts of employment land.
- Policies STRAT8, STRAT9 and STRAT10 will make a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 14 as they will contribute housing and employment within the Science Vale area.
- STRAT8, STRAT9, STRAT 10, STRAT7, STRAT11, STRAT12 and STRAT13 will include the delivery of new schools and a significant positive effect is identified on this basis.
- A previous observation on these policies was that there was variation in the level of detail contained within the policies, for example in relation to development requirements and a recommendation was that the Local Plan should set relevant requirements out, for example the range of facilities required on site including any pre-school, primary and secondary education provision, public transport provision, leisure and community facilities, transport requirements etc. Making Local Plan policies more prescriptive in this way will provide greater clarity on the content of master plans required under Policy STRAT4 'Strategic Development.' It would also reduce the need for caveats in the final SA and remove potential uncertainties. Relevant policies were amended by the council and now provide more detail on development requirements. The level of detail has increased further in the 2018 version of the Local Plan, which is welcomed.

Delivering New Homes

- This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details of the houses built so far and provides a forecast of future house building in the district. This chapter also contains policy direction for neighbourhood development plans and a contingency if they fail to deliver, and polices for affordable housing, the preferred tenure mix and policies for infilling and extensions. The policies are as follows:
 - Policy H1 Delivering New Homes;
 - Policy H2 New Housing in Didcot;
 - Policy H3 Housing in the towns of Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford;
 - Policy H4 Housing in Larger Villages;
 - Policy H5 Land to the west of Priests Close, Nettlebed;
 - Policy H6 Land at Joyce Grove, Nettlebed;
 - Policy H7 Land to the South and West of Nettlebed Service Station;
 - Policy H8 Housing in Smaller Villages;
 - Policy H9 Affordable Housing;
 - Policy H10 Exception Sites;
 - Policy H11 Meeting Housing Needs;
 - Policy H12 Self-Build and Custom Housing;
 - Policy H13 Specialist Housing for Older People;
 - Policy H14 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople;
 - Policy H15 Safeguarding Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites;
 - Policy H16 Infill Development;
 - Policy H17 Sub-division and Conversion to Multiple Occupation;
 - Policy H18 Rural Workers Dwellings;
 - Policy H19 Re-use of Rural Buildings
 - Policy H20 Replacement Dwellings;
 - Policy H21 Extensions to Dwellings; and
 - Policy H22 Loss of Existing Residential Accommodation in Town Centres.

Appraisal of Policies

Note that some of the policies in this chapter are site specific and have been appraised and reported separately, i.e. Policies H6 to 9 inclusive. The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below. Some of the policies are site specific, and the results are based on the information in **Appendix Ob** for Nettlebed (policies H5 to H7) and **Appendix Ha** for Didcot (Policy H2). In addition, land west of Wallingford is safeguarded in Policy H3 for 555 homes, see **Appendix Oa**.

- The Draft Local Plan includes a requirement for a self build target of 3% in order to promote this as a route to home ownership. A contribution of 2% was previously considered. Given the strategic nature of the SA objectives it is not considered that amending the target from 2% to 3% would impact on the results of the SA of the policy. Nor would it affect any of the significant differences identified for the two policy alternatives.
- 8.3.37 Potential significant positive effects are summarised below:
 - Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 1 which relates to the provision of housing and infrastructure. For example, Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12 and H13 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through the provision of new homes. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H9 sets out the requirements for affordable housing provision, which would directly contribute to SA objective 1 by ensuring there is housing that is affordable and thus allowing more people to rent or own their own homes. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H11 sets out the requirement for a proportion of houses to be accessible and adaptable and a mixture of housing sizes to be built, which would directly contribute to SA objective 1 by ensuring that a range of needs are met and that people are able to stay in their own home for longer. A significant positive effect is therefore identified;
 - SA Objective 2 which relates to the creation of safe places. The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing. The policies make a significant positive contribution towards this objective, e.g. by contributing towards mixed and balanced communities and vibrant town centres. A significant positive effect is therefore identified;
 - SA Objective 3 which relates to improving the accessibility of key services and facilities.
 The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing. This would result in improved access to essential services located throughout the district. A significant positive effect is therefore identified:
 - SA Objective 4 which relates to improving people's health and wellbeing. Good quality
 housing stock will help contribute to good health. A significant positive effect is therefore
 identified in relation to all policies. Policies H5, 6 and H7 which allocate land at Nettlebed
 will result in a significant positive effect against SA objective 4 due to proximity of the sites
 to health related facilities; and
 - Policy H16 sets out policy on infill developments and protects important open spaces. A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 8 on this basis.
- The allocation at Didcot Gateway gives rise to potential significant negative effects because the site is within a Conservation Area and there are uncertain effects associated with Hadden Hill (Didcot) because of proximity to heritage assets. Policy H6 allocates land at Joyce Grove for residential development and the potential for a significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 9 relating to the historic environment because of the presence of listed buildings on site. Re-use of the site would however have positive effects in terms of keeping the buildings in an appropriate use.
 - Additional housing within Didcot associated with Policy H4 will support SA objective 14 relating to Science Vale, a significant positive effect; and

- **Draft see disclaimer**
 - Significant positive effects are also anticipated in relation to SA Objective 17 which relates
 to supporting community involvement. Policies H1, H3, H4, H8, H12 and H13 all set out
 the requirement for Neighbourhood plans to be considered and supported, which would
 directly contribute to this SA objective by supporting community involvement in decisions.
- Potential significant negative effects associated with the provision of housing that have not already been accounted for under the assessment of the strategic policies are identified as follows:
 - Policy H2, new housing in Didcot would include development within 400m of a SSSI so
 there is potential for a significant negative effect in relation to SA objective 7 relating to
 biodiversity (see **Appendix Hb**). Development at Nettlebed would also involve
 development within 400m of a SSSI (see **Appendix Ob**); and
 - Significant negative effects are identified for Policy H2 in relation to SA objective 11 as the policy allocates land within flood zones 2 and 3 (see **Appendix Ha**).

Employment and Economy

- This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details on the district's current economic performance and the Councils aspirations for the future. This chapter also provides policies for the size and scale of new employment land and their location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. The policies are as follows:
 - Policy EMP1 The amount and distribution of new B-class employment;
 - Policy EMP2 Range, Size and Mix of Employment Premises;
 - Policy EMP3 Retention of Employment Land;
 - Policy EMP4 Employment Land in Didcot;
 - Policy EMP5 New Employment Land at Henley;
 - Policy EMP6 New Employment Land at Thame;
 - Policy EMP7 New Employment Land at Wallingford;
 - Policy EMP8 New Employment Land at Crowmarsh Gifford;
 - Policy EMP9 New Employment Land at Chalgrove;
 - Policy EMP10 Community Employment Plans;
 - Policy EMP11 Development in the Countryside and Rural Areas;
 - Policy EMP12 Tourism;
 - Policy EMP13 Caravan and camping sites; and
 - Policy EMP14 Visitor Accommodation.

Appraisal of Policies

- Note that some of the policies in this chapter are site specific and have been appraised and reported separately.
- The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below. **Appendix L** provides more detailed information in relation to the employment sites at Didcot





and Appendix P has information on the strategic sites at Chalgrove Airfield, Berinsfield and Culham Science Centre, which also include employment allocations.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 3 which relates to 8.3.43 improving the accessibility of key services and facilities. Policy EMP11 relates to development in the countryside and rural areas through encouraging and protecting tourist, leisure, public houses and cultural developments in these areas. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy EMP12 sets out policy on tourism development which has the potential to protect and 8.3.44 enhance important cultural buildings, developments and key features. A significant positive effect is therefore identified in relation to SA Objective 3.
- SA Objective 5 relates to pollution. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP9 8.3.45 would all see the creation of new employment land, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by creating air, soil and noise pollution during the construction and operation of any of the new developments. However, policies EP1, ENV12 and ENV13 require developments to be implemented in ways that heavily reduce the amount of pollution they create. A minor negative effect is therefore identified in relation to SA Objective 5.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 6 which relates to 8.3.46 improving travel choice. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by increasing the options available to the districts residents on where they wish to work. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 7 relates to biodiversity. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8 and 8 3 47 EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land which could directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new developments that could affect biodiversity. However, policies ENV2 and ENV3 on designated and non-designated sites would require new developments to be well designed and avoid a net loss of biodiversity, or where this cannot be avoided, contributions given to biodiversity projects. A minor negative effect is identified on this basis.
- SA Objective 8 relates to efficiency in land use and the conservation and enhancement of 8.3.48 countryside. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new developments that could affect the open space and landscape of the area. However, policies DES1, ENV1, ENV2 and ENV3 would require the developments to be well designed, ensuring they reduce impacts on the landscape. A minor negative effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 9 which relates to 8.3.49 conserving and enhancing the districts historic environment and archaeological resources. Policy EMP11 sets out the requirement for development in the countryside and rural areas to be sustainable, which in combination with the aforementioned design and environmental policies would directly contribute to this SA objective by resulting in employment sites that do not effect upon the local historic environment. Through requiring new employment sites to be sustainable, this policy is also requiring a high level of design. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 13 which relates to the 8.3.50 creation of sustainable employment opportunities and strengthening the economy. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new employment developments that allow for innovative and knowledge based jobs alongside providing more general employment opportunities.

- Policy EMP10 encourages the use of local workers and the creation of apprenticeships and training opportunities, which directly contribute to SA objective 13 (relating to employment) by providing opportunities for people, especially younger people, to become trained and employed.
- Policies EMP11, EMP12, EMP13 and EMP14 all set out the creation of new employment sites in the countryside or of a specific employment type, which directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging a range of small to medium employment opportunities across the district, but particularly in rural areas. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 14 which relates to supporting the development of the Science Vale area. Policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP3 all involve the creation of employment land, and protect existing employment land within the Science Vale, which directly contributes to this SA objective by allowing the Science Vale to expand alongside providing land for jobs that support the Science Vale. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 15 which relates to the creation of a skilled workforce and the long term competitiveness of the district. The following policies: EMP1, EMP3, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, EMP10, EMP11 and EMP12 would contribute to this SA objective through the creation of new employment sites which allows for a wide variety of jobs to be created. Increasing the level of employment throughout the district will aid in the creation of a skilled workforce as people learn from their employment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 16 which relates to encouraging the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.
- Policy EMP12 supports sustainable rural tourism. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy EMP12 supports new or extensions to existing tourist facilities that are compliant with other Local Plan policies. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy EMP13 sets out the requirement for new caravan and camping sites, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating new tourist accommodation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy EMP14 supports new visitor accommodation, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring there is a wide range of accommodation options open to visitors visiting the area. The policy also requires new visitor accommodation to not negatively effect upon the surrounding area and be of a high quality. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 17 which relates to supporting community involvement. Policies EMP5, EMP6, EMP7 and EMP9 identify the amount of employment land required in specific settlements with the expectation that NDPs will identify appropriate sites. A significant positive effect is therefore identified in relation to this objective.

Infrastructure

- This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details on the districts infrastructure policies. These policies encompass new infrastructure provision, sustainable transport, rail, electronic communications, telecommunications and water resources. The policies are as follows:
 - Policy INF1 Infrastructure Provision;

- Policy TRANS1a Supporting Strategic Transport Investment across the Oxford to Cambridge Arc;
- Policy TRANS1b Policy TRANS1b: Supporting Strategic Transport Investment;
- Policy TRANS2 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility;
- Policy TRANS3 Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes;
- Policy TRANS4 Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans;
- Policy TRANS5 Consideration of development proposals;
- Policy TRANS6 Rail;
- Policy TRANS7 Development generating new lorry movements;
- Policy INF2 Electronic Communications;
- Policy INF3 Telecommunications Technology; and
- Policy INF4 Water Resources.

Appraisal of Policies

- The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 1 which relates to the provision of housing and infrastructure. Policy INF1 sets out the requirement for infrastructure provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring appropriate levels of infrastructure are provided alongside development proposals. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 2 which relates to the creation of safe places. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS4 and TRANS5 set out requirements for infrastructure provision, sustainable transport, accessibility and transport assessments and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through the provision of infrastructure to maintain road safety. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 3 which relates to improving the accessibility of key services and facilities. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS4 and TRANS5 set out the requirements for infrastructure provision, sustainable transport, accessibility and transport assessments and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through improving the accessibility of key services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 4 which relates to improving people's health and wellbeing. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS4 and TRANS5 would directly contribute to this SA objective by improving the accessibility of local communities and encouraging walking and cycling. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 5 relates to reducing harm to the environment. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly effect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the district which could result in the creation of water, air, soil and noise pollution during construction and operation. However, policy TRANS2 promotes

sustainable transport and accessibility, possibly reducing the negative effect these policies have on this SA objective. The policies themselves could potentially reduce the creation of air and noise pollution through encouraging a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. Policies EP1, ENV12 and ENV13 require developments to be implemented in ways that heavily reduce the amount of pollution they create. A minor negative effect is therefore identified.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA objective 5. Policy TRANS2 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this objective by ensuring transport developments are sustainable and encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport, which could result in a reduction in air and noise pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 6 which relates to improving travel choice. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3, TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS6 and TRANS7 set out the requirements for transport and infrastructure developments, requiring them to be sustainable, accessable, avoid significant effects on the existing transport network and encourage modal shift, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A major positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 7 relates to conserving and enhancing biodiversity. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out the requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes, rail provision and transport in rural areas, which would directly effect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the district which could result in the loss of biodiversity. However, policy TRANS2 does require for infrastructure and transport developments to be sustainable, possibly reducing the negative effect these policies have on this SA objective. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 relating to biodiversity would require new developments to be well designed and avoid a net loss of biodiversity, or where this can't be avoided, contributions given to biodiversity projects. A minor negative effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are also anticipated in relation to SA Objective 7. Policy TRANS2 promotes sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. by supporting measures that improve air quality. A major positive effect is therefore identified.
- SA Objective 8 relates to efficiency in land use and the conservation and enhancement of open spaces and countryside. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out the requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes, rail provision and transport in rural areas, which would directly effect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the district which could result in the loss of land within the countryside and effects on local landscape. Policies DES1, ENV1, ENV2 and ENV3 would require the developments to be well designed, ensuring they blend in with the local landscape. A minor negative effect is therefore identified.
- New infrastructure could also impact on heritage assets and their setting (SA Objective 9) and a minor negative effect is identified in relation to policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3 and TRANS6. Policies DES1 and ENV1 would require developments to be well designed, reducing effects on the wider area, including heritage features. Furthermore, policies ENV9 and ENV10 affords protection to the district's conservation areas and archaeological assets respectively.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 10 which relates to addressing the causes and effects of climate change. Policy TRANS2 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this SA

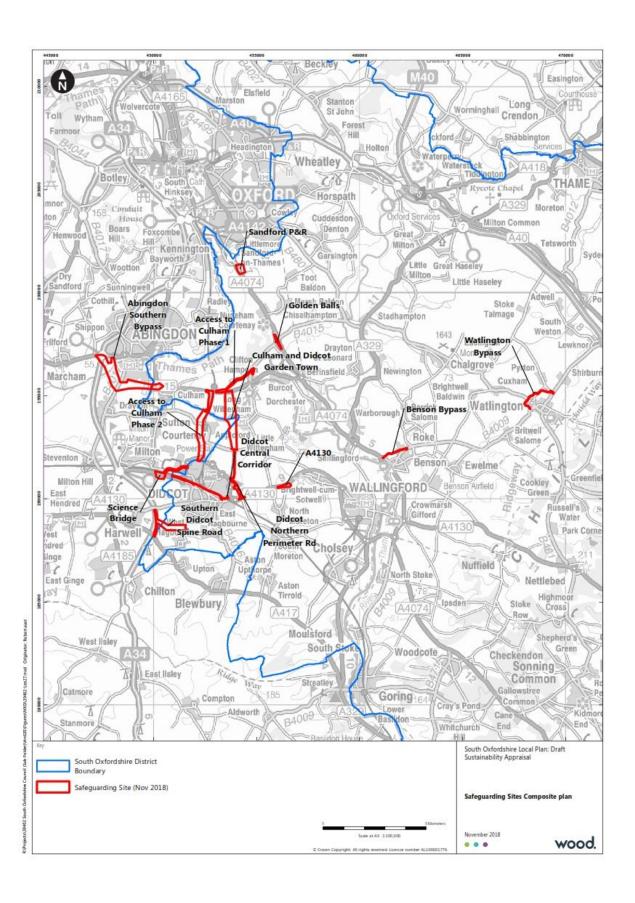
objective by ensuring transport developments are sustainable and encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport, which could result in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases created. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 13 which relates to the creation of sustainable employment opportunities and strengthen the economy. The provision of adequate transport, telecommunications and water related infrastructure is essential to the economy and a significant positive effect is anticipated in relation to all policies.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 17 which relates to supporting community involvement. Policy INF1 recognises the role of NDPs in identifying infrastructure requirements. A significant positive effect is therefore considered.

Infrastructure Proposals in Policy TRANS3

Policy TRANS3 identifies safeguarded transport routes. These have been individually assessed with an appraisal matrix for the options at the end of **Appendix P**. The location of the proposals in shown on **Figure 8.1**. Key effects are summarised below.

Figure 8.1 Safeguarded Transport Routes





- It is assumed that all of the safeguarded transport routes will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect in relation to SA objective 2.
- The Watlington Bypass and Sandford P&R safeguarded routes are located within 500m of an AQMA (SA objective 5 relating to air quality). The potential for minor negative effect is identified on this basis but impacts are uncertain, i.e. the bypass could help improve air quality.
- 8.3.80 The sites would all result in considerable enhancement of South Oxfordshire infrastructure through providing needed bypasses, roads and bridges and will have a significant positive effect in respect of increasing travel accessibility.
- These safeguarding routes will have a mixture of uncertain and negative effects on biodiversity. The A4130, Benson Bypass, Culham to Didcot Crossing, Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd, Watlington Bypass and Harwell Strategic and Didcot Spine Road are all located within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The Clifton Hampden Bypass is located within 400m of a locally designated site. The large scale nature and proposed design of some of the sites could result in unknown levels of habitat fragmentation as new infrastructure is put in where there wasn't any previously.
- Seven of the safeguarded sites would result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land if developed which would have significant negative effects in relation to land use (SA objective 8). However, three of the safeguarded routes would see brownfield land brought back into use which would have significant positive effects on land use. There is some uncertainty in relation to two of the sites, which involve the re-use of Grade 3 agricultural land.
- A number of the routes have a conservation area within 500m (SA objective 9). Clifton Hampden and Watlington Bypasses all have a registered park and garden within 500m. A number of the routes have a SAM within 500m. Given the proximity of these heritage assets uncertain effects are identified in relation to built heritage. Note that the proposed route alignment for the Didcot to Culham Thames River Crossing has been amended from that indicated on Figure 8.2, with the alignment shifted eastwards to avoid a SAM.
- The Benson, Watlington and Abingdon Southern Bypasses and the Didcot Central Corridor, Science Bridge and Culham to Didcot Crossing are all sites located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 (SA objective 11) and the potential for significant negative effects on flooding have been identified, albeit that it may be possible to mitigate adverse effects through good design.
- All of the safeguarded routes will generate waste during the construction phase (SA objective 12) if developed but the adverse effects could be mitigated by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- Seven of the safeguarded routes are located within or in close proximity to the Science Vale area and could potentially increase the accessibility of the area and help with the development of Science Vale (SA objective 14).

Natural and Historic Environment

- This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details on the districts natural and historic environment. These policies encompass protecting the districts landscapes, biodiversity, watercourses, green infrastructure, historic environment, air quality, mineral resources, and how pollution and hazardous substances would be managed. The policies are as follows:
 - Policy ENV1 Landscape and Countryside;
 - Policy ENV2 Biodiversity Designated Sites, Priority Habitats and Species;
 - Policy ENV3 Biodiversity Non designated sites, habitats and species;

- Policy ENV4 Watercourses;
- Policy ENV5 Green Infrastructure in new developments;
- Policy ENV6 Historic Environment;
- Policy ENV7 Alteration of and Extension to Listed Buildings;
- Policy ENV8 Conservation Areas;
- Policy ENV9 Archaeology;
- Policy ENV10 Historic Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Landscapes;
- Policy ENV11 Pollution Impact from Neighbouring and/or Previous Land Uses on New Development (Receptors);
- Policy ENV12 Pollution Impact of Development on Human Health, the Natural Environment and/or Local Amenity (Sources);
- Policy EP1 Air Quality;
- Policy EP2 Hazardous substances;
- Policy EP3 Waste Collection and Recycling;
- Policy EP4 Flood Risk; and
- Policy EP5 Minerals Safeguarding Areas.

Appraisal of Policies

- 83.88 The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 1 which relates to the provision of housing and infrastructure. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape, countryside and rural areas to be protected., which would directly contribute to this SA objective by enabling existing and future residents to have access to a high quality environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 2 which relates to the creation of safe places. For example, Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating green corridors for active travel. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 3 which relates to improving the accessibility of key services and facilities. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring health and recreational facilities that operate within the countryside are protected. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 4 which relates to improving people's health and wellbeing.
- Policies ENV11 and ENV12 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the district's residents do not have to suffer from pollution.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 6 which relates to improving travel choice. Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which could directly contribute to this SA objective by creating green corridors that encourage active travel. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 7 which relates to conserving and enhancing biodiversity.
- Policies ENV 2 and ENV3 sets out the requirements for biodiversity on designated sites and across the district to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important biodiversity assets are maintained or enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV4 sets out need for development to protect watercourses and their biodiversity, which would directly contribute to this objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to to using land efficiently and conserving open spaces.
- 8.3.98 Significant positive effects are also anticipated in relation to conserving and enhancing the districts historic environment and archaeological resources.
- Policy ENV6 sets out the requirement for the historical environment to be maintained and enhanced, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting distinctive heritage assets. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA objective 11 which relates to reducing the risk of and damage from flooding. Policy ENV4 sets out policy on watercourses, which would directly contribute to this objective by ensuring new developments are located away from watercourses, reducing risk of flooding. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy EP4 sets out the requirement for developments to be at minimal risk of flooding due to careful design and siting. A significant positive effect is therefore identified in relation to SA Objective 11.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 13 which relates to the creation of sustainable employment opportunities and strengthening the economy. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective as this policy also seeks to promote sustainable economic growth in rural area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 16 which relates to encouraging the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the district's landscape and countryside can continue to attract tourists and visitors. This policy also encourages the sustainable economic growth in rural areas, which could potentially take the form of new tourist attractions and accommodation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

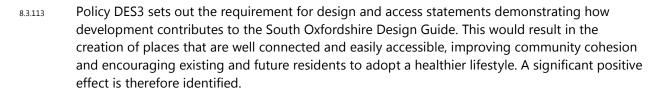
Built Environment

This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details on the districts built environment and how it will be managed. This chapter also contains policies on the efficient use of resources and renewable energy. The policies are as follows:

- Policy DES1 Delivering High Quality Development;
 - Policy DES2 Enhancing Local Character;
 - Policy DES3 Design and Access Statements;
 - Policy DES4 Masterplans for allocated sites and major development;
 - Policy DES5 Outdoor Amenity Space;
 - Policy DES6 Privacy and daylight;
 - Policy DES7 Public Art;
 - Policy DES8 Efficient use of resources;
 - Policy DES9 Promoting sustainable design; and
 - Policy DES10 Renewable Energy.

Appraisal of Policies

- The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below. 8.3.105
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 1 which relates to the 8.3.106 provision of housing and infrastructure. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new housing developments meet the needs of future residents and are surrounded by a decent environment. This policy also requires new developments to be accessible, ensuring new developments are useable by everyone. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how 8 3 107 development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide which would directly contribute to this SA objective by aiding in the creation of better designed places. This would result in the creation of places that people want to live and work in. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 2 which relates to the 8.3.108 creation of safe places. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments are well designed and easily accessible, resulting in the creation of new safe places. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy DES5 sets out the requirement for outdoor amenity space which would directly contribute 8.3.109 to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments provide personal outdoor/amenity space for its residents. This would create a better built and natural environment and safe amenity spaces. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 3 which relates to 8.3.110 improving the accessibility of key services and facilities.
- Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how 8.3.111 development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This would result in the creation of well-connected spaces, improving the accessibility of existing and future key services.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 4 which relates to 8.3.112 improving people's health and wellbeing.



- 8.3.114 Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 5 which relates to reducing harm to the environment.
- Policy DES8 sets out the requirement for the efficient use of resources which would directly contribute to SA objective 5 through requiring new developments to use resources efficiently, prioritise the use of recycled materials, renewable energy and addressing the potential for water and air pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy DES9 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to minimise their carbon and energy impacts in line with the Government's zero carbon building policy. This would result in the creation of developments that have contributed less pollution associated with energy generation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
 - Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 6 which relates to improving travel choice.
 - Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This would result in the creation of well-connected spaces and increase travel choice. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
 - Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 7 which relates to conserving and enhancing biodiversity. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements which would directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in development, consistent with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide and its design criteria. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
 - Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 8 which relates to using land efficiently and conserve open spaces. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design, consistent with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments compliment their surroundings. Policy DES8 includes a range of measures that will make a significant positive contribution to this objective, e.g. by seeking to optimise housing density. The policy has included mitigation through reference in the supporting text to the provision of overriding reasons concerning townscape, character, landscape, design or infrastructure capacity.
 - Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 9 which relates to conserving and enhancing the districts historic environment and archaeological resources. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments respect their setting and conserve and enhance the districts historical environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
 - Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 10 which relates to addressing the causes and effects of climate change. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design and references the Design Guide, which encourages proposals to demonstrate how they minimise energy requirements and include renewable energy technologies, natural and passive ventilation, green roofs and green walls etc. This policy could therefore result in the creation of new developments that are more energy efficient, reducing their contribution to the causes of climate change. A significant positive effect is therefore

identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how they meet the design principles in the South Oxfordshire Design Guide and also demonstrate the timely delivery of infrastructure and services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 11 which relates to reducing the risk of and damage from flooding. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how development proposals meet the key design objectives and principles set out in the South Oxfordshire Design Guide, which include the need for development to mitigate water run-off and flood risk. The policy also requires the timely delivery of infrastructure. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments including SuDS. This should help ensure that developments do not contribute to flood risk. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 12 which relates to minimising waste generation and encouraging recycling. Policy DES8 sets out the requirement for the efficient use of resources which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to use resources efficiently, prioritise the use of recycled materials and make adequate provision for the recycling of waste on site. This would all result in the creation of developments that have contributed less waste to the area.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 16 which relates to encouraging the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments enhance their surrounding environment, ensuring important tourist attractions, such as local landscapes and historical assets are protected or enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 17 which relates to supporting community involvement.
- Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how consultation with the existing community has been incorporated. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

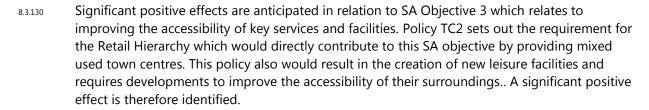
Town Centres and Retailing

This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details of the Councils vision and policies for the future of the districts town centres and retail. This vision is that all communities will have access to the services they value including high quality leisure, retail and cultural facilities supporting the health and wellbeing of everyone. The policies are as follows:

- Policy TC1 Retail and Service Growth;
- Policy TC2 Retail Hierarchy;
- Policy TC3 Comparison Goods Floorspace Requirements;
- Policy TC4 Convenience Floorspace Provision in the Market Towns; and
- Policy TC5 Primary Shopping Areas

Appraisal of Policies

8.3.129 The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below.



Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 4 which relates to improving people's health and wellbeing. Policy TC2 establishes the Retail Hierarchy which would contribute towards making town centres have a wider range of uses (including health services/facilities). TC2 also seeks to ensure new developments are accessible and improves the accessibility of its surroundings. This would make town centres easier to traverse. This has the potential to improve the cohesion of town centres, improving future and existing services and facilities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

All of the Policies are considered to have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 13 which relates to the creation of sustainable employment opportunities and strengthen the economy. This is due to all of the policies providing more job opportunities through providing more land for a variety of retail uses or in the case of TC5, protecting retail land from being lost to other uses only possible where the new development meets a strict criteria.

Community and Recreational Facilities

This chapter of the Draft Local Plan provides details on the district's current and future community facilities, open spaces and recreational facilities. The policies are as follows:

- Policy CF1 Safeguarding Community Facilities;
- Policy CF2 Provision of Community Facilities and Services;
- Policy CF3 New Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities;
- Policy CF4 Existing Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities; and
- Policy CF5 Open Space, Sport and Recreation in new residential development.

Appraisal of Policies

- The results of the appraisal of these policies is presented in **Appendix N** and discussed below.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 3 which relates to improving the accessibility of key services and facilities. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to be easily accessible, especially by public transport. The creation of new community and recreational facilities and open space would also result in more people being able to access these needed services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 4 which relates to improving people's health and wellbeing. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to be easily accessible, especially by public transport. The creation of new community and recreational facilities and open space would also result in more people being able to access these needed services and

make it easier for people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. These policies would therefore result in increasing the community cohesion and health of the district. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 6 which relates to improving travel choice. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to be easily accessible, especially by public transport. The creation of new community and recreational facilities and open space would also result in more people being able to access these needed services and could reduce the need to travel by car. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 8 which relates to using land efficiently and conserve open spaces. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to conform to the other policies of the local plan. Policy CF4 sets out the requirement for existing open spaces to be maintained and, where possible, enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.
- Significant positive effects are anticipated in relation to SA Objective 17 which relates to supporting community involvement. These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. Significant positive effects are identified on the basis that the policies will help provide the infrastructure for community involvement.

8.4 Potential Cumulative Effects

- **Table 8.3** presents the appraisal of the cumulative effects of the Draft Local Plan by summarising the cumulative effects of each policy chapter on the SA objectives and by providing an overall judgement on the cumulative effect of the plan policies (including proposed site allocations) as a whole. These effects will be amplified through synergies with other plans and programmes in the district and wider area which will deliver housing, employment, infrastructure and other forms of development, including minerals and waste related development. Relevant plans and programmes are discussed in Section 2 of this report.
- At the screening stage for the HRA, it was concluded that adverse effects on the integrity of European sites around South Oxfordshire from policies and site allocations in the Local Plan would not occur in relation to:
 - Physical loss or damage to on or off-site habitat;
 - Noise/vibration and light pollution;
 - Changes to water quality or quantity.
- In order to ensure the potential effects to the Aston Rowant SAC from the Local Plans implementation (alongside other possible Plans and Programmes in the area) were properly identified and assessed, a 'worst-case' scenario was adopted. Under this 'worst-case; scenario, an increase in NOx at the edges of the SAC and would have an effect on less than 0.1% of the total SAC area. It is therefore identified that the Local Plan would have a negligible effect on the Aston Rowant SAC.

- Similarly, potential effects on the Little Wittenham SAC was considered due to the potential effects from increased visitor numbers to the area resulting from the Local Plan and other Plans and Programmes implementation. However, it was also found that the Little Wittenham SAC would not suffer any adverse effects to its integrity, due to the low sensitivity of the great crested newt population to recreational disturbance, and the responsible management of the site and its habitats by the Earth Trust.
- Overall, the HRA found that the Local Plan would not have any adverse effects on any European Sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
- The policies and proposals contained in the Draft Local Plan sit within the context of a number of other plans and programmes including the local plans of surrounding local authorities. These plans and programmes are identified at **Appendix C** and include, for example:
 - the adopted and emerging local plans of Aylesbury Vale District Council, Cherwell District Council, Oxford District Council, Reading Borough Council, West Oxfordshire District Council, West Berkshire Council, Wokingham District Council, Wycombe District Council and the Vale of Whitehorse District Council;
 - Thames Water Resources Management Plan;
 - The Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan; and
 - The Oxfordshire Mineral and Waste Local Plan.
 - The Oxford Strategic Economic Plan
- The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the Draft Local Plan with other plans and programmes have been considered. The increased development in the district and neighbouring local authorities will be likely to generate adverse cumulative effects on SA objectives relating to:
 - biodiversity, due to increased visitor pressure on nature conservation sites;
 - transport, due to increased vehicle movements and associated congestion;
 - climate change, as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with new development;
 - air quality, principally due to increased vehicle movements and associated emissions to air;
 - land use, reflecting the cumulative loss of greenfield land; and
 - waste and resources, due to an anticipated cumulative increase in waste arisings associated with new development and the requirement for materials in the construction of new development.
- These cumulative effects could be minimised through the policy measures contained across a number of the emerging/adopted local plans including the Pre-Submission Local Plan.
- A cumulative benefit has been identified between the Oxford Local Plan and the Draft Local Plan with regards to housing. In delivering a part of Oxford's housing requirement in the South Oxfordshire district, the two plans are considered to have a cumulative benefit on the delivery of housing.



Table 8.3 Summary of Cumulative Effects

SA Objective	Strategy	Delivering New Homes	Employment and Economy	Infrastructure	Natural and Historic Environment	Built Environment	Town Centres	Community Facilities	Commentary
1	>	~ ~	0	>	>	>	>	•	Potential for significant positive cumulative effects in relation to this objectives as policies seek to secure new housing and infrastructure whilst protecting the built and natural environment.
2	>	~ ~	•	>	~ ~	>	>	•	Potential for significant positive cumulative effects in relation to this objective as policies seek to provide and maintain an attractive living environment.
3	>	>	0	>	, ,	>	0	~ ~	Potential for significant positive cumulative effects in relation to this objective as policies seek to protect existing facilities and secure new ones.
4	> >	>	>	> >	>	> >	0	>	Potential for significant positive cumulative effects in relation to this objective as policies seek to provide access to green infrastructure, encourage active forms of travel and
5	> //x	x	Х	> /x	>	>	>	0	The SA recognises that there is potential for negative effects to the environment, e.g. associated with the loss of greenfield land. At the same time policies seek to minimise impact in relation to air quality, water and noise.
6	>	•	~ ~	>	0	>	>	~ ~	Potential for significant positive cumulative effects in relation to this objective as policies seek to provide access to public transport and encourage walking and cycling.
7	→	х	х	х	> >	>	0	~	The SA recognises that there is potential for negative effects on biodiversity, which could be cumulative but other policies will work towards achieving a net gain in biodiversity.
8	✓ ✓ /xx	х	х	х	> >	> >	>	, ,	The SA recognises there is potential for negative effects in relation to the loss of land on the edge of existing built up areas which will be cumulative. Other policies in the plan seek to optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings and optimise density.



SA Objective	Strategy	Delivering New Homes	Employment and Economy	Infrastructure	Natural and Historic Environment	Built Environment	Town Centres	Community Facilities	Commentary
9	> >	~	•	х	>	>	0	0	There is potential for positive cumulative effects as policies in the Local Plan seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment and achieve high quality design.
10	~ √ /x	~	0	>	0	>	•	0	Policies seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce water use, contributing to this objective on a cumulative basis. The SA also recognises that additional development will lead to the production of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction and operation of development.
11	✓ ✓ /x	0	0	0	0	>	~	>	By seeking to direct development away from areas at risk of flooding and securing sustainable drainage there is potential for positive cumulative effects.
12	∨ ∨ / x	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	The SA also recognises that additional development will lead to the production of waste associated with the construction and operation of development.
13	> >	0	~ ~	~ ~	0	0	~ ~	0	Policies across the Local Plan will make a significant positive contribution towards the achievement of employment and economic growth.
14	> >	0	~ ~	0	0	0	~	0	Policies across the Local Plan will make a significant positive contribution towards the achievement of the development of Science Vale.
15	~ ~	0	~ ~	0	0	0	~	0	Housing and employment policies will work cumulatively to help people to live and work in the district if they choose to do so.
16	, ,	0	· ·	>	>	>	•	0	Policies relating to the provision of tourist facilities and accommodation combined with policies to protect the features that attract visitors will have a positive contribution towards this objective.
17	>	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	0	* *	~	~ ~	A range of policies seek to support community involvement in decision making.



8.5 Are there any policy gaps?

Appendix Q takes the SA objectives and indicates those policies that are judged to support them. This demonstrates that there is a good coverage of policy topics in the Local Plan. It highlights a potential gap in relation to policy on flood risk (SA Objective 11). It was suggested, in interim feedback on the results of the SA, that the Council give consideration to including a policy on flood risk in the Local Plan and it is noted that the Local Plan now includes such a policy.

8.6 Monitoring and Review

- The Draft Local Plan includes a set of indicators for the purposes of monitoring the Plan's progress. It is a requirement of the SEA Directive and associated Regulations to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan will be monitored. However, as earlier government guidance on SEA (ODPM et al, 2005) notes, it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effects, including unforeseen adverse effects. Monitoring the Local Plan for sustainability effects can help to answer questions such as:
 - Were the predictions of sustainability effects accurate?;
 - Is the Local Plan contributing to the achievement of desired SA objectives?;
 - Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?; and
 - Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?
- 8.6.2 Monitoring should be focussed on:
 - Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused;
 - Significant effects where there was uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken; and
 - Where there is the potential for effects to occur on sensitive environmental receptors.
- The monitoring requirements identified in the Local Plan have been reviewed to see whether or not they would meet the requirements for monitoring under the SEA Directive. From the review the only topic not now covered is soils. The results of this work are presented in **Appendix S**. It is therefore recommended that an indicator for soils is added to the proposed list of indicators. It will be important that any monitoring regime associated with the SA is embedded within monitoring associated with the Local Plan and other Council workstreams, so as to avoid duplication of effort.

8.7 Recommendations

SA is an iterative process and suggestions have been made to improve the plan as the SA has progressed. An observation common to all policies that include allocated sites is that consideration could be given to making them more prescriptive about what needs to be delivered on site, in addition to housing. For example the mix and type of employment to be provided for, required supporting infrastructure to be provided on site – including any pre-

school, primary and secondary education provision, public transport provision, leisure and community facilities, transport requirements etc. Making Local Plan policies more prescriptive in this way will provide greater clarity on the content of master plans required under Policy STRAT5 'Strategic Allocations.' It will also reduce the need for caveats in the final SA and remove potential uncertainties. The council amended relevant policies and the development requirements for new strategic sites that have been identified have an equivalent level of detail.

- STRAT5 states that proposals for development at Strategic Allocations must be accompanied by a health impact assessment (HIA). It was previously suggested that the Local Plan provides additional guidance on what would be required as there is no one prescribed form for undertaken HIAs or the content of reports. Note that changes to the EIA Directive also now require consideration of human health as part of Environmental Statements, where they are prepared so this may be another route to achieving the objectives of the policy, which could also be referenced in the policy. The Council has indicated that it does not consider it necessary to provide additional guidance, siting the London Plan as an example of where HIA is required but no guidance is provided.
- Policy HEN1 sets out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames. An observation on this policy is that it could include reference to the need to improve air quality in the town, as it has an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The reference to air quality would be consistent with Policy WAL1 for Wallingford, which also includes an AQMA. This would improve the performance of Policy HEN1 against SA Objective 5. The council amended the relevant policy.
- An earlier suggestion was that the council consider adding a policy in relation to flood risk. The council added a policy on flood risk.
- STRAT 11 relates to Green Belt. It was previously suggested that the policy could be amended to reflect the NPPF (paragraph 141 of the NPPF as revised), i.e. to identify opportunities for beneficial use of the Green Belt:

"Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land."

- 8.7.6 The Council has indicated that existing policy provisions are considered to be sufficient to secure this.
- A further suggestion was that Policy DES1 'Delivering High Quality Development could reference 'Secured by Design⁹³. This would encourage developments in the district, including strategic allocations to consider how the environment can contribute to reducing crime and the fear of crime. The council amended the policy.
- A further suggestion was that Policy DES9 'Promoting Sustainable Design' could be strengthened by requiring commercial buildings to achieve a BREEAM rating, e.g. BREEAM Good or Excellent. The BREEAM assessment process evaluates the procurement, design, construction and operation of a development against targets that are based on performance benchmarks. Use of BREEAM could help ensure that commercial relate development contributes to a range of factors, including low impact design, carbon emissions reduction, design durability and resilience and ecological value and biodiversity protection. The policy could caveat that this is subject to commercial viability. The Council has indicated that it does not consider this amendment to be justified.

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⁹³ http://www.securedbydesign.com/



- There is also opportunity for DES9 to encourage (rather than require) housing related development to use the Home Quality Mark on a voluntary basis. The Home Quality Mark considers a range of factors, including transport, amenities, resilience to flooding, air quality, energy etc. The Council would not be in a position to require the use of the Home Quality Mark because that would be contrary to national policy. The Home Quality Mark is a voluntary scheme developed by the Building Research Establishment to replace the Code for Sustainable Homes and considers a broader range of factors than those elements of the Code that were incorporated into the Building Regulations. The Council has indicated that it does not consider the amendment to be justified.
- Policy DES10 relates to Renewable Energy and states that planning applications for renewable and low carbon energy generation will be supported, provided they do not cause a significant adverse effect to a range of factors, including the historic environment. It was recommended that the policy is amended to reflect the concepts in the NPPF relating to substantial harm and less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset. The Council has indicated that other policies in the Local Plan reflect the requirements in the NPPF and the amendment is not necessary.
- 8.7.11 Government policy also requires Local Plans (or Neighbourhood Development Plans) to identify suitable areas for onshore wind.

Planning Practice Guidance states:

"In the case of wind turbines, a planning application should not be approved unless the proposed development site is an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan."

- 8.7.12 It was suggested that the council confirms its commitment to identifying any suitable areas for wind energy.
- 8.7.13 The Council amended the Local Plan to include reference to the identification of suitable locations.

9. Conclusions and Next Steps

9.1 Introduction

This section briefly summarises the key conclusions from the report and sets out the next steps, including details of how to comment on this report.

9.2 Conclusions

- The Draft Local Plan Local Plan makes provision for at least 17,825 new homes, 10 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers, 37.5 ha of employment land and 30,170 sqm.(net) of retail floorspace to meet the needsd of the market towns in the plan period. The preferred spatial strategy involves:
 - Focusing major new development in Science Vale including Didcot Garden Town and Culham so that this area can play an enhanced role in providing homes, jobs and services with improved transport connectivity;
 - Providing for major development at Chalgrove and Berinsfield, including necessary infrastructure and community facilities;
 - Making provision for 4,950 homes to help meet Oxford City's unmet needs, including amendments to the Green Belt on the edge of Oxford;
 - Supporting and enhancing the economic and social dependencies between towns and villages with the district;
 - Supporting the roles of Henley, Thame and Wallingford by maintaining and improving the
 attractiveness of their town centres through measures that include environmental
 improvements and mixed-use developments and by providing new homes, jobs, services
 and infrastructure;
 - Supporting and enhancing the roles of the larger villages (Benson, Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Cholsey, Crowmarsh Gifford, Goring, Nettlebed, Sonning Common, Watlington, Wheatley and Woodcote) as local service centres;
 - Supporting smaller and other villages by allowing for limited amounts of housing and employment to help secure the provision and retention of services;
 - Protecting and enhancing the countryside and particularly those areas within the two AONBs and Oxford Green Belt by ensuring that outside towns and villages any change relates to very specific needs such as those of the agricultural industry or enhancement of the environment.
- The SA has identified the potential for the vision, objectives, policies and strategic allocations to make a significant positive contribution to a range of economic, social and environmental factors.
- The implementation of the proposed Local Plan policies contained in the Draft Local Plan is anticipated to have positive effects across all of the SA objectives. These effects are expected to be particularly significant in respect of: housing (SA objective 1); the economy (SA objectives 13, 14 and 15); access to facilities and health (SA objective 3 and 4); and transport (SA objective 6). This reflects the likely socio-economic benefits associated with the delivery of housing,



employment and community facilities, services and infrastructure in the district over the plan period. It also reflects the strong framework provided by the plan policies that will help to conserve the district's natural and built environment and resources.

- Despite the overall positive effects associated with the implementation of the policies contained in the Draft Local Plan, negative effects have also been identified against many of the SA objectives including: biodiversity (SA objective 7); cultural heritage (SA objective 9) climate change (SA objective 10) and flood risk (SA objective 11). This principally reflects impacts associated with the construction and operation of new development including land take, resource use, emissions and loss of landscape character. However, the Draft Local Plan includes policies which seek to manage these effects and in consequence, it is expected that significant adverse effects will be largely avoided, although some uncertainty remains.
- A previous observation common to all policies that include allocated sites was that consideration could be given to making them more prescriptive about what needs to be delivered on site, in addition to housing. For example, the mix and type of employment to be provided for, required supporting infrastructure to be provided on site including any preschool, primary and secondary education provision, public transport provision, leisure and community facilities, transport requirements etc. Making Local Plan policies more prescriptive in this way will provide greater clarity on the content of master plans required under Policy STRAT5 'Strategic Allocations.' It would also reduce the need for caveats in the final SA and remove potential uncertainties. The policies in the Draft Local Plan are more detailed in this respect than the policies that appeared in the Second Preferred Options consultation document. It is evident that the Council has amended relevant policies.
- The HRA (December 2018) found that the Local Plan would not have any adverse effects on any European Sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
- The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the Draft Local Plan with other plans and programmes have been considered. The increased development in the district and neighbouring local authorities will be likely to generate adverse cumulative effects on SA objectives relating to:
 - biodiversity, due to increased visitor pressure on nature conservation sites;
 - transport, due to increased vehicle movements and associated congestion;
 - climate change, as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with new development;
 - air quality, principally due to increased vehicle movements and associated emissions to air;
 - land use, reflecting the cumulative loss of greenfield land; and
 - waste and resources, due to an anticipated cumulative increase in waste arisings associated with new development and the requirement for materials in the construction of new development.
- These cumulative effects could be minimised through the policy measures contained across a number of the emerging/adopted local plans including the Pre-Submission Local Plan.
- A cumulative benefit has been identified between the Oxford Local Plan and the Draft Local Plan with regards to housing. In delivering a part of Oxford's housing requirement in the South Oxfordshire district, the two plans are considered to have a cumulative benefit on the delivery of housing.



- The section on monitoring included in the Local Plan has been reviewed to see whether or not it would help meet the requirements for monitoring under the SEA Directive. From the review the only topics that are not now covered is soils. It is therefore recommended that an indicator for soils is added to the proposed list of indicators. It will be important that any monitoring regime associated with the SA is embedded within monitoring associated with the Local Plan and other Council workstreams, so as to avoid duplication of effort.
- The Council will give consideration to these suggestions prior to finalisation of the Local Plan, it is not bound to accept them but will need to comment on whether or not a recommendation was accepted or rejected and why that was the case at the time the Local Plan is adopted.

9.3 Next Steps

We are inviting comments on the SA Report, which has been published alongside the Draft Local Plan. The responses to this report will be taken into account when undertaking the next stages of the SA and in finalising the Local Plan prior to submission. Details of how to respond and the deadline for doing so are provided below.

This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

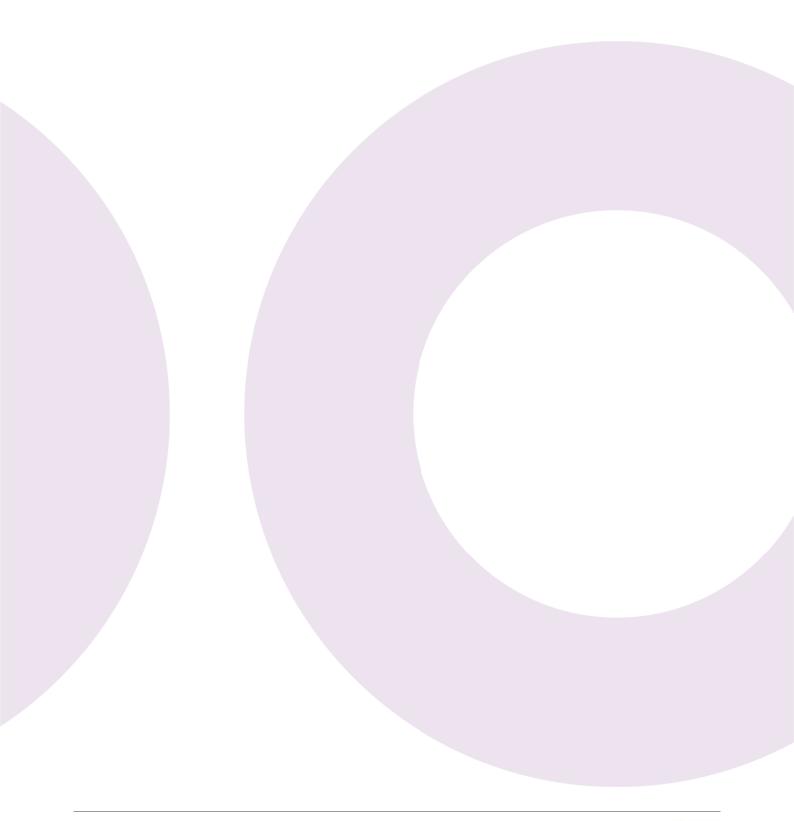
We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report.

Please provide your comments by [TBC]. Comments should be sent to:

By email: planning.policy@southoxon.gov.uk

By post: writing to SODC Planning Policy, 135 Eastern Avenue, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4SB

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South Oxfordshire District Council

South Oxfordshire Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Version of the Local Plan 2018 - Appendices

DRAFT REPORT FOR CONSULTATION - APPENDICES









Report for

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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft Appendices	December 2018



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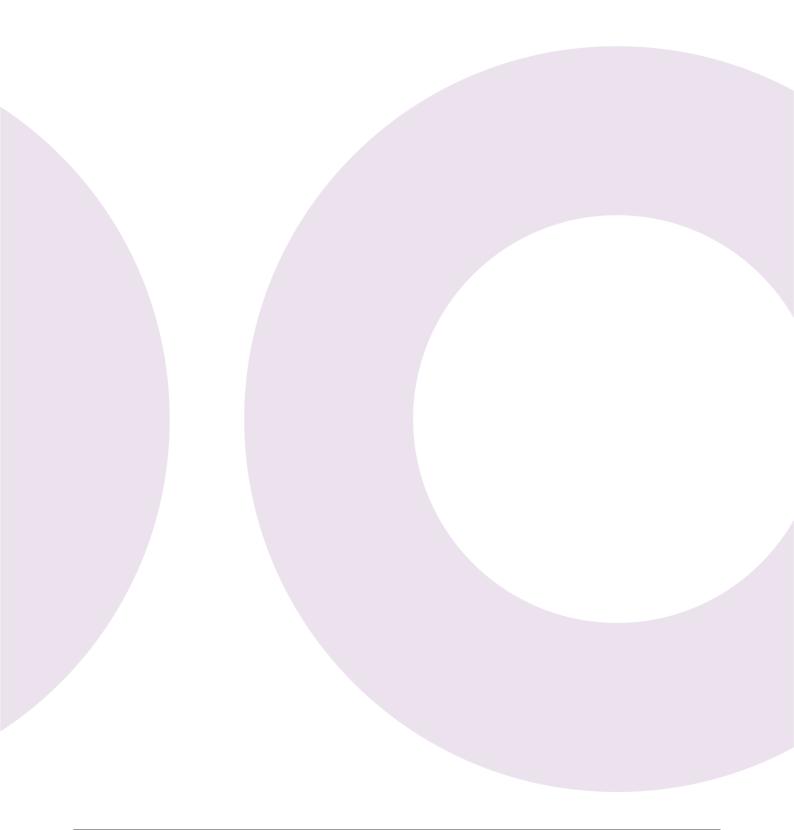


Appendix P Strategic Sites

Appendix Q Policy Gaps

Appendix R Monitoring

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Appendix A: SEA/SA Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist for SEA/SA of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan						
Objectives and Context						
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Section 1.3 of the main report.					
 Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	Key sustainability issues have been identified through a review of relevant plans and programmes (see Section 2.2 and Appendix C) and a review of baseline information presented in Section 3. These have informed the development of the SA Framework presented in Appendix D .					
 SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Section 4 introduces the SA objectives and these are presented in Appendix D .					
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	A review of related plans and programmes is contained at Appendix C and summarised in Section 2 of this Report.					
Scoping						
 The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. 	The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report in Summer 2014.					
The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Sustainability issues have been identified in the baseline analysis contained in Section 3. Section 3.14 summarises the key sustainability issues identified.					
 Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	Discussed in Section 4.5 of this report.					
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	No issues have been knowingly eliminated from the assessment at this stage.					
Baseline Information						
 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. 	Section 3 of this SA Report presents the baseline analysis of the district's social, economic and environmental characteristics including their likely evolution without the Local Plan. A series of topics are presented including comments on the evolution of the baseline.					
 Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable. 	Throughout Section 3 of this Report, reference is made to areas which may be affected by the Local Plan.					
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Discussed in Section 4.5 of this report.					
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects						
 Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant. 	Section 8 presents the appraisal of the sustainability performance of the Local Plan. The Vision and Key objectives and Policies. Detailed appraisal matrices are also provided at Appendix N (policies) and P (strategic allocations).					
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Positive and negative effects are considered within the appraisal matrices and within Section 8. All effects are assumed to be permanent unless stated otherwise.					





Quality Assurance Checklist for SEA/SA of the South Oxf	ordshire Local Plan
 Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	The potential for cumulative and synergistic effects is considered in Section 8.4 and Table 8.3
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate.
Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	These are described in Section 4 of the report.
Mitigation measures	
 Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. 	Recommendations are presented in Section 8.7.
 Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	Recommendations are presented in Section 8.7.
The SA Report	
Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	The SA Report is clear and concise.
 Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	Maps and tables have been used to present the baseline information in Section 3 where appropriate.
 Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	Section 4 presents the methodology used for assessment whilst consultation arrangements are discussed in Section 1.
 Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	Information is referenced throughout the SA Report.
Contains a non-technical summary	Included.
Consultation	
 The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Publication Version of the Local Plan.
 The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report. 	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Publication Version of the Local Plan.
Decision-making and information on the decision	
 The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan. 	The council has taken the SA Report and the opinions of those consulted into account up to and including production of the Publication Version of the Local Plan.
 An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. 	This information will be provided in the Post Adoption Statement. Previous comments on the SA are set out in Appendix B.
 Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered. 	Section 5 of the SA Report considers options relating to the spatial strategy, Section 6 presents options in relation to housing and employment growth in the district, Section 7 considers options for

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Quality Assurance Checklist for SEA/SA of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan						
	accommodating growth. Reasons are provided as to why options were identified and for the choices in the Local Plan in light of the reasonable options considered. Detailed results are presented in Appendix E to P.					
Monitoring and Measures, measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives in the SA.	The Local Plan includes consideration of monitoring. Section 8.6 and Appendix R of this report provide an initial analysis in relation to proposed monitoring indicators and relation to the SA objectives.					

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Comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Consultee	Comments	SODC response
Natural England	It is clear that the objectives which have been identified have been chosen using an approach and methodology as expected by Natural England. The seventeen sustainability objectives against which the plan options will be tested cover a wide range of topics and are sufficiently broad that they should offer a good answer about where conflicts arise and thus consideration could be given to what could be done about them. It would be good to see that where there are conflicts between certain policies that there can be compromise solutions suggested / found whereby no negative impacts arise overall.	Noted
Mr. P Richardson	WHY HOWE HILL IS A "SUSTAINABLE LOCATION" The background Howe Hill is one of three outreach settlements forming the Parish of Watlington and has some 25 properties and a population of around 100 taking into account that some of the larger properties have annexes and flats. The settlement is situated on the B480 road which links Watlington with Nettlebed and between these larger villages/towns a network of settlements exist supporting these service centres. Howe Hill is also near where the B481 joins connecting the settlement to Pishill, Stonor, The Assendons and Henley and also connected to Greenfield, Christmas Common and on to Stokenchurch, the A40 and the M40 at Junction 5. The settlement of Howe Hill extends for 1530 metres and spans the 40 mph speed zone as established y Oxfordshire County Council in recognition of a recommendation from Thames Valley Police. The residential properties are established largely in two groups with upper group and the lower group separated by a wooded area. The upper group forms what is generally known as "ribbon development" which was established in the 1960's with little change since that era. The B480 leading to Henley and Nettlebed (then to Reading) is a busy road with recent traf ic surveys showing increased levels of usage – mostly by commuter traffic and traffic using this as a north/south option and by leisure traffic at weekends which includes increasing numbers of club cyclists	Comments noted but no implications for the SA of the Local Plan
Mrs A Ziemelis	The Local plan needs to take into account parishes that already have a Neighbourhood Plan	The Local Plan does take account of NDPs. No implications for SA of the Local Plan.
Dr P Agulnik	The core of the objection is the potential destruction of the green belt. and the proposal for major building developments without good demonstration of growth of population need, linked to wide ranging infrastructure considerations, such as adequacy of road systems, the creation of new jobs schools and amenities etc Very limited growth of in the existing towns and villages, so their character is not destroyed but with improved local amenities based on the needs of a particular area. Much more thorough research required	Comments noted but no implications for SA of the Local Plan





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Dr B G Wood	1 Should use options C & D 2 SODC Council review their areas for brownfield sites	Comments noted but no implications for SA of the Local Plan
Ms B Bestwick	I'm an intelligent person and have worked for many years as a journalist but this website and these documents and this whole process of commenting is SO confusing - and what using such phrases as "Sustainability Appraisal Scoping" means absolutely NOTHING to 99% population - including me and I work in local government! I'm not even sure if this document that I'm spending time on is actually about the Local Plan proposals!	Comments noted but no implications for SA of the Local Plan
Ms K Spanchak	I live on the converted Rycotewood Development in Thame which is an absolute disaster and I do not understand why so many large 3 and 4 bedroom detatched houses have been built rather than 1 or 2 bedroom houses while single people are just shoved in tiny flats, I would love to have a small garden, no one has more than 2 children these days any way and it just seems as if the development has wasted alot of space and neighbours have more cars than they do children. The types of people that require 3 and 4 bedroom houses are not going to buy a new build any way.	SA will review the extent to which the Local Plan encourages dwellings to meet a wide range of needs.



Appendix B Table 2 Combined Consultation Responses received for SA Refined Options 2015 and SA Preferred Options 1 2016 (note that these are the responses provided after the consultation and may have been superseded by changes to the Local Plan and/or SA)





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Consultation responses to the Refined Options Sustainability Appraisal Report 2015				
Consultee	Comment	Response		
Environment Agency	We would have no concerns with CR06 and CR07 being put forward for allocation in the plan. In regards to the other Crowmarsh 'other site' allocations we would not support CR03 and CR04 being allocated in the plan unless it was demonstrated that a Sequential Test had been carried out and this site had passed. If it passed the Sequential Test then we would expect the policy wording to commit to there being no built development in Flood Zones 2/3.	The SA Matrix for all the Crowmarsh sites has been updated to reflect these comments		
Environment Agency	It is very difficult to answer this question without having a clear map for each of the sites with boundaries clearly marked. We would not support any new or extension/intensification of sites in Flood Zones 2/3. The NPPF clearly states that caravans pitches should not located in areas of flood risk as the use is classed as highly vulnerable use. We are concerned to see that from initial review (without benefit of exact location) it appears that both Webbs Yard and Bucklands Paddock are near or within areas of Flood Zone 2/3.	These sites are not recommended to be included within the LP.		
Environment Agency	Reference is made on page 12 of the Refined Options Consultation document to various policies being carried over from the existing core strategy. There will be a need to ensure that policies relating to the environment are updated/included in any new Local Plan document.	The Policies have been revised and are included within the PO2 LP.		
Natural England	CRO6, CRO 7 Landscape Impact CRO6 and CRO7 are located within the Chilterns AONB. In line with paragraph 115 of the NPPF, great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in AONBs. In line with paragraph 116 of the NPPF, the council will need to determine whether the allocation of 105 houses within the AONB at Goring constitutes 'major development' and, if so, whether there are exceptional circumstances and a need for the allocation. The study recommended that development be contained in a smaller area of site CRO7. We note that the reduced scale of the site has not been included in the refined options CRO7 area and advise that the scale of the site (without the reduction) may have an adverse impact on the character of the AONB. Any further quantification of the capacity of these sites will need to be informed by a detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). Natural England advises the Council to liaise with the Chilterns AONB Board, and to make reference to their Management Plan. Their knowledge of the location and wider landscape setting should help to confirm whether or not the proposed allocations would impact significantly on the purposes of the AONB designation. They will also be able advise on whether the proposed allocations accord with the aims and policies set out in the AONB management plan. It is noted that the landscape study suggests that 65 dwellings may be accommodated on CRO6. This is more than the 48 dwellings recommended for allocation in Crowmarsh Gifford. CRO6 is identified as having a medium/high landscape capacity for development, whereas CRO7 is identified as having medium/low landscape capacity. Therefore, Natural recommends that CRO6 be considered in preference to CRO7.	A review has been carried out for these sites and the mitigation recommendations include the requirement for a LVIA.		





Natural	NET 1, NET 2 Landscape Impact	The SA has been
England	NET 1 has not been included in the landscape capacity study. We therefore have no adequate basis for Natural England advice for this site. The study recommended that development be contained in a smaller area of the NET3. We note that the reduced scale of this site has not been included in the refined options NET3 area, and advise that the scale of the site (without the reduction) may have an adverse impact on the character of the AONB. Natural England advises the Council to liaise with the Chilterns AONB Board, and to make reference to their Management Plan. Their knowledge of the location and wider landscape setting should help to confirm whether or not the proposed allocations would impact significantly on the purposes of the AONB designation. They will also be able advise on whether the proposed allocations accord with the aims and policies set out in the AONB management plan. Internationally and Nationally Designated Sites NET1 is located within close proximity to the following designated sites: Priest Hill SSSI Any further assessment of these sites will need to identify potential impacts on the SSSI, which should factored	updated to reflect these comments
	into the decision making process.	
Natural England	Meeting Oxford's Housing Needs We note that several proposed locations are near to sensitive SSSIs. The 'Wick Farm Area' is in close proximity to Sidling's Copse and College Pond SSSI, and the 'J7 Area' is in close proximity to Spartum Fen SSSI. Any further assessment of these sites will need to identify potential impacts on the SSSIs, and they should factored into the decision making process.	Further assessments have been carried out for these potential growth areas and where consulted on in June 2016. The PO is These sites have not been taken forward
Oxfordshire C.C	Table 5 SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A – H The section for SA in this table highlights that all options have potential to have a minor negative effect with regard the district's historic environment. This is not correct however as many of the options have the potential to contain archaeological sites of national importance and as such would require physical preservation as set out in the NPPF.	The following mitigation recommendations are included within the SA report :
	An archaeological evaluation will be required on such sites in order that the significance of such sites can be assessed. Where this evaluation records sites of demonstrably equivalent significance to a designated site then these sites would need to be considered subject to the policies within the NPPF for designated sites (NPPF para 139) and substantial harm to such sites should be wholly exceptional (NPPF para 132). Development of such sites could therefore be a major negative effect.	A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable
	This assumption is repeated for tables 6 and 7. The impact of development of any sites shown to contain archaeological remains could therefore range from a minor negative effect to a major negative effect depending	and appropriate level of mitigation if required.





	on the significance of the archaeological deposits identified. This should be reflected in the sustainability appraisal.	
Oxfordshire C.C	The following matters were not included in our strategic comments on the Refined Options. However, please ensure that when assessing site options, you consider the safeguarding policies in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Culham Station There are sand and gravel resources in this area that may be covered by the mineral safeguarding policy in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Part 1 – Core Strategy policy M8).	These comments have been included in the SA Report June 2016 Culham Sustainability Appraisal.
	There is a waste transfer/recycling facility at Culham No. 1 site and a radioactive waste facility at the Culham JET site which are both proposed to be safeguarded for waste management use by the waste management site safeguarding policy in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Part 1 – Core Strategy policy W11)	
Oxford City	The City Council has a particular objection to the assessment against Objective 8 of Option F (focus development next to major urban areas).	It is necessary to assess a number of alternative options. Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	It is therefore erroneous to conclude that Option F would result in major negative effects against this objective, whilst Options B, C and D would have major positive effects on the basis that these options "do take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty." This analysis fundamentally misunderstands the purposes of the Green Belt, in confusing this with a landscape constraint, and exposes a significant flaw in the SA assessment. (This comment also applies to Appendix A Table 1.)	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016





Oxford City	89. The City Council does not agree with the analysis in Table 5 that against Objective 6 (to improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys) all options would perform equally with the exception of Options E (Dispersal) and Option G (Raising densities). As evidenced earlier in this response (see Table 1), there are clear and undeniable benefits to Option F (Next to major urban areas) which would point to this option scoring higher than other options, given the shorter average journey lengths for people travelling to Oxford, and high levels of walking, cycling and public transport use, seen already in Oxford. Conversely Option D (All growth in a single new settlement) would be very likely to further encourage car use and longer journeys given such a settlement would primarily function as a satellite town. These conclusions should be adjusted to accord with the evidence on travel patterns in Oxfordshire. (This comment also applies to Appendix A Table 1.)	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	90. Pages 58 and 59 refer to assessing options for the unmet Oxford housing need. It states in paragraph 59 that "there may be a number of options developed from this work and as they are developed they will be subject to the SA process, this information will be included in any future SA Reports." The City Council notes that this is in spite of spatial options for allocating the Oxford unmet need have been set out on page 43 of the Refined Options Document, together with a stated (albeit too low) working assumption of planning for 3,000 homes to contribute to Oxford's unmet need.	Unmet need has been addressed. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	91. The City Council suggested in its response on the Scope and Options consultation that, for the purposes of the SA, quanta of 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 should be tested. An independently audited Oxford SHLAA estimates an Oxford capacity for housing over the period for around 10,200 homes assuming some Green Belt release within the City (albeit some Councils are challenging this figure). This is compared with an OAN for Oxford of 24,000-32,000 homes. Even though a set number hasn't been agreed upon, this does not prevent different levels of growth being tested (as has been done for South Oxfordshire's own housing need). The Refined Options document identifies a 'working assumption' for Oxford's needs, clearly indicating that work has been done on scenarios for the Oxford unmet need.	Unmet need has been addressed. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	 92. The Refined Options document identifies some approaches for meeting the Oxford unmet need which are suggested as: Extension to Oxford in the Green Belt (Grenoble Road and Wick Farm) A new settlement at Junction 7 of the M40, and Extensions to new settlements. 	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016





Oxford City	93. There is no clear reason given as to why these spatial options have not been assessed against the SA objectives. This is disappointing, given the City Council had been led to believe that a specific spatial option for an urban extension for Oxford would be SA'd.	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016.
Oxford City	94. These are significant and unnecessary omissions which disregard the importance of contributing to Oxford's unmet housing need as an integral part of the strategy. The City Council therefore requests that work is now done to undertake sustainability appraisal of Oxford unmet need options, and that this is done collaboratively with the City Council under the auspices of the Duty to Cooperate.	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Unmet need has been addressed. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
English Heritage	As a general point, potential development sites, and their capacity, should be selected having full and proper regard to the potential nature and degree of impact on the significance of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated (information on which can be obtained from your Conservation Officer or the Historic Environment Record), both on the actual site and in the locality within the setting of which the potential development site lies, in accordance with the consideration to be afforded to the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets required by the National Planning Policy Framework. In accordance with paragraph 170 of the National Planning Policy Framework, the location for development within Science Vale should be informed by the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment, currently underway (if the area of Science Vale has not yet been assessed, it may be possible for this to be prioritised for assessment - please contact Oxfordshire County Council or ourselves for further information).	SODC will continue to consult English Heritage and OCC on the development of the LP.
English Heritage	There are grade II listed stable just to the north of CRO6 and the grade II listed Meadow Cottage to the north-east of CRO7. Any development at these ends of these sites should respect the settings of these two buildings and this should be reflected in any policy setting design requirements for the development of these sites.	The SA has been reviewed and information updated were appropriate





	Of the non-short-listed sites, CRO3 contains four grade II listed buildings and lies opposite the Wallingford Conservation Area to the west. Should this site be taken forward at some point in time, the development should retain and respect the setting of these heritage assets.	
English Heritage	NET3 is adjacent to the Nettlebed Conservation Area at its eastern end. Any development at this end of the site should respect the setting of the Conservation Area and this should be reflected in any policy setting design requirements for the development of this site. Of the non-short-listed sites, NET4 is also adjacent to the Conservation Area at its eastern end. Should this site be taken forward at some point in time, the development should respect the setting of the Area. NET5 includes the grade II listed Sue Ryder Home. Should this site be taken forward at some point in time, the development should retain and respect the setting of this heritage asset.	The SA has been reviewed and information updated were appropriate.
G. Bond	'Hourly' bus services between Henley and Wallingford in one document have been transformed into 'hourly' services to Reading in another 'Sustainability' document's assessment. Having to connect via these towns is not the same as a direct service, which actually is much, much less frequent, via Nettlebed, for example. In this case information received via the Parish Council, is that the erstwhile operator has dropped the service and it is currently totally subsidised by the Council. This OK at present, but surely cannot be sustainable. Your documents need to be correct in such matters.	The SA has been reviewed and information updated were appropriate.

Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016				
Consultee	Response	SODC Response		
Historic England	We note that the Sustainability Appraisal identifies significant negative effects in respect of the historic environment if development was to take place at Chalgrove Airfield without mitigation. We agree that development would cause significant negative effects, which may still be the case even with mitigation. Any significant development on this part of the former airfield would be likely to amount to substantial harm to the Battlefield. Registered Battlefields are considered by the National Planning Policy Framework to be heritage assets of the highest significance, substantial harm to which should be wholly exceptional (paragraph 132). Historic England is therefore strongly opposed to the inclusion of part of the Registered Battlefield within the indicated settlement site.	The following information has been documented within the SA mitigation for Chalgrove: Historic England recommend the following: •Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should be used to inform the layout of any new settlement, •This assessment may require more than a desk-based assessment and evaluation and should consider both above and below-ground features and remains.		





Consultation Comments	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response SODC Response		
Historic England	Planning Policy Framework, the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should be used to inform the layout of the any new settlement (contact Oxfordshire County Council for more information on the HLC).	Mitigation added to all strategic sites: Historic England recommend the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should be used to inform the layout of any new settlement.	
Historic England	As we explain above, we note that the Sustainability Appraisal identifies significant negative effects in respect of the historic environment if development was to take place at Chalgrove Airfield without mitigation. We agree that development would cause significant negative effects, which may still be the case even with mitigation. Historic England therefore considers that a detailed assessment of the potential impacts of a new settlement on the significance of the Registered Battlefield and of the airfield needs to be undertaken to determine whether the principle of a new settlement on the Chalgrove Airfield is acceptable and, if so, the form that settlement should take to avoid or minimise harm to the significance of the Battlefield and airfield before this proposal is taken any further. This assessment may require more than a desk-based assessment and evaluation and should consider both above and below-ground features and remains. Without that further detailed assessment, Historic England objects to this proposal.	Mitigation added to SA: This assessment may require more than a desk-based assessment and evaluation and should consider both above and below-ground features and remains.	
Historic England	Paragraphs 5.44 or 5.45 should recognise that the Wheatley Campus contains a scheduled monument – the moated site 580m south west of Church Farm. Scheduled monuments are considered by the National Planning Policy Framework to be heritage assets of the highest significance, harm to which should be exceptional and substantial harm to which should be wholly exceptional (paragraph 132). Any redevelopment of the campus should therefore retain the scheduled monument and respect its setting.	Mitigation has been added to the SA of Wheatley Campus	
Historic England	Consideration will also need to be given the setting of the scheduled monument of the moated site of Holton House and its associated ice house, the grade II listed Holton Park and six other listed structures, all just to the north-west of the campus - paragraphs 129 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework recognise that the significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost by development within its setting.	Mitigation has been added to the SA of Wheatley Campus	
Historic England	We note that the Sustainability Appraisal identifies potential negative impacts on the historic and archaeological environment from the preferred strategy and recommends that historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process and towns and villages should be	Agree	



Consultation Comments Consultee	Consultee Response	
	excluded where additional housing would lead to an adverse impact on the historic	SODC Response
	environment. We agree with that recommendation.	
Historic England	Not entirely – the proposed approach should recognise that the Wheatley Campus contains a scheduled monument – the moated site 580m south west of Church Farm. Scheduled monuments are considered by the National Planning Policy Framework to be heritage assets of the highest significance, harm to which should be exceptional and substantial harm to which should be wholly exceptional (paragraph 132). Any redevelopment of the campus should therefore retain the scheduled monument and respect its setting. Consideration will also need to be given the setting of the scheduled monument of the moated site of Holton House and its associated ice house, the grade II listed Holton Park and six other listed structures, all just to the north-west of the campus - paragraphs 129 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework recognise that the significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost by development within its setting.	Mitigation has been added to the SA of Wheatley Campus
Historic England	As regards the proposed policies on the amount and distribution of B class jobs and Culham Science Centre and No.1 site, Culham Science Centre is, as noted in paragraph 6.22, the leading UK centre for fusion research and technology and is of international importance. The present site was planned and built as a whole and the layout also successfully retained the ghost of the wartime airfield. We would prefer to see any redevelopment and intensification at the CSC essentially retain this layout and open character of the airfield and later research centre. If wholesale demolition of the existing buildings is proposed we consider that a more detailed evaluation of the buildings should be undertaken to ascertain their significance. For example, the JET (Joint European Torus) facility was the world's largest fusion research machine. Ideally this evaluation should form part of a heritage strategy for the site as has been elsewhere with some success, for example, Dounreay. Buildings proposed for demolition should be recorded before demolition and selected drawings retained. We would like to see more than a basic photographic record – for example a film would be an excellent record, especially if the scientists and their equipment could be recorded at work.	Comments received have been integrated into the SA matrices for Culham. Mitigation includes: continue to consult Historic England to inform the masterplan development.
	This may be something with which Historic England could assist. In addition, any development on the No.1 site should have regard to the setting of the grade II* listed	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response SODC Response	
	Culham Station and grade II listed Culham overbridge, which lie just outside the boundary of the site to the south-west - paragraphs 129 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework recognise that the significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost by development within its setting.	
Historic England	According to our records, there are no designated heritage assets in Berinsfield. However, a brief review of the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record indicates that Berinsfield lies within an area of high archaeological potential – the Thames gravels in the locality is an unusually rich area for the preservation of sites of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. Previously-recorded remains include the course of the Dorchester to Bicester Roman road, evidence of Roman pottery manufacturing and Iron Age and earlier Prehistoric remains including the surviving parts of the Dorchester cursus monument. Accordingly, the proposed feasibility study and masterplan for the regeneration of Berinsfield should take full and proper account of the potential archaeological interest of the parish, some of which may be of national importance. Reference should also be made to the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation, details of which are available from Oxfordshire County Council.	Information documented within the assessment of Policy New Housing & Regeneration in Berinsfield
Natural England	Chalgrove Airfield does not appear to be subject to any major constraints relating to Natural England's remit. However, we were unable to find any landscape capacity assessments of the two options. Although the Sustainability Appraisal provides some basic information as to the likely landscape effects of these two options, we would normally expect a more detailed landscape assessment to inform the option selection process and advise that both sites are assessed both to inform the selection process and to guide the development specifications in the local plan for the site chosen. Chalgrove Airfield site does not appear well connected to the wider countryside and as such we suggest that the development specifications for the site include significant elements of greenspace and linkages to the wider countryside.	LCA to be carried out for Chalgrove Airfield.
Natural England	Should you reconsider your choice of preferred option, before the Harrington site could be chosen, we would need to be satisfied that the proposals would not adversely affect Spartum Fen SSSI. There appear to be considerable hydrological issues that could affect delivery of this site.	SA makes reference to Spartum Fen SSSI. N.E consultation response has be added to the mitigation.



	onsultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Reading Borough Council	Proposed Policy Housing Provision SODC propose to plan for 750 homes per annum, which represents the need for new housing after planned employment growth is taken into account. However, the Oxfordshire SHMA went a step further after considering economic growth, and looked at whether there is a case to adjust need upwards to make a greater contribution to meeting affordable housing needs. It considered that there was a case to be made for an upward adjustment in South Oxfordshire. The range specified was 725 to 825 homes per annum, with the higher end of the range representing enhanced delivery of affordable housing. The midpoint of that range is 775 per annum rather than 750. It is not fully clear to us on what basis SODC considers 750 a more appropriate number to plan for than 775 or even 825. The Sustainability Appraisal assesses the 825 homes per annum option and finds slightly more negative effects for this than for 750, but there is no summary that we could find within the SA or the Preferred Options as to how these considerations have been weighed. The 775 option does not seem to have been assessed. We are concerned that the full range of options for meeting South Oxfordshire's own need have not been assessed, and there may be implications in terms of putting pressure on the already strained housing market in neighbouring authorities.	The SA has been updated to reflect these comments.	
Mr Sharf	'Minimising' carbon emissions is not a sound policy. Without any targets and clear pathways it lacks the necessary precision for monitoring purposes. The sustainability appraisal should show how all new housing, jobs and infrastructure will contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions in accordance with the 4 th and 5 th carbon budgets and sit on a pathway to zero carbon after 2050. This would also be necessary to comply with ss19 and 32 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.	Mitigation is recommended through-out the SA process	
Mr Thompson	The sustainability appraisal suggests that new infrastructure will be funded through CiL and S106. These follow the development so there will inevitably be a period of time in which the new development will be significantly under provided with services and with no reasonable means of accessing these via the existing poor road network. S106 cannot be used to provide that which is listed in the CIL scheme which means that provision of infrastructure outside the proposed settlement" such as major road improvements" cannot be funded by S106 and CIL will not be able to provide enough funding.	The IDP will accompany the LP 2033	





Consultation Comments rece	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Tombling	This identified 7 sites of which 5 were dismissed in the Sustainability Appraisal	N/A	
Mr Ingram	The sustainability appraisal should show how all new housing, jobs and infrastructure will contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions in accordance with	Mitigation is recommended through-out the SA process	
	the 5th carbon budget and sit on a pathway to zero carbon after 2050	through-out the GA process	
Ms Nabb	There are very few negative impacts identified in the Sustainability Appraisal for the Culham sites which are close to transport links, including trains. There is only one major negative impact across the 4 Culham options compared to 5 for Chalgrove Airfield and 8 for Harrington. Development at Culham would also provide the much needed bypass for Clifton Hampden. Another option is site the additional development closer to Oxford City where the infrastructure is in place and can meet Oxford's unmet need, for example Grenoble Rd. Both of these options are more sustainable than either Chalgrove Airfield or Harrington	All sites including Culham have been considered through the site selection process.	
Mr Fox	The Sustainability Appraisal notes that the Green Belt Study for SODC does suggest that some development could occur on the Grenoble Road site. What is certain is that the transport links between Chalgrove and Oxford are poor and already overloaded.	The SA identifies negative effects with regard to transport infrastructure. An IDP is being prepared and consultation with infrastructure providers will continue to ensure that negative effects are mitigated.	
Mrs Barter – Holton Parish Council	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) The SA assesses Oxford Brookes (former) Wheatley Campus (see Table 20) incorrectly and does not indicate the true impact of the site on the local area. The following sets out the key flaws in the assessment. Sustainability Appraisal Objective 1 The assessment refers to the site in the Parish of Holton. It then goes onto state only the key facts of Wheatley in relation to population and housing ownership. There is no reference to Holton's population or housing ownership. It is considered that although Wheatley is an adjoining village, is a 'larger village' and has a larger population the assessment should primarily take into account Holton to be a true reflection of the site in its locality. Sustainability Appraisal Objective 3 and 4 Again the assessment only refers to Wheatley with no reference to Holton. This is flawed.	SA Objective 1, 3 and 4 have been updated to include information about Holton Parish. SA Objectives 5 8 and 11 has been updated to refer to include: "The site is a part brownfield, part greenfield site within the greenbelt, currently owned by Oxford Brookes University. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off, resulting in potential negative effects."	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective 5, 8 and 11 The first reference is incorrect and does not distinguish that there are both brownfield and greenfield elements of the	SA Objective 6: Information on Holton has been included with the SA.	



Consultee	Response SODC Response	
Consuitee	Response	SODE Response
	site within the red line as provided. It then refers to it is likely to be an increase in car	Objective 7: The CA realize
	borne traffic locally, both during construction and operation. It is considered that it is	Objective 7: The SA makes
	not only likely it is inevitable and that this has not been properly quantified or	reference to the mature trees and
	assessed as to the impact of additional vehicles on rural village roads.	other biodiversity within and surrounding the site.
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective 6 The site may be adjacent to Wheatley - a larger	
	village - but at no point throughout the SA has any consideration been given to the	Objective 8: The SA mitigation
	impacts on Holton. It is considered that the 'employment opportunities' provided by	recommends that a full LVIA
	the London Road Industrial Estate have been overplayed as this is a very small	should be carried out to inform the
	employment base. It is acknowledged that there is local employment but no	layout and capacity of the site.
	assessment has been made as to the availability and whether such a	
	redevelopment of the site would be sustainable in employment terms.	Objective 9: The SA recognises the importance and potential
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective 7 and 8 No consideration has been given to the	impacts of the Scheduled Ancient
	numerous Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) on the site. In addition the assessment	Monument and listed buildings in
	does not make reference to the contribution of the various mature trees, grassland	and around the site and now
	areas and vegetation surrounding and within the site have to the protection of the	includes the consultation
	Green Belt. The Local Green Belt Study for South Oxfordshire Final Report Sept	responses from Historic England
	2015 suggested that the Oxford Brookes site could be inset from the Green Belt.	within the assessment.
	This assessment was based on merely a desk based assessment with no	
	supporting landscape and visual impact or a proper assessment of the Green Belt in	
	this location. It should be noted that the Green Belt 'washes' over the Oxford	
	Brookes site and therefore very careful consideration should be given to para 83	
	and 89 of the NPPF so as to not harm the purposes of the Green Belt nor	
	encourage inappropriate development, both of which are being encouraged by	
	SODC in the site allocation's present form.	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 The assessment fails to recognise the	
	Scheduled Ancient Monument on site - Moated Site 580m South West of Church	
	Farm. A simple search of Historic England notes 37 Listed Buildings within a 600m	
	radius of the centre of the Oxford Brookes Wheatley Campus site, including Grade	
	II,II* and I. In addition, no consideration has been given to the Grade ISt	
	Bartholomew Church, located approximately 300m from the nearest site boundary of	
	Oxford Brookes Wheatley Campus. This is a significant flaw in the assessment and	
	needs to be rectified.	



Draft - see disclaimer

A number of consultation comments were received for Chalgrove Airfield, these are all included within the table below.

Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
SA Objective 1-To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure a) Chalgrove Airfield is a partially previously developed site adjacent to the B480 comprising 130 Ha b) The site is in single ownership, having been transferred from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to the Homes and Community Agency (HCA). c) Significant negative effects have been identified due to the relative isolation of the site, the larger village of Chalgrove is located to the east of the B480, approx. 1miles from the site, however there is a lack of existing infrastructure and services due to isolated location, and the development would need to include provision of infrastructure and services to serve residents. d) Mitigating adverse effects column states that "Continued consultation with Oxford City is essential to ensure that their unmet housing needs are incorporated into the Local Plan development"	a) The Plan states that HCA propose to build on 144 hectares, The Plan also states a density of 30 homes per hectare, and we were advised by SODC that development in a rural area would normally be a density of 25 homes to reflect the openness of the surrounding countryside. The large majority of the proposed development site is Greenfield, is largely used for agricultural purposes, and has not been previously developed. Approximately 10% of the site has developed. b) Had not been transferred at time of SA report, FOi response stated it had not been transferred at 27 July. There is a question as to whether the ownership of the site has followed due process to offer the land back to previous owners under Crichel Down rules c) See comment against Objectives 3&4. ii) The statement that Chalgrove is 1mile from the site is misleading; the airfield is situated directly across the B480 from the village. Chalgrove is more to the south than the east; these points raise questions over the quality of the assessment and accuracy of findings. d) Chalgrove is not suitably located to meet Oxford City's unmet housing need, so that is not really relevant. Development to meet Oxford City's unmet needs should be located in a site closer to Oxford with more sustainable travel and closer to major employment.	a) Chalgrove site comprises a former airfield which Airfield is a partially previously developed. At this stage of the SA process the SA made an assumption of 30dph, this will be finalised and the SA updated where appropriate. b) The site is in single ownership, having been transferred from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to the Homes and community agency (HCA). Single ownership can provide a greater certainty of delivery. The HCA is an executive non-departmental public body. It is the national housing and regeneration delivery agency for England. The statutory objectives of the HCA are listed in the Housing and Regeneration act 2008, but generally seek to improve the supply and quality of housing and



wood

Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
		sustainable development. c) See response to objectives 3 & 4 below. Chalgrove is 1 mile from the airfield site to the centre of Chalgrove if you drive in a car – 0.7 miles if you walk, the walking route is quicker, (as the crows flies probably less than 0.7 miles). The SA has been updated to ensure that this is clear. d) The PO states that we currently propose to make provision for an additional 3,750 homes as a working assumption to help meet the housing needs of Oxford City. There is no reference to meeting all of Oxford's unmet need at Chalgrove.
SA Objective 3 - " To improve	As stated against Objective 1 (see point c above) Chalgrove has a lack of	A review of the SA has been
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services 84 - "To maintain and improve people's	existing infrastructure and services. The Primary School will exceed capacity with the larger village a location of the 200 homes and will have no capacity for any further development. There is no secondary school in the village, pupils need to travel to	undertaken, the following information was within the SA Report.
health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups." Although Chalgrove is classified as a larger village existing services would	Watlington, which itself is subject to an allocation of new homes. The doctor's surgery would be impacted with a negative effect on level of service for residents. Cars would be needed to use the shops which would cause traffic and parking issues within the village.	'An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion'. The mitigation against this objective states:



Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
reach capacity with an adjacent new settlement, due to the significant population increase. This could put pressure on existing communities that could reduce community cohesion, resulting in significant negative effects. The site is relatively isolated and does not have good accessibility to the existing village of Chalgrove due to the site's location on the east side of the 8480, resulting in significant negative effects towards access to services. A new settlement at Chalgrove could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. Development could provide the opportunity to improve services in Chalgrove, through the Cil requirements and the IDP.	There is an assumption that an IDP would be required, however there is no mention of the timeliness of the delivery of infrastructure. Against all of the other options the wording for providing infrastructure is: 'An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion'.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required. Continue to work with the agents GVA to ensure a masterplan is produced with all mitigation recommendations incorporated.
SA Objectives - 4 "To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups." & 5 "To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution."	The health and safety concerns of the use of a runway on Chalgrove airfield for Martin Baker and for RAF Benson are not mentioned. Neither is the fact that there is an explosive store on the site for use in the testing of ejector seats. The testing of the seats takes place on the site.	This information has now been included within the SA against objective 4 and 5: 'The site is a 2 nd World war airfield and issues of contamination maybe present at the site, this could result in negative effects to new residents without mitigation.' The site is also under the flight path of RAF Benson, Martin Bakers Meteor also occupies the site which requires frequent flights and carries out explosive



Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
		Resulting in potential significant negative effects to new residents in terms of noise. Mitigation has been updated with the following: 'Ensure any issues of contaminated land are addressed.'
		Mitigation recommendations include: Ensure any issues of contaminated land are addressed.
		Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.
SA Objective 5 - "To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution."	 a) The large majority of the proposed development site is greenfield; it is largely used for agricultural purposes and has not been previously developed. Approximately 10% of the site has developed. 	A review of the SA has been undertaken, the following information was included within the SA Report.
The site is an airfield and is partially previously developed land.	 entry against Option 3 - Grenoble Road reads 'The sites are within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone, there is a very high chance of surface water flooding' This is misleading, I cannot find any other 	a) Chalgrove site comprises a former airfield which Airfield is a
a) The site is within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone, there is low chance of surface water flooding; however the addition of hard surfaces can increase the risk of surface water runoff and pollution, resulting in potential	reason for the high risk c) No mention is made of the impact of noise and pollution to the Chalgrove site. The proposed development at the airfield, if it delivers at the expected rate of 200 per year, as stated by Head of Planning. will take 17.5 years to complete. This will result in a long term	partially previously developed. b) Updated c) In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, resulting in potential negative effects if further development occurs here.
resulting in potential b) Due to the relative isolation of the site, it is likely that a car based development will occur, resulting inpotential negative effects if further development occurs here.	negative impact on the rural area and surrounding villages. At a meeting with Little Milton Parish Council HCA quoted a rate of SO homes per annum which would take 70 years and go well beyond the planned period. The following statements have been taken from the report for other options. The same applies to Chalgrove	The scale of development when compared to the other options is less, however the SA has now been updated to state:





Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
	Airfield but has not been included for it: Option 2, 4 and 6 -Due to the scale of development noise pollution will increase during the construction phase, which may continue for a number of years, resulting in potential negative effects if further development occurs here. Options 3 - There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during the construction and operational phase, resulting in potential negative effects if further development occurs.	Due to the scale of development noise pollution will increase during the construction phase, which may continue for a number of years, resulting in potential negative effects if further development occurs here.
Objective 6 - "To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys." a) There are regular buses to Oxford ever half an hour with bus stops on the B480 or A4078 from Chalgrove. Both routes take approx. 1hr and stop at larger villages on route. The buses to reading are half hourly and take 1.20hrs. Buses to Didcot and Milton Park provide limited access, buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, with a journey time of 1.5hrs; compared to a car journey of 30minutes. b) Monument Park, the business park is located across the road	a) This is incorrect; Chalgrove has a very limited bus service. There is only one bus service, the T1 runs from Chalgrove village (not the B480) Monday to Friday 06:22, 07:10, 07:41, 08:34, 10:31then hourly until 14:31,15:26, 16:31, 17:41, 19:15, and 20:31. The times highlighted in red go through to Oxford, at all other times there is a need to change at Cowley. Saturday service is hourly from 07.44 until 19.54, 5 of these go to Oxford but at all other times there is a need to change at Cowley. The journey time to Oxford on the direct route is approx. 50 minutes. This will be extended by 20 - 30 minutes when changing at Cowley. Chalgrove is nowhere near the A4078 which is in Brecon Powys. We have no access to buses to Reading or Didcot or Milton Park. These buses would need to be picked up at Oxford; the journey time from Chalgrove to Reading by bus is 2.5 hrs as opposed to 30 - 40 minutes by car. The journey to Milton Park by bus from Chalgrove is 1.5 hours as opposed to 30 - 40 minutes by car. This is a strategic employment site, the implication from the information in the plan is that it would be easy to travel there by public transport whereas it would require journeys to be made by car Development on this site is directly opposed to this objective.	a) The SA Report has been updated to reflect the inconsistencies regarding public transport provision, the SA Report and now states the following: 'There are buses to Oxford every hour (with changes in the off peak), buses stop early evening and there is no Sunday services. Buses take approx. 1hr and stop at larger villages on route. There is no direct route to Reading. Buses to Didcot and
on Warpsgrove Lane and would provide an employment opportunity for new residents. c) Chalgrove Airfield is a former Second World War airfield located directly north of the village of Chalgrove, north east of the B480, approximately 11	 b) Monument Business Park is a collection of small businesses, employment opportunity will be limited, and there will not be sufficient employment for the size of proposed development there: Average vacancy rates: 6 c) Google maps have been used for travel times in the Local Plandocument, using this for consistency Chalgrove is 14.1 miles from Oxford and 7 miles from J7. The site is to the North of the B480 not the East. 	Milton Park are not direct and provide limited access, compared to a car journey of 30 minutes. b) Monument Park, Business Park is located



Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
miles to the east of central Oxford, 19 miles from Reading and approximately 5 miles south of junction 7 of the M40 motorway. There is no train station at Chalgrove. d) The site is relatively isolated and does not have good accessibility to Chalgrove due to the sites location on the east side of the B480.	d) Any intention to create "good access" to the village would damage the effectiveness of the B480 as a bypass unless it was by bridges	across the road on Warpsgrove Lane and would provide employment opportunities for new residents, if employment provision was expanded. c) SA updated: Chalgrove site comprises a former airfield which Airfield is a partially previously developed directly north of the village of Chalgrove, north of the B480,approximately 14.1 miles from Oxford, 19 miles from Reading and approximately 7 miles from junction 7 of the M40 motorway. There is no train station at Chalgrove.' d) An ETI is being carried out to support the emerging Local Plan and to inform decision making.
SA Objective 7 - " To conserve and enhance biodiversity" No known biodiversity constraints are identified, resulting in no impact to biodiversity constraints	If the biodiversity constraints are unknown then so is the impact, the mit igation states that a Biodiversity Action Plan be produced for the site, the impact cannot be known until this has been carried out.	The SA states: No known biodiversity constraints are identified, resulting in potentially no impact to biodiversity constraints, however a BAP phase 1 survey should be undertaken



Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
		The overall scoring for this objective has now been changed to uncertain.
SA Objective 8 - "To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality."	Mitigation for this objective reads - "Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS." Mitigation for Objective 11 reads "A Sequential test should be carried out. Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SuDS in all designs."	The Environmental Agency have been consulted through-out the Local Plan development and their views will continued to be sort and integrated into the Local Plan.
There is a risk of flooding from surface water, which can reduce soil quality, resulting in potential negative effects if development were to take place	Taking into account Chalgrove's documented history of flooding, contributed to by run of from the airfield, there is a requirement for a full SRFA and any risk to flooding on the site or to the existing village of Chalgrove be mitigated.	Issues relating to flooding are discussed under Objective 11, however the SA has been updated to reflect concerns under objective 8 and now includes the following:
		Consultation comments received raise the following concerns: The airfield being geographically higher which already contributes to flooding in Chalgrove. It has several springs on it. In bad weather water off the airfield pours down Chapel Lane and Marley Lane with homes being flooded as it adds to the two waterways which pass through Chalgrove.
SA Objective 9 - " To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new	Response from the Battlefield Trust: The Battlefields Trust is alarmed about the proposal to build 3,500 houses on Chalgrove Airfield. This, if it is implemented, would see the destruction of around one third of the Chalgrove (1643) battlefield, which is located	The SA has noted the potential negative effects without mitigation.
development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness."	on and adjacent to the airfield, and would significantly affect the setting of the remaining area.	Historic England recommend the following:





Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
Chalgrove Battlefield lies between the hamlet of Warpsgrove and the village of Chalgrove; therefore, significant heritage constraints exist on the western edge of Chalgrove Airfields, resulting in significant negative effects if development where to occur here without mitigation.	This plan acknowledges that the battlefield has been registered by Historic England. This registration is a material consideration within the planning process and the National Planning Policy Framework (para 132) is clear that substantial harm to registered battlefields should be wholly exceptional. The Trust is unsure how destruction of one third of the battlefield can be characterised as anything other than 'substantial harm'. Clearly in the whole of South Oxfordshire there are other places where houses can be built and the requirement to use the airfield at Chalgrove must fail the exceptional test on this basis. The Trust will oppose use of this site vigorously at all stages and urges the Council to revisit this proposal urgently and to remove the development of the Chalgrove battlefield from its plans.	Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should be used to inform the layout of any new settlement, This assessment may require more than a desk-based assessment and evaluation and should consider both above and below-ground features and remains. This response has now been included within the SA Report as mitigation.
SA Objective 11- "To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding." Site is not within a floodplain and is previously developed land, however further development here is likely to increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding.	The site is adjacent to a flood plain, and is at a higher elevation, which will affect the existing floodplain. Mitigation reads "A Sequential Test should be carried out. Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SuDS in all designs." Taking into account Chalgrove's documented history of flooding, contributed to by run of from the airfield, there is a requirement for a full SRFA and any risk to flooding on the site or to the existing village of Chalgrove be mitigated.	The SA has been updated to reflect concerns raised: Consultation comments received raise the following concerns: The airfield being geographically higher already contributes to flooding in Chalgrove. It has several springs on it. In bad weather water off the airfield pours down Chapel Lane and Marley Lane with homes being flooded as it adds to the two waterways which pass through Chalgrove. The following is included in the mitigation:



Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
	•	A SFRA level 1 will ensure that the developable areas of any of these strategic allocations are within flood zone 1 only. A FRA will be required to support any strategic allocations.
SA Objective 12 - " To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery" The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced	On all other options it is stated that this is 'resulting in potential negative effects' but not on the Chalgrove Airfield entry.	Chalgrove scores the same as all options against this objective,
SA Objective 13 - "To assist inthe development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages." Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages especially Chalgrove, resulting in potential positive effects.	a) Additional housing of the proportion proposed in the strategic option of at least 3,500 homes will increase the population of Chalgrove fourfold going from just under 1200 homes to 4900* and will have a hugely negative impact on the character and nature of the village of Chalgrove, its community and its landscape, as well as surrounding villages including Stadhampton, Little Milton, Cuxham, Great Haseley, Little Haseley, Berrick, Roke, Great Milton, Newington, Shirburn and Watlington * taking into account the 200 homes allocation as a larger village. b) Chalgrove has fibre broadband as part of Better Broadband Oxfordshire, there is currently no issue with Broadband speed. There is an issue with mobile phone connectivity. c) Monument business park is a collection of small businesses, employment opportunity will be limited, and there will not be sufficient employment for the size of proposed development there. Average vacancy rates: 6. Buses do not run to Didcot and Milton Park, the journey time by bus is 1.5 hours and drive time 30 - 40 minutes without traffic	 a) This objective assesses the potential impact on the rural economy, the issues raised are assessed within other SA objectives and the potential impacts have noted and mitigation included within the SA. b) The following has been included in the assessment: 'Chalgrove has fibre broadband as part of Better Broadband Oxfordshire, therefore there is currently no issue with broadband speed, and however there is an issue with mobile phone
a) Additional housing will increase the population and		connectivity.' c) The SA noted that



	ove Parish Council response to Local Plan 2032		
SA Ob	jective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
	maintain and enhance the rural economy, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages especially Chalgrove, resulting in potential positive effects. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a		access to Didcot and Milton Park is limited, however the SA has been updated and now includes the following: ' d) Didcot and Milton Park provide access to employment, however access is limited. There is no direct public transport, journey time is 1.5hrs; compared to a
c)	direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications. Monument Park, business		car journey of 30 minutes, resulting in potential negative effects.
	park is located across the road on Warpsgrove Lane would provide employment opportunities for new residents, resulting in potential positive effects.		
,	Didcot and Milton Park provide access to employment, however access is limited. Buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, journey time is 1.5hrs; compared to a car journey of 30 minutes, resulting in potential negative effects.		
	ective 14- "To support the	Chalgrove Airfield does not support this objective it negative effect as	The assessments for each option
develor	oment of Science Vale as an	it diverts money and resources away from the Science Vale.	have been assessed



Chalgrove Parish Council response to SODC Local Plan 2032		
SA Objective/ assessment	Consultation Reponses	SODC SA Response
internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone" and d} inthat list is "supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes". Does not apply		consistently, not all future development will occur within Science Vale, therefore if the site in question is not in Science Vale then no direct impact has been identified.
SA Objective 15- "To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long termcompetitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work."	Development at Chalgrove Airfield does not meet this objective, the plan puts 3500 homes in an isolated area with the provision of only one secondary school	SA Objectives 3 & 4 raise issues relating to schools and other community facilities and services.
SA Objective 16- "To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector". Does not apply	Building a town in the direct view of the AONB will negatively impact this objective	The SA has been updated to reflect this concern for all options were appropriate.
SA Objective 17- "Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions." The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community.	On the subject of the strategic site preferred option we believe the community has not been involved in the decision making process or have been sufficiently consulted. This site came to the SODC late in the process but the timetable has not been amended to give the affected communities an opportunity to respond, our District Councillor had no opportunity to comment on the proposal. 27.05.16 - Chalgrove Parish Council met with John Cotton, Leader of SODC, and Adrian Duffield, Head of Planning at SODC, and was informed of the proposal to include Chalgrove Airfield within their list of suitable sites for the development of 3500 homes. 28.05.16 - HCA wrote to Chalgrove Parish Council stating that ".responsibility for the former RAF Chalgrove airfield has transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the Government's Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)" 06.06.16 - Chalgrove Parish Council informed the public (by way of emails, web updates, social media, posters and leaflets) of SODC and HCAs intention to include Chalgrove Airfield as one of the possible sites within their proposed Local Plan 2032.	a) The PO consultation took place between 27 June and 19 August 2016. The PO consultation was well publicised with all parish councils and the public given the chance to make comments on the preferred options. The preferred option of the new settlement at Chalgrove was publicised throughout this period and was not introduced late in the process. In addition, the additional Regulation 18 consultation April 2017 will give a further opportunity for consultation, In line with regulations and the Regulation 19 stage.



wood

Consultation	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response
Natural England	Chalgrove Airfield does not appear to be subject to any major constraints relating to Natural England's remit. However, we were unable to find any landscape capacity assessments of the two options. Although the Sustainability Appraisal provides some basic information as to the likely landscape effects of these two options, we would normally expect a more detailed landscape assessment to inform the option selection process and advise that both sites are assessed both to inform the selection process and to guide the development specifications in the local plan for the site chosen. Chalgrove Airfield site does not appear well connected to the wider countryside and as such we suggest that the development specifications for the site include significant elements of greenspace and linkages to the wider countryside.	LCA to be carried out for Chalgrove Airfield.
Mr Fieth	Chalgrove: There is a (barely) hourly (not half hourly as stated in the Sustainability Appraisal Report) rural bus service to Oxford.	The SA has been updated to reflect inconsistencies noted.
Mr Boone	The document states: "There are regular buses to Oxford ever half an hour with bus stops on the B480 or A4078 from Chalgrove. Both routes take approx. 1hr and stop at larger villages on route. The buses to Reading are half hourly and take 1.20hrs. Buses to Didcot and Milton Park provide limited access, buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, with a journey time of 1.5hrs; compared to a car journey of 30minutes" This is absolute nonsense. There is only ONE bus service via Chalgrove, the T1. The T1 operates HOURLY at best, and not at all at weekends or evenings. The A4078 is in Wales, so I have no idea how that is relevant. The nearest similar road I can find is the A4074 - there is NO ROUTE from Chalgrove to the A4074 by public transport without going into Oxford first, so are you expecting people to walk for four miles along country lanes to get a bus to Reading? It is quicker to get a bus to London and back out to Reading than it is from Chalgrove. There are NO BUS ROUTES to Didcot of Milton Park from Chalgrove.	The SA has been updated to reflect inconsistencies noted.
Mr Dymott	The Sustainability appraisal report of the south Oxfordshire local plan 2032 is factually inaccurate, and misleading, this includes the following: Page 71 " the larger village of Chalgrove is located to the east of the B480, approx. 1 mile from the site Chalgrove has approximately 1,100 houses, this make it a 1/3 of the size of the proposed development. Chalgrove is across the road, not 1 mile away. Page 71"Chalgrove Airfield is a partially previously developed site This is misleading, less than 8% of the total	The concerns raised have been addressed above in the response from Chalgrove Parish council, to save repetition please see above
	airfield has runway or hardstanding. 92% is completely undeveloped grazing and is used to graze sheep. Page 71 "The site is in single ownership, having been transferred from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to the homes and Community Agency (HCA) Single ownership can provide a greater certainty of delivery At time of	45070





Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
	writing this is simply not true, the HCA have not taken position of the airfield, and I don't believe the MOD can simply transfer ownership without offering the land back to the previous owners or their successors under Crichel Down rules.	
	Page 72" The site is an airfield and is partially previously developed land This is misleading, less than 8% of the airfield has runway or hard standing, the balance is virgin grazing having never been developed.	
	Page 72" there is low chance of surface water flooding This is misleading, whilst there is low change of surface water flooding on the airfield, as previously stated. The report in to the last major flood of Chalgrove village in February 2014, that made national news due to its severity cited water runoff from the airfield as a contributing factor.	
	Page 73"There are regular buses to Oxford ever half an hour with bus stops on the B480 or A4078 from Chalgrove. Both routes take approx. 1hr and stop at larger villages on route. The buses to reading are half hourly and take 1.20hrs. Buses to Didcot and Milton Park provide limited access, buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, with a journey time of 1.5hrs; compared to a car journey of 30minutes. This whole section is completely fabricated, there is only one bus route, it goes to Oxford in the mornings only, after that it runs once every hour, and only as far as Cowley. There is no bus to Reading, Didcot, Milton Park or anywhere else. There are no A roads in Chalgrove. The A4078 mentioned above is in Wales! The report may mean the A4074 which is approximately 6½ miles to the south West of the site.	
	Whilst it may be a 30 minute car journey to Milton Park in the middle of the day, during rush hour it take 50 minutes due to traffic. To travel by public transport the quickest way is to take the T1 to Lewkner, then the Oxford Tube to Oxford and then the X32 to Milton Park a journey time of 2 hours 16 minutes. To get to Reading, it's quickest to go via Heathrow Airport!	
	Page 73" Monument Park, the business park is located across the road on Warpsgrove Lane and would provide an employment opportunity for new residents. This is misleading at time of writing there are 2 job vacancies at Monument Business Park, hardly enough jobs for 8,050 new residents (Based on 2.3 people per household "2011 census)	
	Page 76" Site is not within a floodplain and is previously developed land, This report keeps referring to the airfield as previously developed land, this is misleading, as previously stated less than 8% of the site is PDL.	
Ms Dudley	The site is not sustainable with regard to transport. The 'facts' regarding travel provided in the Sustainability Appraisal, which is supposed to 'inform' this decision, are false, as there is no bus to Reading or Didcot, and no adjacent A4078 (in Wales) or even the A4074 which is 5 miles away along narrow lanes. Buses to Oxford are	The concerns raised have been addressed above in the response from





Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
	approximately hourly and have never been half-hourly in living memory. If this decision is based on such data it is not credible and has not been prepared with due diligence.	Chalgrove Parish Council, to save repetition please see
	Surrounding villages would require by-passing: Stadhampton and Watlington are already morning traffic jams: Little Milton has some very narrow pavements on its winding high street: Berrick Salome has none. This would be a gross misuse of public money when Grenoble Road and Culham both have road and transport infrastructure in place.	above The SA has been updated to reflect these comments.
	The site is not sustainable with regard to flooding - there is already considerable runoff from the airfield which comes down into the village, and any soak-away facility would access the gravel substrate, and emerge in the village in the spring line. SuDS are not everlasting, and are estimated to function for a maximum of 25 years.	
	The site is also under the flight path of RAF Benson with resultant noise from Chinooks and Pumas, plus the frequent flights of Martin Baker's Meteor. Put these together with the loud explosive tests carried out at Martin Baker, and potential home buyers will probably baulk at living so close to an explosives store. Martin Baker is a world-renowed ejection seat maker and also performs regular maintenance checks on its seats, and is vital to employment in Chalgrove.	
	The site, generally used for sheep grazing, is central to the view from Watlington Hill in the Chilterns AONB, and would deface this view rendering it a low priority viewpoint and robbing Watlington of much of its tourist industry.	
	The 200 hundred homes probable (pending updated FRA) under the Neighbourhood Plan will put GP surgery and Primary School to their limits, and there is no mention in this document of a primary school in the list of facilities to be supplied. A new surgery and new primary school would therefore need to be in the first build to go with the first 200 houses, and grow to support the next 200 houses in the second year of development.	
	Chalgrove as a village looks to Watlington, Thame, Benson and Cowley - this heirarchy would be totally disrupted by a New Town. Provision of a supermarket in the New Town would draw custom away from Chalgrove and Watlington High Street shops which would take the heart out of those centres.	
	Provision of a Secondary School as listed might tend to draw Chalgrove children away from the Icknield School in Watlington, since the authorities are unlikely to provide transport to Watlington when a closer secondary school exists. I do not know if Icknield School would then still be viable.	
	This is no support to settlement heirarchy. There is no relevance at all to Science Vale development. The route there would be through small villages along narrow winding country lanes which County are already unable to	



Consultee	omments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016	SODC Bosponso
Consuitee	Response	SODC Response
	maintain properly. Possibly in due course, once perhaps a two thirds of the town is built, Thames Travel might	
	consider providing a bus in that direction, but the roads are totally unsuitable for that size of conveyance.	
	The Objective to avoid any increase in pollution is not served by Chalgrove Airfield. The presence of upwards of	
	4,000 cars travelling to work in the morning (and back in the evening) would seriously impact on air quality - and	
	Watlington, which would be on one route out, already has serious air quality issues.	
Mr Thompson	The sustainability appraisal makes reference to a half hourly bus service to oxford which does not exist. The bus service is hourly at best and finishes at 7pm and does not run on Sundays or bank Holidays and is no longer fully subsidised so is precarious. The travel time to oxford is greater than 1 hr. There is reference to bus services to Reading and Didcot and Milton Park. There is no direct bus to these settlements and the times are totally unrealistic. If they are based on travelling into Oxford it will take over 2 hrs to get to Reading and nearly 2 to get to Abingdon or Didcot. There was 1 journey per week to Wallingford on which some of these times may have been based. There are good public transport journey planners using up to date timetabling which can give accurate journey times. Times quoted to get to other population centres significantly under estimate the travel time by car even with no traffic. To get to Wallingford is 20 minutes, Science Vale is 35 minutes, Thame is 20 minutes along narrow unclassified and in some places single track roads. Redbridge park and ride is 23 minutes during which you pass the proposed site at Grenoble road - so it is impossible to get to oxford station in 22minutes. The most efficient way of getting into oxford takes you past the Grenoble road site. The most efficient way to and from Abingdon also takes you past the Grenoble Road site. The current nearest park and ride for oxford is Redbridge which in the County Council transport plan is scheduled to be closed and replaced by a site at Lodgehill just north of Abingdon. This will mean that the nearest park and ride for central oxford will be 30-40 minutes from the new site and accessing it would require you to drive past the Grenoble road site.	The concerns raised have been addressed above in the response from Chalgrove Parish council, to save repetition please see above
Dr Murfett – Chilterns	The Sustainability Appraisal (page 73) simply states The site is not in the Green Belt and is not in the AONB.	The SA has been updated to reflect
conservation board	However, it is possible that the airfield site is visible from within the AONB (e.g. from Watlington Hill, a National Trust grassland site providing panoramic views over the flat land of Oxfordshire Vale).	these comments. Mitigation recommends: A full
	The South Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment SPD (Atlantic Consultants) concludes on LCA3 the Clay Vale/ Undulating Open Vale that: areas of open landscape on elevated ground and on the floor of the vale (including airfield sites) are visually exposed and new development would be highly prominent unless closely associated with existing built form or well-integrated within new landscape frameworks.	detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.
	This intervisibility of Chalgrove airfield with the Chilterns AONB should be assessed through a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and, if visible, could act as a constraint on the height and extent of development, see the Chilterns Conservation Board's Position Statement on Development Affecting the Setting of the Chilterns AONB available here	site.



Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
	http://www.chilternsaonb.org/conservation-board/planning-development/position-statements.html Furthermore impact on the AONB is not only about visual impact. The AONB can be affected adversely by, for example, noise, air and water pollution, loss of tranquillity, light spill over previously dark landscapes and skyscapes, water abstraction to serve development, increased recreation pressures etc.	
	Traffic through the Chilterns AONB on the B4009 is likely to increase, worsening air quality in the Watlington Air Quality Management Area. Upgrades to the route to the M40 could affect the rural character of the road. Our guidance note, prepared with the County Councils, Environmental Guidelines for the Management of Highways in the Chilterns http://www.chilternsaonb.org/uploads/files/ConservationBoard/Environmental_Guidelines_Highways.pdf summarises advice on how to avoid inappropriate changes and manage roads to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the AONB.	
Ms Nabb	There are numerous inaccuracies in the Sustainability Appraisal Report relating to the review of the Chalgrove Airfield site against the Strategic Objectives the Parish Council response to the consultation includes an appendix which gives more detail.	The concerns raised have been addressed above in the response from Chalgrove Parish council, to save repetition please see above
Mr Fox	The Sustainability Appraisal notes that the Green Belt Study for SODC does suggest that some development could occur on the Grenoble Road site. What is certain is that the transport links between Chalgrove and Oxford are poor and already overloaded.	The SA identifies negative effects with regard to transport infrastructure. An IDP is being prepared and consultation with infrastructure providers will continue to ensure that negative effects are mitigated.





Consultation C	onsultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Mr Anthony	There are also a number of material inaccuracies and/or misleading comments in your Sustainability appraisal relating to the existing public transport links and travel times and any newly established links would be too lengthy to be practical which in turn would promote individual car use.	The SA has been updated to reflect inconsistencies noted.	
	This would be entirely contrary to your stated policy of encouraging environmentally friendly travel to work. Grenoble road is a much more environmentally friendly and sustainable site and development there would affect a tiny percentage of green belt land which could be compensated for in other ways as identified in the Oxford Growth report of May 2016.	Grenoble Rd has been assessed through the site selection process.	



Consultation	nsultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Mrs Voss	Information in the sustainability Appraisal is incorrect "there are no ½ hourly busses to Oxford and no buses to Didcot, Milton Park and Reading at all. These could obviously be introduced, but the travel times would mean that most would travel by car. It is too far from the science vale. The local economy would not be able to deliver local jobs for large numbers. Best sites are Grenoble Road and Culham.	The SA has been updated to reflect inconsistencies noted.	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016			
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Dr Colquhoun	A revision of the sustainability appraisal for Chalgrove Airfield to include the impacts on Cuxham and Watlington e.g. air quality, congestion and transport the choice is poor. These impacts are ignored in the current one. The assumptions about public transport provision are optimistic given the rate of removal of service we have seen recently.	The concerns raised have been addressed above in the response from Chalgrove Parish Council, to save repetition please see above The SA has been updated to include these comments.	





Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
Cllr Turner	The Sustainability appraisal is flawed in many respects the major ones being as follows:	The concerns raised
	(SA1) The airfield is not a partially developed Brown Field Site. It is 90% grass land being former farm land.	have been addresse
	(SA 1) No comments have been made about local evidence of a munitions dump and the burial of parts of	above in the
	aircraft on the site.	response from
	(SA 1) The proposed airfield development of housing is only the width of the B480 from properties in Chalgrove not 1 mile away.	Chalgrove Parish council, to save
	(SA 1) To say there is a lack of local infrastructure is a slur on what is probably the most sustainable village in	repetition please see
	South Oxfordshire. The Parish Council and residents have worked hard together to make it the great sustainable	above
	place it is today. The village has six shops, doctor's surgery, church, village Hall, youth Centre, recreational	
	facilities, three public houses, etc. However they are well used and do not have the capacity for more residents	
	of the scale suggested.	
	(SA 6) The inference of a good public transport service with half hourly frequency is completely wrong the	
	frequency being roughly hourly to Oxford (with changes in the off peak) but stopping early evening and no	
	Sunday services. The inference of possible journeys to Didcot and Reading is laughable they require travelling to	
	Oxford and back out again. Local experience is that this option is not practical at all. Everyone drives to these locations.	
	(SA 2 &13) Chalgrove is a sustainable, safe, well behaved, cohesive well loved and close knit community.	
	Increasing numbers by approx. 10,000 people is hardly likely to improve that situation as is suggested. The	
	airfield site would contribute nothing to the life of our community "quite the opposite. The Monument Business	
	Park effect on employment for thousands of new residents will be minimal. There is almost full employment on	
	the site and very little room for expansion even if the business world wanted it. SODC Policy is to locate	
	Business and homes together. The site is a long way from Science Vale.	
	(SA 3) The primary school and the surgery are at capacity. In the early phases of housing development the	
	children could not be accommodated in Chalgrove as also the increased patients at the doctor's surgery. With	
	regards to the school this is already a problem with the 200 homes required in the SHMA.	
	(SA 8 & 11)The airfield being geographically higher already contributes to flooding in Chalgrove. It has several	
	springs on it. In bad weather water off the airfield pours down Chapel Lane and Marley Lane with homes being	
	flooded as it adds to the two waterways which pass through Chalgrove. In the past few years we have had 12 to	
	15 homes flooded on occasions. In addition parts of the B480 have suffered deep water and only passable with	
	extreme care. Building on the Airfield Site due to run off from 3500 homes will cause increased flooding in	
	Chalgrove despite SUDS deployment which only last for 20 years which is similar to the build time which the	
	HCA refers to.	
	(SA 17) To say that there has been engagement with the local community in choosing Chalgrove as the	
	Strategic Site is patently not true. This was all last minute stuff with even most SODC Councillors not knowing	
	the Strategic Site until June 21 st 2016 long after the 10 th May full council meeting which approved the	
	consultation document.	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee Response	SODC Response	
Jam consult ltd on behalf of Summix Ltd and Pye Homes Ltd with regards to the proposed new		
settlement at Harrington and relates to the Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal (Stage 3) of		
the Local Plan 2032, June 2016.		
Key Points raised	SA Response	
 2.0 The SA Process 2.1 Scoping Report, June 2014 2.1.1 Section 6 (paras 30-35) of the Scoping Report sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (SAF). The SAF does not include any indicators or targets to show the key issues that will be used in the assessment. It is therefore not clear what impacts will be measured or how their implementation will be monitored, contrary to the regulations. 2.1.2 As a consequence of the lack of indicators, key issues appear to be missing from the framework, for example: The affordability of housing provision The capacity of infrastructure for existing and future demand - transport, energy, water, sewerage, waste, services. Infrastructure requirements have been included within Objective 1: Housing, which will make it difficult to see if the impacts of proposals are related to the housing provision or the infrastructure. Such impacts should be separated out for clarity. Land use issues e.g. brownfield, greenfield, agricultural, green belt 	The Scoping Report was consulted on June 2014. No comments were received which suggested improvement to the Scoping Report. However a review will be undertaken of indicators or targets and these will be presented in the next stage of the SA process.	
• Economic growth for areas outside Science Vale 2.1.3 Objective 14 regarding development at Science Vale is too specific. The objective should be concerned with Economic Growth throughout the District with specific indicators for key areas of interest, where appropriate. The Council's identified Sustainability Challenges (p19) support this approach: "There is a shortage of suitable business premises in appropriate locations. The Council is committed to supporting business growth in appropriate locations across the district (South Oxfordshire Corporate Plan 2012-2016)'	The SA objectives were consulted on through the Scoping Report June 2014, no comments were received that suggested any improvement to the SA Framework. This SA objective relates solely to Science Vale, SA Objective 14, 15 deals with Economic Growth throughout the District	
 2.1.4 The Sustainability Challenges identified from a review of the baseline information should have been used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, the links between the two are weak. The lack of connection between the two processes shows an absence of consideration of the baseline data and evidence in the SA process, which is fundamental to its success. 2.1.5 A compatibility matrix to show how the Sustainability Objectives perform against each other is provided [page 25, Table 5] but there is very limited explanation of the results and no explanation of how the incompatibility identified will be addressed in the SA. 	The Scoping Report was consulted on June 2014, no comments were received that suggested any improvement to the SA Framework. The Scoping Report was consulted on June 2014, no comments were received that suggested any improvement to the Scoping Report.	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016	
Consultee Response	SODC Response
2.1.6 In fact, paragraph 34 of the Scoping Report demonstrates that SODC is unclear	The Scoping Report was consulted on June
of the purpose of the SA itself:	2014, no comments were received that
" Local plan sustainability appraisals should identify whether proposals	suggested any improvement to the Scoping
have sought a 'win win' or compromise solution, in which case development meeting one objective will	Report.
proceed in a way which helps to meet, to some extent at least, a conflicting objective. It is recognised that	
this may not always be feasible."	The Council agrees with point: 2.1.9 The
2.1.7 The NPPG [001] is clear on the purpose of the SA process:	purpose of the SA is to identify the 'likely
"This process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in	significant effects' in order to help develop
environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any	and refine the Local Plan, including the
potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. By doing so, it can help make sure that the	identification of mitigation measures for any
proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. It can be used to test the	negative impacts and the potential to
evidence underpinning the plan and help to demonstrate how the tests of soundness have been met.	maximise positive effects.
Sustainability appraisal should be	The SA will be used to inform the decision
applied as an iterative process informing the development of the Local	making process.
Plan."	
2.1.8 Para 38 raises further concerns on SODC's approach and understanding of the SA	
SA process.	
"The SA will test each option on the extent to which it assists achievement of the sustainability objective.	
This will inform the choice of the preferred option but does not bind the council to choosing the highest	
scoring option and will aid in the identification of mitigation measures as appropriate."	
2.1.9 The purpose of the SA is to identify the 'likely significant effects' in order to help develop and refine the	
Local Plan, including the identification of mitigation measures for any negative impacts and the potential to	
maximise positive effects. SODC's emphasis implies that the SA results will not necessarily be used to	
inform the development of the Local Plan, contrary to guidance.	
2.2 Interim SA Report of the Refined Options, February 2015	A final SA Report will be produced
2.2.1 The SA report fails to follow the requirements as identified in the regulations and	and will include all the information
guidance including:	from each stage of the SA process
A non-technical summary of the information provided in the SA report	and a non - technical summary will
A summary of the baseline data used in the SA including any updates since the production of the Scoping	be produced to accompany the final
Report	SA Report.
The cumulative effects of the draft Local Plan	The baseline data has been
2.2.1	updated where appropriate.
2.2.1	The cumulative effects of the draft
The reasons for the selection and rejection of options including any difficulties	Local Plan will be included within
encountered	the final SA Report.
The results of the consultation process and how the responses have been taken	·



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee Response	SODC Response	
into account in the decision making of the SA and draft Local Plan • The proposals for monitoring of the significant environmental effects • Conclusions of the findings	 The final SA Report will include the reasons for the selection and rejection of options including any difficulties encountered. This section will be finalised for the presubmission stage of the Local Plan. The results of the consultation process have been documented in the SA Report, further consultation responses will also be included in any future versions SA Report The proposals for monitoring of the significant environmental effects will be included in the pre-submission stage of the SA Report and these will be finalised in the SA Statement following examination of the Local Plan. Conclusions of the findings will be included in the pre-submission stage of the SA Report. 	
2.2.3 The Refined Options SA report (pp 25-6) makes reference to the bodies that were consulted on the Scoping Report but fails to set out a summary of the responses, either in the main report or within the Appendices, contrary to the regulations [EU Directive 2001/42/EC: Article 8]. It is therefore impossible to know any issues of concern that were raised and how SODC has addressed such concerns, defeating the purpose of the consultation exercise.	Following consultation of the Scoping Report, no areas of concerns were raised. Only positive feedback was provided.	
2.2.4 The results of the appraisal, as presented in the report, are very difficult to follow in order to undertake a cross-comparison and do not identify one scenario with potential overall positive effects. A summary table of the Housing Distribution Option results has been prepared by Jam and is set out overleaf (and at Appendix A to this report) in order to help understand the results.	A review and update of the SA Report will be undertaken to ensure that a cross-comparison is provided.	
2.2.5 The SA report states (para 53 p33) that as a consequence of the appraisal, Option C has been dropped from consideration as it represents the least appropriate distribution option. The explanation given is as follows: "Option C: All in Science Vale. We are unlikely to pursue this distribution strategy. We are already committed to high levels of growth in and around Didcot and we need to be sure that whatever we additionally plan will be sustainable and deliverable. There are also other places within South Oxfordshire	Further detail on the preferred options will be include within the final SA Report.	





Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee Response	SODC Response	
which could benefit from taking some of the additional housing growth (for example in terms of viability of shops and services) so we would not wish to restrict it to one part of the district." 2.2.6 Whilst the above explanation may be correct, the findings of the SA do not show Option C to be the worst performer, raising doubts regarding how the SA has been undertaken and the transparency of the results. Furthermore, if the Council recognises that additional development in Science Vale would not be sustainable or deliverable, it would appear that Option C was not a 'reasonable alternative' and should therefore not have been included for consideration. [EU Directive 2001/42/EC: Article 5 and Annex 1; NPPF 152; NPPG 017,018]	Further detail on why the entire ware	
SODC Additional Housing Need 2.2.7 The SA sets out further options in para 57 for additional housing to accommodate the SODC's anticipated additional need as set out in the SHMA. The Options considered are: • A Additional figures on top of Core Strategy Figures: 3100 • B Additional figures on top of Core Strategy Figures: 3600 • C Additional figures on top of Core Strategy Figures: 5100 An explanation of why these options were selected is not provided other than the anticipated need is between 3100 and 5100. The results do not explain which option performs the best or worst overall.	Further detail on why the options were selected and the preferred options will be include within the SA Report PO2. The SA has tested the following: a) 3100 - 725 homes/annum – Lower end of OAN b) 3600 - 750 homes/annum - Committed economic growth c) 5100 - 825 homes/annum – Upper end of OAN d) 6500 - 925 homes/annum – Full affordable need	
2.2.8 The results are almost the same for each option. Option C differs slightly in that it is considered to have a very positive impact on the contribution to housing and a very negative impact upon transport. Given that no locations are considered for where this growth will go the purpose of this assessment is unclear. The results reflect this lack of information and are necessarily vague and generic.	The SA is required to assess all 'reasonable alternatives' at this stage the locations for growth are not determined, therefore the results are likely to be unclear. The SA is an iterative process, therefore as further assessments are carried out and decisions are made through-out the Plan making process the results will become clearer and these will be documented in the presubmission SA Report.	
Oxford City Unmet Housing Need 2.2.9 The SA report then addresses the unmet housing need for Oxford City. "There may be a number of options developed from this work and as they are developed they will be subject to the SA process, this information will be included in any future SA Reports.	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee Response	SODC Response	
However, the Refined Options Local Plan states: "For this consultation, we have assumed that South Oxfordshire will need to consider planning for around 3,000 homes for Oxford in addition to the 3,600 extra homes for our own needs. Until the joint work with other Oxfordshire authorities is complete we do not know what the scale of any unmet need will be, although Oxford City Council stated in their response to our Issues and Scope consultation that we should be planning for between 5,000 and 15,000 new homes." Page 42		
2.2.10 The SA should therefore have assessed the need for a minimum of 6,600 homes rather than 5,100, although as has been shown above, without a preferred location the exercise is fairly meaningless. It is also unclear how the working assumption of 3,000 homes has been derived and why Oxford City's concerns have not been considered within the SA. 2.2.11 This representation does not examine the accuracy of the housing need assessment, which is dealt with separately (see Frampton's representations August 2016). However, based on the figures provided, the SA does not show that all 'reasonable alternatives' have been considered in accordance with the regulations and guidance. 2.2.12 The need to allow for the unmet need of neighbouring authorities is set out in the NPPF under the Duty to Co-operate. Given that the Oxfordshire authorities operate in one housing market, the decision by SODC to ring fence this growth is not logical or appropriate. 2.2.13 The Refined Options Local Plan (p43) sets out possible approaches to accommodate the unmet housing need from Oxford City including: • An extension to Oxford in the Green Belt - such as Grenoble Road or Wick Farm • A new settlement - such as Harrington • Extensions to existing settlements		
The proposal for a new settlement at Chalgrove is not mentioned. Distribution of SODC Additional Housing 2.2.14 The SA goes on to assess the distribution of the additional housing need. Although the appraisal above showed that the SA was inconclusive on the amount of housing required, the Council states: "Following further evidence base studies including SA of the amount of additional housing required, we believe that planning for a further 3,600 homes will help provide the extra housing needed to support our business community and its plans for economic growth." Para 60, p40. The evidence to support the above statement is not provided contrary to the regulations and guidance. [NPPG 001]	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	
2. 2.16 Paras 60-62 of the SA report sets out further options that have been considered regarding the distribution of housing including: A Allocating all sites in Science Vale	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee Response	SODC Response	
B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages		
C Allocating sites in the smaller villages		
2.2.17 Given that the earlier part of the appraisal has already disregarded Option C: All in		
Science Vale it is not clear why this option is being considered again. The lack of clarity in the SA is		
exacerbated by the fact that there is no explanation given for the selection and rejection of options.		
2.2.18 The failure to explain the reasons for the selection and rejection of alternatives is contrary to the	The SA Report has been updated to provide	
regulations and guidance and demonstrates both an inadequate audit trail of how decisions have been	further information	
made and a lack of transparency in the results.	Following consultation of the Scoping	
The absence of any consideration of the consultation responses to the Scoping	Report, no areas of concerns were raised.	
Report adds further to the above failings.	Only positive feedback was provided.	
Other Allocations	The SA Report has been updated to provide	
2.2.19 The Refined Options Local Plan also sets out the need to allocate land for the following uses:	further information	
Employment - the need to allocate an additional 5 hectares of land		
• Retail - the need for new shopping provision		
These allocations have not been assessed in the SA Report.	1.5.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.	
2.3 SA Report of the Preferred Options, June 2016	A final SA Report will be produced and will	
2.3.1 The SA Report again fails to follow the recommended structure as set out in the	include the all the information from each	
regulations and guidance including:	stage of the SA process and a non -	
 A non-technical summary of the information provided in the SA report A summary of the baseline data used in the SA including any updates since the production of the Scoping 	technical summary will be produced to	
	accompany the final SA Report. The baseline data has been	
Report • A summary of the cumulative effects of the draft Local Plan		
The reasons for the selection and rejection of options including any difficulties	updated where appropriate. The cumulative effects of the draft	
encountered	Local Plan will be included within	
The results of the consultation process and how the responses have been taken into account in the	the final SA Report.	
decision making of the SA and draft Local Plan	The final SA Report will include the	
The proposals for monitoring of the significant environmental effects	reasons for the selection and	
Conclusions of the findings	rejection of options including any	
Constitutions of the infamige	difficulties encountered. This section	
	will be finalised for the pre-	
	submission stage of the Local Plan.	
	The results of the consultation	
	process have been documented,	
	further consultation responses will	
	also be included in the SA Report in	
	a.co aoc.aaca in ano ez (report in	



Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
of the options the SA also fai Neutral impact score a neutra new skills to be	ramework has been updated to include appraisal questions in order to determine the effects but still fails to include appropriate indicators and targets for future monitoring. The results of I to reflect many of the questions in the revised SA framework or link to evidence available. Is are not explained and the lack of impact can be difficult to understand. For example all sites I impact with regards to skills. A positive impact would seem more likely given the potential for the developed in construction alone. Split impacts have been used throughout the assessment, extain impact would often appear more appropriate.	any future versions of the SA Report. The proposals for monitoring of the significant environmental effects will be included in the pre-submission stage of the SA Report and these will be finalised in the SA Statement following examination of the Local Plan. Conclusions of the findings will be included in the pre-submission stage of the SA Report. A review will be undertaken of indicators or targets and these will be presented in the next stage of the SA process.
Consultation 2.3.3 The consinfluenced the of a scant sum Oxfordshire Consults state The section/syresults. 2.3.5 Commer Introduction to consultation from and organisation 2.3.6 The respective consultation of the consultation o	sultation responses from the previous stages of the SA and how they have SA and development of the plan are not included with the exception imary (para 45) and Appendix A - Table 10, which only includes summary comments from bunty Council and Oxford City Council. ments from SODC in Appendix A in response to Oxford County and City that the issues have been dealt with in the Preferred Options SA. within the SA where these issues are dealt with are not identified and are not apparent in the outs from the Statutory Consultees and other stakeholders are not included, although the the SA (p6) confirms that nearly 4,000 comments were received on the Issues and Scope of almost 800 individuals and organisations and over 3,200 responses from 750 individual ons were received regarding the Refined Options consultations. Onses on the SA have not been collated into a separate report and the way they are he website makes it almost impossible to decipher who said what as all the representations ividual question. A representation in its entirety (as submitted) cannot be viewed.	2.3.3 The Scoping Report was consulted on June 2014. No comments were received which suggested improvement to the Scoping Report. These will be included in the next stage of the SA process to provide clarity, but no actions are required. 2.3.4 Appendix A Table 10, summarises the key points received which are relevant to this stage of the SA Process. A number of potential sites for larger villages were included within the Refined Options SA Report 2015. Where appropriate, consultation responses for these sites will now be passed forward to neighbourhood planning groups.



Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
2.3.7 The SA re	eport has failed to show how the consultations have been taken into sion-making in accordance	The Council is continuing to work with all stakeholders to inform the evidence base and decision making process. 2.3.5 All comments received on the SA Report have been included in Appendix A table 10. The comments received on the Issues and Scope are documented within the Consultation Report [2015]. 2.3.6 Please see response 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 above. 2.3.7 Please see response 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 above.
results is provided sustainability of assessment raid. These negative strategic and sphave been properties. The purposustainability properties and the above the sustainability properties.	o32) compares the SA Objectives against the Local Plan Objectives. A summary of the led on p33, which fails to inform the reader what the results mean as follows: "The 17 objectives that are used in the SA framework reflect the key issues in the district and the ses a number of positive effects, negative effects and uncertain effects. and uncertain effects have become clearer through Stage B of the SA process where patial alternatives have been assessed and mitigation measures to reduce negative effects	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information
The Preferred 2.3.10 The SA Option A (Core and Option D (a given, contrary	Option report sets out the Preferred Option at p41, which is a combination of Strategy approach) and elements of Option B (Science Vale and sustainable settlements) all growth in a new settlement). An explanation of the reasons for making this decision is not to the guidance [EU Directive 2001/42/EC: Article 5 and Annex 1; NPPF	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information





Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee Response	SODC Response	
How Many New Homes Options 2.3.11 The SA report sets out the number of homes required on p50. The information provided on housing numbers is confusing. Para 39 states that based on the SHMA evidence, SODC need to plan for between 3,100 and 5,100 additional new homes between 2011-2031. 2.3.12 The options given for housing numbers are, however, as follows: A 3100 (725 homes/annum) Lower end of OAN 14500 B 3600 (750 homes/annum) Committed economic growth OAN C 5100 (825 homes/annum) Upper end of OAN D 6500 (965 homes/annum) Full affordable need No additional explanation is given on why the above options were selected and if other options were rejected, contrary to the regulations and guidance. No conclusions on the assessment of housing number options are provided. [EU Directive 2001/42/EC: Article 5 and Annex 1; NPPF Para 152; NPPG 017, 018]	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	
Oxford City Unmet Housing Need 2.3.13 This representation does not examine the accuracy of the housing need assessment, which is dealt with separately (see Framptons representations, August 2016). However, based on the figures provided, the SA does not show that all 'reasonable alternatives' have been considered in accordance with the regulations and guidance. [EU Directive 2001/42/EC: Article 5 and Annex 1; NPPF Para 152; NPPG 017, 018] 2.3.14 Para 44 sets out 3 new options for Oxford City's unmet housing need: 1 Do Nothing 2.3.750 new dwellings 3 5,000 new dwellings A summary of the reasons for selecting the above options is provided in this instance, however, the reasons given show that 2 of the options (1 and 3) are not 'reasonable alternatives' as they are not regarded as either realistic or deliverable. The choice of options would appear to show a manipulation of the information in order to support a predetermined decision on the preferred level of housing. The options should have included a range of options both above and below the provisional 3,750 figure of Option 2, determined by a review of the evidence available. 2.3.15 The SA continues to assess the requirement for Oxford City as a separate housing requirement, contrary to guidance and responses received to the consultations. An explanation of the reasons for this approach is not given.	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	
Strategic Allocation Assessment 2.3.16 Para 55 of the SA Report sets out the approach taken to the Strategic Allocation of at least 3,500 dwellings and the following options: • An urban extension to Oxford within the Oxford Green Belt	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	



Consultee	omments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016 Response	SODC Response
 A new settlem 		·
Extensions to	existing settlements	
2.3.17 Seven p	ossible locations are considered in the SA as follows:	
I Chalgrove Air	field	
2 Harrington (Ju	unction 7/M40)	
3 Culham Scier	ce Vale	
1 Lower Elsfield		
5 Wick Farm		
6 Thornhill		
7 Grenoble Roa		
	ons for the selection and rejection of options are not given, contrary to the regulations and	
	irective 2001/42/EC: Article 5 and Annex 1; NPPF	
	G 017, 018] The detailed matrices are set out in the Appendices. Appendix A: Table 7 sets	
	or six of the options with the exception of Culham Science Vale, which is dealt with	
	pendix A: Table 9. In order to try and cross compare the results for all the options, Jam has	
	e, which is attached overleaf and in Appendix C of this report.	
	e SA does not provide any explanation of the selection or rejection of the	
	ferred Options Local Plan provides a summary of the reasons (pp	
	3 to 7 have been dismissed from consideration as they all fall within the Green Belt and	
	meet the Council's preferred criteria. The criteria listed in the Local Plan include:	
	equirement on a single strategic site	
	icient scale to provide the required infrastructure for the new	
nousing	autaida tha Craan Balt an AOND	
	outside the Green Belt or AONB	
	ncil's preferred criteria have not been identified within the SA. In addition,	
	d 5 would not be able to provide the required 3,500 dwellings on one site. Option 3 would llings, 4 would deliver 1,440 dwellings and Option 5, 1,000 dwellings. If the Council's	
	a are used as the basis for selection or rejection, Options 3-7 cannot be considered	
	rnatives' as they are unable to deliver the required housing provision in suitable locations.	
	ons should therefore have been considered.	
	unclear why the location of a site in the Green Belt is sufficient to dismiss an option out of	
	esults show that the performance of the sites within the Green Belt is very similar to those	
	en Belt. Reasoned justification should be provided for the rejection of options with links to	
he evidence av	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	3-37 of the Preferred Options Local Plan provide a more detailed explanation of the	
	Chalgrove and Harrington Strategic Allocations, which is dealt with below (see Section 3).	



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Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
assessments. T 2016. The inacc strategic sites. 2.3.24 Key evid referenced appro- Oxfordshire G Urban Capacit	reports fail to demonstrate the use of credible and robust evidence in carrying out the The assessment for Harrington does not reflect the evidence submitted to the Council in April curacies in the assessment call into question the reliability of the results for the other lence documents at the County level that have not been referred to or ropriately in the assessment include: rowth Board Study ty of Oxford en Belt Study (jointly commissioned)	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	
	Study and Delivery Framework		
Proposed Police 2.3.19 The Proposed Police 2.3.19 The Proposed Police 2.3.20 The first Again no reason 2.3.21 Table 19 interpret as the assessment fail are justified or a 2.3.22 No conclindings of the State 2.3	cies cosed Policies (para 57 of the SA) set out the policies that are being considered at this stage has only been carried out on new policies to ensure that the assessment is proportionate. and only mention that Chalgrove is the preferred Strategic Allocation is provided on p123. In sor justification for this decision are provided, contrary to the regulations and guidance. It is sets out the assessment of some of the proposed policies, which is extremely difficult to full policy wording is not given and only a brief summary of the impacts is provided. The is to link to any evidence to support the results. It is therefore not known whether the results	2.3.19 N/A 2.3.20 The SA Report has been updated to provide further information 2.3.21 The SA is an iterative process, current assessments are high level. As further assessments are carried out, mitigation will be recommended and this will link to further policy development. 2.3.22 The SA is an iterative process, conclusions will be included within the presubmission stage.	
3.0 The Preferro 3.1.1 The Prefe sites, which me however it show	ed Strategic Allocations erred Local Plan identifies the Strategic Allocations of Chalgrove Airfield and Harrington as rit more detailed consideration. The SA of each site is dealt with in more detail below, ild be noted that the Council's approach to the SA is flawed generally, as explained earlier in immary table of how all the Strategic Allocations perform is provided in Appendix C to this	The SA is an iterative process, the final SA Report will ensure that further detail is provided.	
Chalgrove Airf 3.1.2 The comm with the results • Local Plan - T	rield nentary provided on pp33-35 of the Preferred Options Local Plan conflicts in some instances of the SA. For example: he airfield is flat and largely free from constraints. There are no logical or ecological constraints	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information	





Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016			
Consultee Response	SODC Response		
SA - Areas of landscape on elevated ground and on the floor of the vale including the airfield site are visually exposed and new development would be highly prominent unless closely associated with existing built form or well integrated within new landscape frameworks. SA - Chalgrove Battlefield lies between the hamlet of Warpsgrove and village of Chalgrove; therefore significant heritage constraints exist on the western edge of Chalgrove Airfields resulting in significant negative effects if development were to occur here without mitigation (see Framptons representations August 2016, Appendix E for further information) SA - No known biodiversity constraints are identified resulting in no impact to biodiversity constraints. However the mitigation states that a BAP phase 1 Survey should be carried out, indicating that the situation is actually unknown at present			
3.1.3 The negative impacts identified in the SA are not mentioned in the Local Plan commentary. For example access to services and travel both score a major negative impact because of the site's isolation. In particular, the negative impacts on Chalgrove Village, which does not have the capacity to support such a development; and the table of travel times in the Local Plan, which fails to include travel times by bus, which are extremely poor at nearly 1 hour to Oxford, are not mentioned. 3.1.4 The SA also states in the assessment of the site against Sustainability Objective 1: Housing that: "there is uncertainty regarding the availability of the site from the land owner." This statement contradicts the commentary in the Local Plan, which states: "There is a high degree of confidence that the HCA would deliver housing on this site." p35	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information		
3.1.5 The Local Plan goes on to say at para 5.25 p 35 that initial proposals have been submitted to the Council by GVA on behalf of HCA that include the provision of 3,500 homes; 144 hectares; 10 ha of new employment land plus existing employment land; 10 ha for a new secondary school and leisure facilities; 20 ha of public green space and access to the wider countryside. 3.1.6 The proposals referred to above cannot be found on the Council's website and are not referred to in the SA Reports, it is therefore impossible to verify if this information is correct. This approach demonstrates a lack of transparency and reference to evidence in the consideration of the options.	The SA Report has been updated to provide further information		
Harrington (Junction 7/M40) 3.1.7 The Council's commentary in the Local Plan gives the following reasons for not selecting Harrington as a Strategic Allocation: "Whilst the Harrington site has many benefits including its proximity to J7, the site is surrounded by several smaller villages with fewer facilities and is more constrained due to flood issues, ecology and access. In addition, its location directly adjacent to the M40 would create the possibility of a less sustainable commuter-based settlement."	Harrington (Junction 7/M40) 3.1.7, 3.1.8, 3.1.9 The SA has been carried out on the baseline conditions of the site, mitigation recommendations have been identified, if the site is chosen for development, policies will be implemented to ensure that the mitigation is implemented. Therefore at this stage proposals that have		



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Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO1 June 2016			
Consultee	Response		SODC Response
3.1.8 The submi	ssion made to the Council of the proposals at Harrington set out the constraints for the site	been submitted for H	arrington (Junction
and how they wi	Il be addressed in the development through design and suitable mitigation measures.	7/M40) are not taken	into account.
3.1.9 The SA pr	ovides a misrepresentation of the proposals for the site, particularly with		
regard to the fol	lowing issues, which all score a negative impact:		
 Access to Serv 	rices		
 Health & Well- 	being		
 Pollution 			
 Travel & Acces 	SS .		
 Biodiversity 			
 Flood Risk 			
3.1.9 The Counc	cil's SA has shown that Chalgrove is the worst performer with regards to travel and access,		
which contradict	s the reasons given above for not selecting Harrington. The difference in reasoning		
	cal Plan and SA shows that the findings of the SA cannot have been used to inform the Plan		
and that there h	as not been an integrated process, in conflict with the regulations and guidance [NPPG		
006].			
	omparison of the Council's assessment of Harrington and Jam's assessment of the site,		
based on the ev	idence available, is provided at Appendix D to this report.		



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Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
B. Ross-Smith	Objects to Lower Elsfield/Wick Farm	Lower Elsfield/Wick Farm not identified as preferred options.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Chalgrove has an NDP team that have been working for three years on their Plan. It has taken longer than anticipated due to additional flood risk assessments and delays due to unavailability of SODC support staff. However, it has been prepared in good faith and will be submitted imminently. The Airfield falls within the boundary of the area that the NDP were given, so any development must surely be managed via the NDP rather than handed down by SODC.	Chalgrove Airfield is a strategic allocation.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Permeable surfaces and SuDS are insufficient to prevent flooding	Revised STRAT9 identifies need for A scheme that delivers specific mitigation and management of surface water and runoff.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Ensure any issues of contaminated land are addressed. It is strange that the residents of Chalgrove already have access to land quality reports showing that the land is contaminated, and poses moderate risk to anyone working on the land, but SODC do not.	Redevelopment of the site would provide an opportunity to address any issues associated with contamination.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is promoted throughout the development phases, pedestrian access should be improved across the B480. Any improvements to pedestrian access risk reducing the effectiveness of the B480 as a bypass, and increasing journey times in the area, increasing congestion and air pollution. Add the effect of additional traffic generated by the development itself and the bypass will be compromised.	To be addressed through wider evidence base for the Local Plan.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Improve sustainable transport and accessibility to reduce use of personal vehicles use. As already stated, sustainable transport methods are neither available nor viable for this development. The settlement is already considered to be car based. Alternative mitigation needs to be considered.	Provision of additional development provides the critical mass for additional public transport provision. STRAT9 requires an Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will include consideration	



Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
		of public transport	
		provision.	
Chalgrove	Access to other locations where service provision and employment options exist, should be improved by working	There would be	
Airfield Action	with infrastructure providers to identify where an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This	potential for the use	
Group	should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. There is NO SCOPE for cycle ways; Chalgrove is too	of cycle and	
	isolated to provide safe access to areas where service provision and employment options exist. Cyclists have	pedestrian links within	
	already been killed on the roads around Chalgrove. The road network is unsuitable for the addition of cycle ways	the strategic	
	to alternative employment areas.	allocation.	
Chalgrove	Appendix A Table 8 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Alternative Strategic Allocations shows that there are	SA of vision updated	
Airfield Action	significant negative effects of developing Chalgrove Airfield. The Vision statement shows that your vision, which	to reflect the potential	
Group	includes Chalgrove Airfield, has no negative affects whatsoever. How is this possible?	for negative effects	
		associated with	
		development.	
Chalgrove	The SHMA identifies a total need for between 14,500 and 16,500 homes for South Oxfordshire over the twenty-	This comment relates	
Airfield Action	year period 2011-2031. This would equate to an annual provision of between 725-825 new homes. The SHMA	more to the plan	
Group	was created in 2014 from figures obtained in 2012. It is now 2017, so the original figures are 5 years out of date.	making process than	
	How regularly are the SHMA figures reviewed and updated?	the SA but is	
		addressed here. The SHMA is considered	
		to be up to date.	
		There is no	
		prescribed timescale	
		for updating SHMAs.	
Chalgrove	Minor positive effects are identified for Options A, B, C and D. However, these options include Chalgrove Airfield,	The potential for	
Airfield Action	which has many negative effects. How is the overall summary of negative or positive effects calculated and	negative effects is	
Group	weighted?	recognised in the SA	
0 .04p	The significant of the significa	of spatial options.	
Chalgrove	If the OCLP is not yet published, you are relying completely on the SHMA, which as has been pointed out is	This comment relates	
Airfield Action	somewhat dated. How do you measure the accuracy of the figures? What is an acceptable variance?	more to the plan	
Group	,	making process than	
•		the SA but is	
		addressed here.	
		SODC is planning on	
		the basis of the	
		available information.	



Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The introduction of 3000 new dwellings on top of an existing village, including affordable housing and plots for Travelling Showpeople, will inevitably increase antisocial behaviour. There is no police station in the area; the nearest is 7 miles away.	This comment relates more to the plan making process than the SA but is addressed here. Disagree that increase in anti-social behaviour is inevitable. The IDP will need to include requirements in relation to policing.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The population increase is described as significant, but it should be quantified, as the increase is between 300% and 400%. The statement that this could• put pressure on existing communities is disingenuous "it will.	STRAT 5 and STRAT9 highlight the need to provide additional infrastructure.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Mitigation measures that ensure appropriate linkages to the existing village are directly at odds with the wishes of the residents of the existing village. This has been communicated to SODC on many occasions, and has been ignored every time.	This comment relates more to the plan making process than the SA but is noted.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA mentions the use of the Airfield by Martin Bakers Meteors (there are two). However, it does not mention the agreement between Martin Baker and RAF Benson (See RAF Benson Defence Aerodrome Manual V7 Issued 1 Jul 16, Annex F, Appendix 1: LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN MARTIN-BAKER AIRCRAFT LIMITED CHALGROVE AND ROYAL AIR FORCE BENSON• dated March 2016) which confirms the agreement for RAF Benson to use Chalgrove Airfield for aircrew training, and defines the area of the Airfield which is designated for RAF helicopters to carry out Hover Training. (This area overlaps the planned area for development and the proposed site of the new runway)	There are ongoing negotiations between the users of the site and the Homes and Communities Agency regarding the future uses and aspirations for parts of the site.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Mitigation for traffic issues is defined as: Improve sustainable transport and accessibility to reduce use of personal vehicles use. (sic). As the isolation of the site has already been referred to, as well as the lack of rail and public transport services, and the settlement has already been identified as a car-based settlement, this mitigation is inadequate.	Provision of additional development provides the critical mass for additional public transport provision. STRAT9 requires an Infrastructure Delivery



Consultee	on Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017 Response SODC Respon	
	The sponse	Plan, which will
		include consideration
		of public transport
		provision.
Chalgrove	The SA states that: There are a number of small villages and hamlets surrounding the site. A new settlement	It is considered that a
Airfield Action	may provide additional facilities for these smaller villages, resulting in positive effects. No consideration has	proportion of the
Group	been given to the detrimental effect on the existing retail infrastructure in the current villages which will be	identified retail need
J. 5 5 F	significantly affected by any new retail growth in the new town	should be directed
		towards the identified
		strategic growth
		locations including
		Chalgrove. It will be
		necessary to ensure
		that the
		day-to-day shopping
		needs of residents in
		these locations are
		provided for. We
		would expect the
		emphasis to be on
		providing
		convenience goods
		shopping facilities,
		together with
		complementary
		comparison goods
		shopping floorspace.
		The emphasis should
		be on ensuring that
		the needs of local residents can be
		sustainably met,
		rather than any of the new centres acting as
		'destinations' and
		therefore, undertaking
		a role and function



Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017		
Consultee	Response		
		which undermines the existing retail hierarchy in the District.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Grenoble Road is ideally placed to benefit from areas of future employment growth	SODC has indicated that Grenoble Road is not a preferred location for development.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states: South of Grenoble Road is close to high frequency services operating in the Blackbird Leys and Greater Leys areas, and presents a significant opportunity if it is possible to extend some services through this area to the new development; however, these services are circular routes that may make this more problematic. Journey times to Oxford city centre are also significant because of the heavily trafficked nature of the Cowley Road and the number of passengers carried, resulting in potential negative effects. This is speculation; unless you have discussed this with the service providers then it is not based on fact. Increased public transport services should decrease congestion, not increase it.	SA acknowledges the potential for positive effects in terms of providing transport choice at Grenoble Road.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Although the site is within the Green Belt, the visual nature of the Green Belt in this area is massively overstated. The land has the appearance of waste ground for most of the year, being used as a dumping ground. Proper and sensitive development will allow usable green space to be developed for the benefit of the local community.	The SA report sets out the reasons why Grenoble Road is not a preferred alternative.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	According to the SA Summary in Appendix 8: Objective 1 reflects both positive AND negative effects. Objective 13 reflects both positive AND negative effects. Objective 14 shows No Direct Impact Objective 15 shows No Direct Impact. To suggest that this plan meets 1, 13,14 and 15 shows significant positive effects is simply untrue.	The SA highlights the potential for a range of positive and negative effects.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	High quality public transport facilities and connections within and adjacent to the site is required, resulting in potential significant positive effects in terms of Sustainable transport. This CANNOT be considered as a positive, as no work has been done at all to show that sustainable transport is viable for an isolated site like Chalgrove Airfield. It is our belief that the proposed Chalgrove Airfield settlement will not be of sufficient scale to represent a viable route for public transport services. There are no plans to add a railway line. It has already been acknowledged that this site will be car based.	There are no plans to add a railway line. The identification of potential significant positive effects in relation to public transport on the basis of policy requirements is considered appropriate.	



Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	According to the SA Summary in Appendix 8: Objective 3 reflects significant negative effects. Objective 4 reflects significant negative effects. Suggesting that 5 plots for travelling showpeople and supporting services and facilities represents a significant positive effect is disingenuous, and overlooks the significant negative effects of the development as a whole.	The SA has identified the potential for a range of potential effects, both positive and negative at this and other options.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	A Habitats Regulation Assessment March 2017 has been undertaken of the Local Plan, as discussed in STRAT1 above, air pollution impacts have been assessed as uncertain in relation to potential increases in traffic. Further information will be required from SODCs transport study to determine whether the Local Plan proposals will result in a degree of change in those locations that could have a significant effect. In STRAT1, the HRA states: At this stage, with the information available, air pollution impacts have been assessed as uncertain in relation to potential increases in traffic on the following roads within 200 metres of sensitive European sites: M40: Aston Rowant SAC; A355: Burnham Beeches SAC; A404 & A4010: Chilterns Beechwoods SAC; and A332 & A329: Windsor Forest & Great Park SAC. None of these are relevant to Chalgrove or the B480.	The HRA is focussed on potential impacts on European sites.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Appropriate landscaping and an integrated network of green infrastructure is required which will result in potential significant positive effects towards biodiversity and landscape. This needs to be better defined. There will be a live runway adjacent to the development, so the opportunities for landscaping and especially for trees are severely limited.	Comments noted	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Areas of open landscape on elevated ground and on the floor of the vale (including airfield sites) are visually exposed and new development would be highly prominent unless closely associated with existing built form or well-integrated within new landscape frameworks. There are no landscape designation constraints, the site is, however within open countryside and is relatively isolated. The LCA States: It is recommended that Chalgrove Airfield is considered further as a site option on landscape and visual grounds. A full LVIA will be required to inform mitigation to prevent significant negative effects, and this may require reinforcement planting, in the short term significant negative effects are likely, however over time these effects will reduce as mitigation is implemented. Once again, this ignores the fact that there will be a live runway adjacent to the development, which will severely limit the opportunities for landscaping and planting. Did the LCA actually consider this site from the perspective of being a live airfield?	STRAT9 identifies a reduced development area that includes a green infrastructure/landsca pe buffer. There will be a detailed masterplan to support the planning application which will be required to address these details	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Combining Chalgrove with STRAT5 does nothing at all to improve the status of the Chalgrove Airfield development. Chalgrove is too far away from Culham to be considered within the same water management strategy.	Latest SA does not identify any linkages in this respect between Chalgrove and Culham.	



Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Dr H Whall – Campaign to Protect Rural England	The heritage and archaeological implications of the Plan are clearly substantial. The sustainability appraisal has failed to identify adequately the actual likely effects on the environment of areas allocated or safeguarded for development. Instead of predicting the effects (as required by SEA regulations) it is mostly assumed that they will not be significant due to the mere existence of policies. The strategic need for the quantum of development proposed across Oxfordshire, which is far greater than the last few decades, has never been subject to any consideration or assessment of environmental capacity. It is of concern that the heritage and other environmental constraints are not mapped in the detailed site allocation and safeguarding plans, and that measures to mitigate harm are in some cases presented as positive effects. Where, for example, development is proposed in or adjacent to Conservation Areas and other heritage assets, this does not square with the great weight to be given to preserving or enhancing their value. For example, at Nettlebed multiple significant adverse effects including heritage and landscape are identifiable "but this is treated as a brownfield site and is NOT being addressed in terms of enhancing heritage and landscape by restoration " for which only very small scale enabling development would be needed. These concerns are illustrative but cast doubt on how far the Plan is sound with respect to national and local heritage and landscape policies.	The SA does seek to predict effects and additional baseline information has been included in the SA.	
M & S Chapman	The SOD Sustainability appraisal report of the South Oxfordshire local plan Preferred options 2. I refer to Table 2 South Oxfordshires sustainability challenges (pages 20-24). The report states climate change is a significant problem. We need to act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at home, at work, and when travelling (Securing the Future: Delivering UK sustainable development strategy, DEFRA, 2005). Little progress is being made in reducing CO2 emissions. There is also slow progress in the development of diverse renewable energy resources. I therefore object on the grounds that the Local Plan 2 will increase climate problems, increasing CO2 emissions in the area, increasing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing vehicles in the area. The Local Plan 2, specifically development of the Harwell Campus, details no management of these problems and no development of diverse renewable energy resources. According to the Local authority carbon dioxide emissions, DECC, July 2013, Domestic energy consumption and CO2 emissions in South Oxfordshire are higher than the Oxfordshire average. Developing in this area and removing green land and trees will only increase this. Trees act as a natural pollution filter and removing them will only increase the CO2 emissions problems that face South Oxfordshire. The Local Plan 2 does not meet the Sustainability Appraisal Objective to reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution. The Local Plan 2 does not meet the Sustainability Appraisal Objective to seek to address the causes and effects of climate change.	A recommendation from the SA is that the council commits to identifying areas that are considered suitable for wind turbines (in line with national policy), which would play a role in mitigating climate change. In the absence of the Local Plan the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in the National Planning Policy Framework would operate, development would continue to occur in the district, although the Green	





	ation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response Belt would continue to
		be protected. There
		are therefore
		uncertain effects
		associated with the
		district's contribution
		to climate change in the absence of the
		Local Plan.
J Murphy –	Sustainability appraisal final report and its appendices Object : There are a number of inconsistencies in the SA	The SA for all
Parish Clerk	which has been well documented in the response from Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	strategic options have
to Chalgrove	(ChalgroveSHIELD) Action CNDP ask that you review and correct the points raised by Chalgrove Airfield Action	been updated.
Council	Group (ChalgroveSHIELD)	·
Mr M White	Proposed development at Chalgrove is wholly inappropriate due to the inadequate transport options available to	The Local Plan
	support travel to Oxford or London (which it is assumed this plan is proposing to provide housing to support). The	provides the rational
	impact of additional car journeys required by the new households will significantly negatively impact Chalgrove &	for the proposed
	all surrounding villages & towns, which are already subject to unreasonable traffic & delays (& hence wasted time & pollution). It is understood that further roads to bypass the existing chokepoints would be required to alleviate	allocation at
	this problem, which would raise further planning requirements & negative impact for residents in these locations	Chalgrove Airfield.
	who may not be aware of this impact based on what is outlined in this report. It is makes no sense to continue	
	with this proposal without considering the full wider impact beyond Chalgrove. In short, if the primary requirement	
	is to provide additional housing to support job creation - why build it so far away from Oxford or other business	
	locations?	
Mr N	Options for Lower Elsfield, Wick Farm, Thornhill and Grenoble Road are all rejected with the same stated reason,	Comments noted.
Braithwaite	namely that they are within the current Green Belt and that the unmet housing need is unlikely to outweigh the	
	harm to it that would follow development on these sites. I agree with this evaluation. It should further be noted	
	that there are other factors that make these sites inappropriate. These include: 1. These areas are a mix of	
	agriculturally managed land and diverse wildlife habitats; the latter in particular add considerable ecological value to the Green Belt status. 2. The traffic presently passing through these areas from the villages surrounding	
	Oxford during morning (in-bound) and evening (outbound) rush hours already saturates the capacity of the key	
	arterial infrastructure of the A40 and the Oxford Ring Road. Additional housing, even with increased public	
	transport provision, would further stress the commuter experience, wasting time and increasing air pollution and	
	noise nuisance. Additional traffic loads would also come from the daily provisioning of retail food-outlets within	
	the new development and with transport to and from schools within and beyond the development. 3. Being	
	peripheral to Oxford and closely coupled to the A40 (Southbound) these developments are likely to appeal more	
	to people intending to commute towards London than to those who might contribute to work within and around	



Consultee	Response	SODC Response
Mr O	Oxford City. The additional factors (against development at Lower Elsfield, Wick Farm, Thornhill and Grenoble Road) listed above should be recorded as further reason why there should be no yielding to the likely persistent attempts to proceed with Green Belt re-designation to facilitate developments at these locations in the coming years as gestures towards offsetting future pressure on housing.	
Mr O DeSoissons	C. Strengthening the Sustainability Assessment in relation to Lower Elsfield 4. I understand that SODC could be challenged on its justification for leaving out Lower Elsfield and Wick Farm sites from its growth sites, at the Examination in Public. However the Sustainability Assessment methodology failed to take into account key facts which could strengthen SODCs case. In summary - The SA should take into account that Lower Elsfield is not located in a strategic growth position (see the Growth and Infrastructure map and section in the Oxfordshire Spatial Options Assessment 2016). The site is away from the projected areas of growth in employment and services (and housing) and is therefore will not be near employment growth areas or be able to contribute to infrastructure costs and sustainable transport use in strategic growth areas The SA overstates the accessibility of Lower Elsfield and Wick Farm* to employment and Services. Its methodology does not take into account rush hour and school term time conditions, no traffic going through Barton Park and probably Barton, natural pinch points within Oxford City; and is confused about the likelihood and design capacity of proposed transport infrastructure improvements. Safety and accident data (again see the Oxfordshire Spatial Options Assessment) shows how ill equipped local roads are for more cars-the score for Lower Elsfield* and Wick Farm* is significantly higher than all the other SODC growth option sitesThe SA over states the housing benefit of the Lower Elsfield* development. Its assumption that the site will deliver 4,000 homes in 5 years, 16,000 in total is wrongly based on the development of the whole of Christ Churchs landholding in Elsfield. Christ Church is only proposing to build on 100 ha and a delivery of 1,500 houses. Again it makes it less desirable as a Strategic Growth site The SA wrongly considers the development as being deliverable; the likely raised capital costs from CIL are going to be considerably lower, and the transport infrastruc	Comments noted. The SA has taken account of some of the factors noted, e.g. proximity to SSSIs and loss of best and most versatile agricultural land for al sites.



Consultee	Response	SODC Response
	ability 5. The SA should take into account that Lower Elsfield is not located in a strategic growth position. ï, As	_
	the Growth and Infrastructure Map shows Lower Elsfield is not in a growth area, so it will only put extra stress on	
	current infrastructure, and will be far from the areas of new jobs and services. Growth at Lower Elsfield and	
	Wick Farm• will be inefficient because it will not be able to contribute to major infrastructure and sustainable	
	transport solutions like Guided bus ways, railway improvements, drainage and sewage projects, and new roads	
	to growth areas. ï,· There is a good reason for the Elsfield and Wick Farm area not being suitable for	
	growth and new transport infrastructure- there are no substantial roads or settlement North of Marston, and	
	Otmoor and Shabbington Woods, the River Cherwell, the River Ray and the M40 create a barrier to movement	
	and therefore to development. 6. The SA and similar documents by the Oxfordshire Growth Board fail in their	
	methodology to represent accurately the accessibility of Lower Elsfield and Wick Farm to jobs and services.	
	This is primarily because the method is based on straight line measurement of distance, and observations of	
	traffic not at peak times when there are delays caused by the poor road layout and capacity of the road system	
	around the proposed development sites. The SA also fails to take into account that proposed road infrastructure	
	work is designed to tackle existing not additional car flows, and most is not currently funded. ï,· With	
	reference to vehicular access: Vehicle access to the road system during rush hour is going to be poor. The	
	compilers of the SA may have not taken into account that Barton Park is designed not to have any vehicle	
	connection across the Bayswater Brook, and therefore traffic from Lower Elsfield would have to be via the	
	Marston/Elsfield road, a junction on the slip road (which regularly sees queueing on to the A40), over the Marston	
	Flyover, and through the Cherwell Drive junctions. Wick Farm residents would have to queue with existing	
	users on the Bayswater Road. Any accessibility assessment for vehicles needs to consider the fundamental	
	design problems of the road system in Oxford City by Marston, and the capacity problems of the Northern and	
	Eastern Bypass despite recent infrastructure improvements. Once in Oxford City at Marston, there are no high	
	capacity road system to Headington, the City Centre or North Oxford. All routes are plagued by junctions	
	constrained by buildings (for example at Banbury Road and Marston Ferry Road), constrained carriageways (for	
	example Headley Way is in a narrow cutting as it climbs Headington Hill), or suburban residential sections (with	
	adjacent schools) unsuitable for urban highways, or Magdalen Bridge and the medieval road system of Longwall	
	Street. During rush hour, at private school term time there is a 15 to 25 minute wait to get from the Slip Road to	
	Cherwell Drive. It you are going to the JR Hospital, the slow traffic up Headley way will add another 10	
	minutes. Thus a commute by car to the JR is at least 30 minutes, often more. The problems of commuting North	
	via the two A40 roundabouts or South to the London Road Roundabout are also well known. The Eastern Bypass	
	up to the London Road Roundabout is another congestion hotspot during the rush hour. The poor road system around the proposed developments is neatly illustrated by the high (as in bad) RAG score for Road Safety. The	
	Oxfordshire Infrastructure Study showed that the road system around the Lower Elsfield• and Wick Farm• sites	
	has by far the highest (bad) safety score of all the SODC growth options sites considered by the report. Capital	
	improvements are unlikely to improve the accessibility because they are designed to tackle existing congestion,	
	and not new traffic created by Lower Elsfield• and Wick Farm• or even the traffic from Barton Park; and the	
	improvements are not funded (for example at Cherwell Drive) at the moment (See the Oxfordshire Infrastructure	



Consultee	Response	SODC Response
	Study for more information). Capital improvement being considered will still leave many of the high Accident	·
	roads and junctions untouched. The Bus time estimates to employment or services are incorrect. Bus transport is	
	going to involve walking to Barton Park, and any bus from Barton Park will have to enter the congested traffic	
	system after going to the John Radcliffe Hospital, slowing down transit times, to above the estimates used in the	
	SA. Using the bus to get to other parts of the City for employment or Services or Leisure is not going to be easy-	
	you have to change on the Cowley Road or Iffley Road to get to employment or service sites to the South. To go	
	North you need to change on the Banbury Road, or walk to the Woodstock Road and catch a bus. There are no	
	circular buses on the bypasses. The Oxfordshire Growth Board work on Oxfordshire Spatial Options wrongly	
	says there is a bus service on the Northern Bypass to Marston, there isn't, it's not economic to have	
	one! ï,· With reference to pedestrian and bicycle access Access, as suggested in the SA, through Barton	
	Park, to Headington Services, and employment is not easy or direct. It involves going through Old Headington,	
	through narrow streets, sharp turns and traffic hazards, by a circuitous route. Times are therefore going to be	
	longer that the SA suggests. The obvious solution would be to build a pedestrian and cycle bridge across the	
	A40, but the developers of Barton Park could not afford to buy enough land North of the bypass to accommodate	
	the long ramp to avoid steps. 7. The SA wrongly considers the development as being deliverable; ï,· The	
	likely value of infrastructure levy from the development is going to be considerably lower than that estimated for	
	the SA and similar studies by the Oxfordshire Growth Board. Those estimates are based on considerably more	
	houses (4,000 to 6,000). The landowner Christ Church and Dorchester Developments have said in their	
	presentations that they are proposing a relatively low density development (well below usual urban extensions) of	
	15 dwellings per ha, and that the vast majority of the houses will be high value large houses (village/rural living),	
	for well paid employees of the NHS and the University such as consultants and Professors and other well paid	
	individuals; with multiple car ownership. i, Considering the state of the road system the development is	
	going to get access to, and the fact that access through Barton Park will not be available, the transport	
	infrastructure costs will be high or not deliverable. Increasing the capacity of the roads in Oxford City is unlikely to	
	be politically or practically deliverable, and costs such as a new A40 bridge or Cherwell River bridge beyond the	
	funding available. ï,· There is uncertainty about the impact of more development in the Bayswater Brook	
	valley on flooding in Oxford City, flash flooding is becoming more frequent and the Government is reviewing the	
	guidelines. The valley because of its shape and geology is prone to flash flood events, particularly since the	
	Barton Park drainage scheme ignores the impact of building on the flood plain on water coming through the	
	groundwater; it will discharge straight into to Bayswater Brook, accentuating flash floods. Capital costs to	
	alleviate these impacts could be prohibitive. 8. The SA underestimates the impact of the development on	
	Biodiversity. ï, The SA should take into account the impact of the development on the Conservation Action Areas that Lower Elsfield• and Wick Farm• are adjacent too. These areas are identified by a scientific study as	
	areas that we will need to prioritise biodiversity improvement on if we are to reduce biodiversity loss through	
	climate change. Building adjacent to these areas will greatly reduce their effectiveness, and impact on the	
	existing sensitive sites, not just the heathland, wetland and ancient woodland at Sydlings Copes and College	
	Pond, but the ancient woodland SSSI at Woodeaton Wood, and other ancient woodlands by Elsfield Village.	



Consultation C	sultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response
	These habitats are intrinsically very vulnerable to trampling and are in vulnerable locations by public rights of way.	
Mr R Lewis	One general comment is that I find the concept of SUSTAINABILITY very difficult to grasp. In the first 23 pages of the above document you mention sustainable travel, sustainable housing, sustainable journeys to work, sustainable locations and sustainable Neighbourhood Development Plans. I should be grateful for an explanation of what all this means.	SA report to include commentary on what constitutes sustainable development in the context of land use planning.
Mr R Lewis	I should be very much in favour of Option 1 in the Sustainability Appraisal Report " Too Nothing. There is a statement that there is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic.	Noted.
Mr R Lewis	This is a large understatement. We have not yet felt the effects of the existing planned increase in housing, but it is pretty clear that any further development would have a major negative impact on the traffic situation and the infrastructure generally.	Noted.
Mrs A Mezou	Once again, we invite SODC to read pages 155 and 156 of the Sustainability Appraisal: the risks of flooding are significant, the sewage capacity isnt appropriate, electric pylons are running across the site, negative effect from the noise pollution linked to the train lines have already been identified, the loss of greenfield land would impact the risk of flooding and the climate change etc. The summary of the appraisal is unambiguous: cumulative effects will make the proposed development not sustainable in the long term if the development is not resilient to flood risk and climate change, pollution incidents may increase. Noise and air pollution may increase which is detrimental to human health • Why does SODC choose to dismiss the warnings and to pursue its plan regardless to the harm that it will do to the environment and the residents themselves? Such a Kamikaze approach will only bring SODC further away from its vision for 2033. Furthermore, the following policies - Objective 7: To conserve and enhance biodiversity, - Objective 8: To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the districts open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality Objective 9: To conserve and enhance the districts historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness. are simply not met by STRAT7 (hence the clever Marketing pirouette omitting to mention them in the first place!) The Sustainable Appraisal for Culham is alarming in regard to the impact of the Plan on biodiversity, minerals and historic environment (page 157 to 165) - The semi enclosed farmland of the valley is a particular feature of the countryside of the area and is vulnerable to encroachment. Resulting in significant negative effects . • The land adjoining the Thames at Culham is of significant ecological importance and is being carefully managed under Natura	SA Report sets out why Culham is preferred over other options.
Mrs c Timms	1 SA Appendices Appendix A Table 9 Wheatley no longer has a Barclays bank. It closed in 2016	Noted



	ation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017		
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Mrs J Arnold	Additional housing will increase the population but will only enhance the economy of the new settlement. Existing facilities in Chalgrove village will most certainly be lost to the competition of the new town thereby creating a significant negative effect. Monument Business Park has extremely limited scope to provide employment. Vacancies are very rare and as such it will not provide employment opportunities for new residents. Employment will need to be sought elsewhere, resulting in travel outside of the area and thereby creating a significant negative effect. It is stated that Martin Baker will need to be relocated. The HCA have stated, in writing, on 12th May 2017, that they continue to work with Martin Baker Ltd to ensure they can remain and expand on the airfield. They go on to state that this is one of the most important elements of their proposals. Martin Baker will NOT be relocating and this creates a significant negative effect. To develop the site with an active runway will severely affect the health and wellbeing of the new residents. There will be aircraft using the site, explosives used to test ejector seats, and there will be noise pollution, all of which creates a very grave and significant negative effect.	Comments noted.	
Mrs J Arnold	The addition of 3000 houses in the area, with no additional policing resources being made available (as confirmed by the HCA), will result in a significant negative effect. It is very likely that local crime rates and antisocial behaviour will increase.	Police services in South Oxfordshire are provided by Thames Valley Police. The district falls within the 'South and Vale' Local Police Area. SODc have engaged with Thames Valley Police regarding the planned development in the District. Thames Valley Police have requested new touchdown facilities to be provided and funded through Section 106 contributions. However, there are no standards that are currently used to determine when new facilities and/or developer	





Consultation C	nsultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response
		contributions are required.
Mrs M Woodfield	SAs a Resident of Elsfield I wish to register my concern at Christchurch 's proposed plan to build 1500 homes on the fields below Elsfield. I walk the wooded areas above the site almost daily with my dog, taking note of the rich diversity of plant and wild life in this Conservation area. It has recently been brought to the public's attention that our native wild flowers are under severe threat. Here they flourish in a habitat left undisturbed, encouraging the butterflies and rare moths so dear to Miriam Rothschild when she lived at Elsfield Manor. The bird life is abundant, including several species of Owl, and Night jars. The area is crisscrossed by footpaths allowing Walkers to enjoy the fine historic views over the city from the Elsfield Ridge. This would all be lost.	Comments noted.
Mrs R Crockett	The Sustainability Assessment Report does not give a really clear explanation as to why raising densities was rejected. Table 6 is very difficult to follow as the colours in the key doesn't match the table, and there appear to be xs in what appear to be positive colours. Raising densities has been done in the past and is very successful if done properly. Where is the next lot of housing going to go when it's time for the next local plan to be written.	Local plan policies seek to optimise density but raising densities alone would not meet the identified need.
Ms R Micklem – Natural England	We note that a number of the sites assessed have SSSI sensitivities, including Harrington (Spartum Fen SSSI), Lower Elsfield and Wick Farm (Sydlings Copse and College Pond SSSI), and Thornhill (Brasnose Wood and Shotover Hill SSSI) and that these have not been taken forward as preferred options. We note that these are recorded as having significant negative scores with respect to Sustainability Objective 7 and we welcome this approach. It is unclear whether the presence of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (ALC Gradings 1-3a) has been taken into account in the Sustainability Appraisal, we suggest this is incorporated into considerations under Sustainability Objectives 5 and/or 8. It would be useful to see natural environment sustainability issues including biodiversity, landscape and soils recorded within Table 5 giving reasons why sites weren't or were taken forward as preferred options.	SA takes account of best and most versatile agricultural land. The SA provides a summary of the reasons for selecting the preferred options and rejecting others, which includes Green Belt considerations, rather than the factors identified.
Mr G Mitchell on behalf of Summix Ltd/Pye Homes	The SA fails to show that the Councils chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. The level of inconsistency in the assessment and commentary, coupled with the lack of reference to appropriate evidence in the results reveals a thoroughly flawed and partial approach to the assessment. The lack of objectivity and justification in the assessment would appear to show a desire to provide the results for predetermined decisions. The findings cannot be considered credible, justified or robust and can only lead to the conclusion that the SA is not fit for purpose and that the Local Plan is not sound.	Updated SA report prepared.
Mr G Mitchell on behalf of	7.2 The review of the SA process has shown that SODCs approach cannot be considered to be the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives as the SA process has failed to comply with the necessary	Updated SA report prepared.



Consultee	tion Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017 Response SODC Response	
Summix	guidance and regulations. In particular, the review has found that the selection of the Preferred Strategy is not	SODO Nesponse
Ltd/Pye	substantiated by the SA report and has revealed a thoroughly flawed and partial approach to the assessment. 7.3	
Homes	The key failings of the SA are as follows: ï,· An inadequate audit trail ï,· Inconsistent and inaccurate results, which	
1011163	do not demonstrate the use of credible or robust evidence \ddot{i} . Failure to predict and evaluate effects in sufficient	
	detail or with links to appropriate evidence ; Several pieces of evidence referred to in the SA are not available	
	on the Councils website, the findings of these reports can therefore not be verified \ddot{i} . Failure to document the	
	consultation responses in a transparent manner or show how the findings of the consultations have been	
	considered or influenced the plans development and SA ï,· Inadequate explanation of the selection and rejection	
	of the alternatives, in particular the options considered for Additional Housing Need; the Strategic Allocations and	
	the Preferred Strategy i, Failure to adequately assess the in-combination effects of the alternative options for	
	housing need within South Oxfordshire \ddot{i} . Failure to demonstrate the integration of the SA into the development	
	of the Local Plan. The two processes appear divorced from one another. 7.4 Paragraph 018 of the National	
	Planning Practice Guidance also sets out how the SA should assess alternatives and identify likely significant	
	effects. The SA has failed to carry out the assessment according to the regulations and guidance above,	
	particularly in respect of the following: ï,· Lack of appropriate discussion on how the options were selected. ï,·	
	Inadequate prediction and evaluation of the effects of the preferred approach and reasonable alternatives ï,	
	Failure to link to the appropriate evidence to support the decisions taken i, Inadequate justification for the	
	alternatives that were selected and rejected i. The chosen strategy is not shown to be the most appropriate	
	given the reasonable alternatives. \ddot{r} . No clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred strategy	
	was selected i, No explanation of the reasons given for changing the preferred approach in the light of the	
	alternatives available, development is now proposed in the Green Belt ï,· Failure to provide accurate conclusions	
	on the overall sustainability of the different alternatives \ddot{i} . Failure to explain the assumptions used in assessing	
	the significance of the effects \ddot{i} . Failure to show how the SA has informed the Local Plan and the	
	selection, refinement and publication of the proposals. 7.5 The SA fails to show that the Councils chosen	
	approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. The reasons for the selection of the	
	Preferred Strategy are not explained. 7.6 The Harrington site has been rejected for the following reasons p169:	
	While the Harrington site has many benefits, including its proximity to Junction 7 of the M40, the site is more	
	constrained. We consider its location in the settlement network, close to several settlements and adjacent to the	
	M40 would create the possibility of a less sustainable commuter based settlement. • 7.7 The decision to reject	
	Harrington as a potential allocation is not justified by the information available. The assessment and evidence	
	base show that the other allocations have more constraints than Harrington, particularly with regard to the	
	following issues: ï,· Development within the Green Belt ï,· Landscape and biodiversity ï,· Capacity, viability and	
	deliverability of the sites to deliver housing requirements within the plan period and in the future ï, Congestion on	
	the transport network ï,· Historical and archaeological assets ï,· Ability to deliver new services and facilities 7.8	
	The examination of the SA has also called into question fundamental issues regarding the development of the	
	Local Plan and its soundness, including the ability of SODC to demonstrate the Duty to Co-operate, an	
	Objectively Assessed Housing Need and the exceptional circumstances needed to alter the Green	



Consultation C	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response
	Belt boundaries. These issues are addressed in more detail in separate representations. 7.9 The SA fails to show that the Councils chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. The level of inconsistency in the assessment and commentary, coupled with the lack of reference to appropriate evidence in the results reveals a thoroughly flawed and partial approach to the assessment. The lack of objectivity and	
	justification in the assessment would appear to show a desire to provide the results for predetermined decisions. The findings cannot be considered credible, justified or robust and can only lead to the conclusion that the SA is not fit for purpose and that the Local Plan is not sound.	
Mr P Hunt	Sustainability Appraisal the SA is considered to be fundamentally flawed and does not comply with the necessary regulations and guidance (EU directive 2001/42/EC; Environment Assessment of Plans and Programs Regulations 2004; NPPF and NPPG). In particular the SA fails in the following key areas: Lack of appropriate discussion on how the options were selected inadequate prediction and evaluation of the effects of the preferred approach and reasonable alternatives Failure to link the appropriate evidence to support the decisions taken Inadequate justification for the alternatives that were selected and rejected The chosen strategy is not shown to be the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives No clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred strategy was selected No explanation of the reasons given for changing the preferred approach in the light of the alternatives available, development is now proposed in the Green Belt Failure to provide accurate conclusions on the overall sustainability of the different alternatives failure to explain the assumptions used in the assessing the significance of the effects Failure to show how the SA has informed the Local Plan and the selection, refinement and publication of the proposals	Updated SA report prepared.
Mr W Smith on behafl of Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd & Wick Farming Ltd	2.113. Consideration was then given to six possible locations for the Strategic Allocation, including: 1. a new settlement at Chalgrove Airfield; 2. a new settlement close to junction 7 of the M40 at Harrington; 3. an urban extension to Oxford at Lower Elsfield; 4. an urban extension to Oxford at Wick Farm; 5. an urban extension to Oxford at Thornhill; and 6. an urban extension to Oxford at Grenoble Road. 2.114. The six options were then assessed against 17 Sustainability Objectives, the results of which are provided at Appendix A, in Table 8 of the SA. Magdalen/Thames has prepared a summary of the findings of the SA as set out in the table below. The table is arranged in descending order, with the highest scoring site at the top. [see table on p38 of attachment] 2.115. As can be seen from the table, the Councils own assessment shows that Chalgrove Airfield performs worst of all options against the sustainability objectives applied by the SA. 2.116. The table also shows that an urban extension to Oxford at Grenoble Road performs better than any of the other Strategic Allocation options, and with the exception of Thornhill it also has more positive and fewer negative effects than any other alternative assessed. This demonstrates that the methodology applied by the Council in identifying its preferred option for the Strategic Allocation is fundamentally flawed, not being based on a reasonable assessment of evidence. 2.117. OSVP has completed a review of the findings of the SA for the SPO as it relates to Chalgrove Airfield with reference to Table 8, at Appendix A, and also for the land under their control to the south of Grenoble Road. This review has identified inconsistencies and inaccuracies where the assessment has not followed the stated SA methodology and where weight has been afforded to impacts or potential mitigation with insufficient	The council considers that the preferred options are appropriate.



Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017 Response	SODC Response
	evidence to substantiate the conclusions arrived at. The findings of this exercise are set out below with reference to each of the relevant SA Objectives. The conclusion is that land south of Grenoble Road performs materially better than Chalgrove Airfield as a Strategic Allocation. 2.118. Further concerns about the soundness of the SA are set out in that attached at pg 37 - pg 52 and Appendix 1.	
Ms D Wells - Associated Holdings Limited	(In passing, it appears that Options 1 (Do nothing) and 2 (Allow Growth) have been transposed in the Sustainability Assessment Tables related to HEN 1).	Noted – SA has been updated.
Ms C Chave - Nurton Developments	The Local Plan 2033 Second Preferred Options proposes no further growth at Didcot beyond the Core Strategy allocations and existing planning permissions or resolutions to grant permission. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) accompanying the Local Plan 2033 Second Preferred Options consultation includes consideration at Table 19 of the impacts of "further growth vs "no further growth at Didcot. It is stated that there are potential negative effects from further growth at Didcot because, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the Core Strategy, further housing allocations may lead to housing saturation of the area and the required infrastructure may not be in place to support further development. Conversely, allowing no further growth at Didcot is stated to have significant positive effects because a number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place and "no further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion. This is a big decision for plan-led growth in the district for the next 15 years and it departs significantly from the focus on Didcot in the adopted Core Strategy. Given that it is such a big decision, it is surprising that there is no evidence of the problem of market saturation at Didcot in the Councils evidence base.	Reference to market saturation deleted.
Beckley & Stowood PC Ginette (Ms) Camps-Walsh	UNSUITABLE SITES "WICK FARM and LOWER ELSFIELD Maintenance of The Green Belt " Separation of City and Villages 1. There is a very thin band of Green Belt around Oxford specifically to stop urban sprawl and joining Oxford City with surrounding villages. It is very important that the Green Belt is not further eroded as this would mean continuous development from Oxford City to Horton cum Studley with only 1 or 2 fields between. 2. There must not be any building on the Green Belt around Oxford to keep villages and the City separate. 3. In a recent residents survey for Beckley and Stowood Neighbourhood Development Plan 84% of respondents put preserving the Green Belt as the most important issue to them. 66% wanted to be protected from being part of Oxford City and 59% wanted to protect views. Many felt there should be no building on green field sites, and traffic and sustainability were also major concerns. 4. It has recently come to light that there are two areas of contaminated land on the Wick Farm site. Insufficient Infrastructure to Sustain Proposed or Further Development 5. There is insufficient infrastructure to sustain the Barton West development without the addition of further development at Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield. 6. The road network cannot accommodate traffic at peak times at present. There are extremely long traffic jams through Barton and up the Bayswater and through Elsfield village and Woodeaton village every working day. The development at Barton West (Park) will exacerbate this problem. At present, it takes at least 30 minutes to get into Oxford through Marsden and even longer through Headington, which is the route that traffic from Barton West and Wick Farm is most likely to	Comments noted.





Consultee	Response	SODC Response
Ms D Seymour	Henley is at capacity, so shouldn't have to take any further growth; concentrate on encouraging local NDPs	Comments noted.
Ms D Seymour	1. Density mentioned in LP2033 2nd draft is 25 homes/hectare (not 30). This is a ridiculous site for Oxford City's unmet housing need - it is much too far from the City and there is no infrastructure supporting the proposed site. The site may be single ownership, but there is a lease of the site to Martin-Baker business and this is a practice area for RAF Benson, so this is not a 'significant positive effect'. 2. A new settlement / urban extension would provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce and prevent antisocial behaviour, resulting in positive effects. Would anyone design a place in order to 'create' antisocial behaviour? This statement does not belong here and cannot be counted as a 'positive effect' as it makes no sense. 3.4 Chalgrove services are already at capacity. Any new development would be a new town on current proposals and would change the character of Chalgrove village forever. What happened to the slogan, Keep Rural Oxfordshire Rural? The site is a 2nd World war airfield and issues of contamination maybe present at the site, this could result in negative effects to new residents without mitigation. I would classify this statement as a 'significant negative effect'. These should be 'significant negative effects' from the reports I have seen re flooding. Agree re air pollution statement. 6. There is no mention of distance to M40 J6, which would be a popular route, as it is the nearest to southbound M40 to London. This fact must be considered, as the B480 is narrow and winding with little room for passing vehicles, especially trucks and buses, then, of course, there is Waltington / Pyrton and Shirburn on route. There is no way to widen the road thru Cuxham, as there are listed homes on north side and white railings and the Marbrook on the south side. It is unbelievable that no one from SODC has approached the parish to look at mitigation. HCA granted a survey, but we have only ever had the initial measurements, no alternative route / mitigation ideas. They repeatedl	Comments noted



	nsultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017	
Consultee	Response	SODC Response
	'significant negative effect': South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress. Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, resulting in potential negative effects. It is however assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. This is a good report and shows why especial consideration must be given to the village of Chalgrove: http://chalgrovendp.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/161117_Chalgrove-Flood-Risk-mapping-Rev-B.pdf 13. This is complete fiction: Didcot and Milton Park provide access to employment, however access is limited. Buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, journey time is 1.5hrs; Has Martin-Baker been consulted on this, a very significant location for their business? The airfield is primarily used by the Martin-Baker company for testing ejector seats, the company would need to be relocated. 17. And this is definitely fiction: The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community. As already stated, SODC 'informed' the parishes at a rapidly called meeting that Chalgrove Airfield was a 'preferred' site before ever consulting with anyone in the parishes. This is surely in breach of consultation code.	
Revd E Bossward	Wick Farm in The Sustainability Assessment (pp 127-135), SODC concluded that negative impacts outweighed any positive effects of building houses at Wick Farm. I agree that there are huge risk with regard to additional traffic and flooding .There will be an increased threat to wild life, plant life and biodiversity. It is also a very important area in terms of archaeology. Please safeguard the area of and around Wick Farm: Strat1 (overall strategy) and Strat2 (need for new development in South Oxfordshire): I feel SODC are right to promote new housing near future employment and transport hubs in the south of the district, and not in the Oxford Green Belt at Wick Farm (or Elsfield). • Strat3 (Oxford's unmet housing need) and Policy H12 (exception sites): SODC should resist any pressure from Oxford City Council to make its unmet housing need an "exceptional circumstance for taking Wick Farm out of the Green Belt and allowing development there. The city's estimate of its housing shortfall is far from certain: it has not even published a local plan or tested its assumptions through consultation. Policy H11(affordable housing) there is no need to destroy the Green Belt for the sake of building affordable houses for Oxford. There are still brown field and white field sites (e.g. the Golf Course next to the hospitals) where the City Council could locate affordable housing. If possible mention specific sites that you know of.	Comments noted.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Reflect the marks from the detailed SA for Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield into the marks for STRAT9 Chalgrove Airfield "or specify in detail why they are so different. Virtually ALL of the negative effects of Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield have been ignored in the STRAT9 appraisal. These need to be added in	SA updated but the appraisal for STRAT9 takes into account the content of the policy.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Culham Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Alternative Options. The site at Culham appears to offer significant benefits for development, not least the access to an A road and mainline rail services	Comments noted.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that Option 2 would create a new town at Junction 7. However, although the addition of 3,000 dwellings at Chalgrove will change Chalgrove from a village to a town, the same designation has not been used.	Comment noted.



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017			
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that At a nominal density of 30dph, 3,900 dwellings might be accommodated on the site, 3,500 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period. The HCA have identified 3000 dwellings once other factors are taken into consideration, and if their plan to close the B480 in order to turn it into a flood mitigation route are not approved, then the total number may be reduced again. The 3000 dwellings are identified in the summary report, but not in Appendix A Whilst the site is in single ownership as stated, no reference is made to the fact that there is an existing tenant who holds a lease of circa 40 years on the entire site.	Local Plan sets out assumptions re capacity and the SA reflects this.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that 3500 dwellings are being considered for the Option 2 site. However, the developers are planning for 6,500 dwellings. There appears to be a disconnect between what SODC would want and what the developers are proposing; this should be highlighted	SA report sets out assumptions around capacity within the plan period and any additional capacity beyond that for all options.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	SA states that Proximity to Oxford with existing infrastructure and services, resulting in positive effects, however development of the site would need to ensure it could be well connected to these existing services, without improvement significant negative effects may occur in the long term. It is only speculation that significant negative effects may occur; because the proposed development is contiguous with the existing bus network, including the new development within the existing bus network would be cost effective, viable and sustainable. The same applies to the speculative comments for Option 4 and 5.	Comment noted.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that any development will take place within Flood Zone 1 only. This ignores the effect of the development on the neighbouring village of Chalgrove, which lies downhill from the Airfield and will be directly affected by any development	Local Plan identifies the need to address issues beyond the site and this is reflected in the SA.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	No mention is made in the SA of the additional requirement to remove the waste from the existing runways. This is over and above the waste generated by the development itself and is over and above the requirements for any of the other sites.	Comment noted.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Appendix A Table 8 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Alternative Strategic Allocations Item 13 Option 1 states that: Chalgrove has fibre broadband as part of Better Broadband Oxfordshire, therefore there is currently no issue with broadband speed, however there is an issue with mobile phone connectivity. FINAL SA Report March 2017 Table 28 Item 13 states: There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications. Why the difference? The final SA should reflect the detailed SA.	Comment noted.	



Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017			
Consultee	Response	SODC Response	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that: Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages especially Chalgrove, resulting in potential positive effects. • The population will increase, but there is no evidence that the conversion of Chalgrove from a village to a town will enhance Chalgrove. Once Chalgrove is a town, it will no longer be rural.	Comment noted.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that: Monument Park, business park is located across the road on Warpsgrove Lane and provides 17 hectares of B1 and B2 employment uses and could provide employment opportunities for new residents, if the business park was expanded resulting in potential positive effects. The management of Monument Business Park have stated publicly that they believe that the Park could be expanded to add an absolute maximum of 400 new jobs. Given that the likely population of the new Town will be circa 10,000 people, that is a tiny amount of extra employment.	Local Plan allocates additional employment land at Chalgrove Airfield.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that: Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages especially Chalgrove, resulting in potential positive effects. No consideration has been given to the detrimental effect on the existing retail infrastructure in the current High Street which will be significantly affected by any new retail growth in the new town.	The retail floorspace proposed as part of the allocation would complement existing retail floorspace.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that: The airfield is primarily used by the Martin-Baker company for testing ejector seats, Initial proposals suggest that their operation could continue, however relocation may be required. Martin Baker has stated publicly and categorically that they cannot relocate their business. HM Government have identified Martin Baker as a business of national importance. The suggestion that they might relocate is simply not an option.	Local Plan seeks to ensure that the company will remain on site.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that: Didcot and Milton Park provide access to employment, however access is limited. Buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, journey time is 1.5hrs; compared to a car journey of 30 minutes, resulting in potential negative effects. • . The 30 minute journey time is based on a) current traffic conditions, and b) the Culham Bridge being open (it closes regularly due to flooding in the winter). In addition, if the Culham development goes ahead, then unless a second crossing is included, the journey time will increase significantly.	Comments noted.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that there is no direct impact to supporting the development of the Science Vale. There is a definite negative effect of building at Chalgrove Airfield, as it will take disproportionate levels of funding to realise, and will therefore deny that funding to sites closer to the Science Vale. As it is also the most isolated of all the communities, commuting to the Science Vale will be the most difficult	Comments noted.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Of all the proposed sites, the only one that is visible from the AONB is Chalgrove Airfield. This is the only site that may have direct impact on tourism.	Comments noted.	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Community involvement in the decision making process has been very limited. We have been told what is happening rather than being involved. For Chalgrove, a petition of almost 950 signatures was delivered but has not been commented on.	Comment noted.	





	Consultation Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017			
Consultee	Response	SODC Response		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states Although Chalgrove is classified as a larger village existing services would reach capacity with an adjacent new settlement, because the population would double in size. This is incorrect; current population is circa 3000; the new settlement would add circa 7000, increasing the population to circa 10,000. This is not doubling in size, this is at least trebling and potentially quadrupling in size.	Comment noted.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. No positive effects have been identified in this item, so the reference to them is speculative	SA for all sites has been updated.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states in the Mitigation section: Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS, to reduce surface runoff. Without mitigation, the existing village WILL flood; encourage is not sufficient	Local Plan requires mitigation.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states: Due to the relative isolation of the site, it is likely that a car based development will occur, resulting in potential negative effects if further development occurs here. This is incorrect; if the full 3000 dwellings are built, and based on the HCAs own consultants, there will be negative effects of further development	Comment noted.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states in the Mitigation section: Policy on strategic sites should require any preferred option to be ~air quality neutral both during construction and operational phases.•	Comment noted.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Mitigation for travel includes the statement: Access to other locations where service provision and employment options exist, should be improved by working with infrastructure providers to identify where an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. It should be noted that no cycle ways currently exist in any form whatsoever, and would need to be created from scratch. The roads are narrow and dangerous to cyclists and there are no alternatives for many miles in every direction.	Comment noted.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states in the Mitigation section: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented within the new settlement and to create good access to Chalgrove Village. The Residents of Chalgrove Village have made it abundantly clear that they do not want any association with the new town, and that good access to Chalgrove village will lead to increased traffic through the village leading towards Benson. This should be highlighted.	Comment noted.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states that: Buses to Didcot and Milton Park are not direct and provide limited access, compared to a car journey of 30 minutes. The 30 minute journey time is based on a) current traffic conditions, and b) the Culham Bridge being open (it closes regularly due to flooding in the winter). In addition, if the Culham development goes ahead, then unless a second crossing is included, the journey time will increase significantly	Comment noted.		
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The LCA recommendations include the statement: The southern boundary landscape treatment should be designed to integrate the development with the adjacent Chalgrove village, create an attractive frontage to the road and the village and soften the built form by breaking up the development mass Use of landscape masterplanning to carefully connect the village with the new settlement. Preferred access to be well related to the	Comments relate to LCA but are noted.		





Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017 Response	SODC Response
	existing settlement and located to minimise the impact of highway infrastructure on the adjacent open countryside. • Despite the fact that SODC repeatedly claim to have involved the community in the discussions, the community have repeatedly stated that they do not want the new town to be integrated with Chalgrove village. The community do not want to be connected to the new town. The community want the B480 to be retained in its current format and structure so that it can act as a barrier between the village and the new town, so that the village can retain its identity and traffic flows are not impacted or impeded	
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The LCA recommendations ignore the fact that there is a tenant on the site with a lease of some 40 years to run. None of the recommendations that they have made can be implemented without the agreement of the leaseholder, in particular the suggestion that the current brownfield sites could be relocated in order to restore the battlefield. These sites are the working areas for Martin Baker Limited and cannot be moved without their consent.	Comments relate to LCA but are noted.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	The SA states in the Mitigation section: Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS, to reduce surface runoff.• Without mitigation, the existing village WILL flood; encourage is not sufficient.	
Ms A Snowden	The SA states that At a nominal density of 30dph, 3,900 dwellings might be accommodated on the site, 3,500 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period. The HCA have identified 3000 dwellings once other factors are taken into consideration. The 3000 dwellings are identified in the summary report, but not in Appendix A. Whilst the site is in single ownership as stated, no reference is made to the fact that there is an existing tenant who holds a lease of circa 40 years on the entire site.	Comment noted.
Chalgrove Airfield Action Group	Detailed comments made in relation to how each SA objective relates to the selection of Chalgrove Airfield for development.	Comment noted.
Mr D Farley	The proposed building of 1400 dwellings at Wick farm will place heavy reliance on use of services in Headington, as Barton already provides little in terms of retail and jobs. By definition, this will necessarily lead to huge traffic burden on the junctions at Headington roundabout and Marston A40. This will be made more acute due to the addition of Barton Park. The suggestion that this can be solved by new cycle paths is incredibly naive, and demonstrates lack of the simplest of research in this aspect. Headington roundabout simply cannot take any more traffic at rush hour. Ignoring this fact will result in increased lateness of pupils at local schools and for employees for local businesses, and a reduction in local economy.	Comment noted.
Miss J Unsworth - Phillimore Successors Settlement	4.2 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) considers the potential for expanding within South Oxfordshire next to its neighbouring urban areas ("Option F). However only one option is assessed, encompassing extensions to both settlements, rather than Oxford and Reading being considered individually. This is despite the characteristics and impacts of extensions being significantly different " for example, as we have noted previously, urban extensions to Oxford score negatively in the SA due to impact on the Green Belt; however no such constraint exists in the case of extensions to Reading. In fact, land lying on the periphery of the Reading urban area is relatively unconstrained in comparison with much of the rest of South Oxfordshire, yet this is not represented in the SA.	Sites on the edge of Reading were not considered to be strategic.



Consultee	Comments received for the Sustainability Appraisal PO2 March 2017 Response	SODC Response
	Option F of the SA needs to be split into Option F(1) Oxford and Option F(2) Reading in order that sites adjoining the urban area of Reading can be properly assessed as a sustainable location for new development. 4.3 In any event, the assessment of "Option F within the SA is disputed in terms of its performance against a number of the SA Objectives. This is outlined in Appendix 2. The Councils assessment underplays the benefits that development adjoining the edge of Reading could achieve; and in fact the more appropriate scores which we have set out in Appendix 2 show that Reading performs highly, in sustainability terms, as an option for growth. Furthermore, Table 8 of the SA purports to set out the reason why the preferred distribution strategy was selected; however with regard to Option F, it only states that "this is not likely to be the most appropriate way to deliver the new homes required for South Oxfordshire. However, it could help accommodate unmet need from Oxford. No explanation of why this conclusion been reached and reference to Oxfords unmet needs infers that only extensions to Oxford have been considered in reaching this conclusion. The SA needs to clearly justify the approach adopted in the Local Plan which at present it does not, and for this reason the document would be	
Miss J Unsworth - Phillimore Successors Settlement	found "unsound at Examination. Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal of Option F 1. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) looked at a number of "options for distributing development across the District. Option F was for "Next to neighbouring major urban areas and Table 7 of the document sets out the assessment of this option against the SA objectives. 2. Savills have assessed the specific option of an urban extension to Reading against the SA objectives. Below is a Table which sets out our assessment of this "sub-option against the SA Objectives, where this differs from SODCs assessment of Option F as contained within the published SA. 3. From the assessment it can be seen that there are a number of key benefits of locating development adjacent to the existing urban area of Reading, which the SA currently doesn't reflect. This is partly because the SA does not consider extensions to Oxford and Reading separately, although some of the assessments above are also considered to be flawed in respect of an extension to Oxford (e.g. Objective 1). SA Objective SODC SA assessment of Option F Savills assessment of extension to Reading (sub-option of Option F) Objective 1: "to help provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent and home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure Minor positive. Major positive. Development on the edge of Reading would provide the opportunity to deliver a significant number of homes to meet the functional needs of South Oxfordshire in as much as these relate to the urban area of Reading, which has not previously been considered by the SA. Any such extension could utilise and contribute towards existing infrastructure, including for example the proposed Park and Ride corridor along the A4155 as identified in Reading Borough Councils Draft Local Plan, and other existing public transport services. Objective 3: "to improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services Mi	See comment above.



Consultee	Response	SODC Response			
	established within the major urban areas which would be accessible to new residents. Objective 5: "to reduce	•			
	harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution				
	Minor positive. Major positive. Development at the site would limit adverse impacts on noise and air quality				
	pollution due to the ability for future residents to travel by sustainable means. The site itself is Grade 3 agricultural land classification and therefore should not be protected as best and most versatile agricultural land. Objective 6: "to improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys Minor positive and minor negative. Major positive. The site provides a significant				
	opportunity to access existing network of walking and cycling routes into the Reading urban area, including the				
	proposed Park and Ride corridor along the A4155. Objective 8: "to improve efficiency in land use and to conserve				
	and enhance the districts open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape				
	importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality Major negative. Major positive. The site is located outside of				
	the Green Belt and AONB and has the potential to provide new links and access to the countryside and PRoW in				
	the locality. The site is not designated for any biodiversity or ecological importance. Objective 11: "to reduce the				
	risk of, and damage from, flooding Minor positive Major positive. The majority of the site is located within Flood				
	Zone 1 and is therefore sequentially preferable as a location for new development. The site frontage is located				
	within Flood Zone 2 and it is considered that mitigation could be put in place to ensure no adverse impact on				
	flood risk (technical and/or matters of design and layout). Objective 13: to assist in the development of: (a) High				
	and stable levels of economic growth and facilitating inward investment (b) A strong, innovative and knowledge-				
	based economy that deliver high value added sustainable low-impact activities (c) Small firms, particularly those				
	that maintain and enhance the rural economy (d) Thriving economies in our towns and villages Minor positive				
	Major positive. Opportunity to provide housing that will meets needs of those in South Oxfordshire who work in the Reading urban area and beyond, thereby contributing towards the economic wellbeing of the District. As with				
	the Local Plan itself, this objective makes no reference to the wider economy (outside of Oxfordshire) despite this				
N 1 1 11 11	being a significant influence on the District.	04.			
S. Halliwell –	The existence of mineral deposits [at Chalgrove Airfield] does not appear to have been recognised in the SA	SA to acknowledge			
Director for	(indeed, the SA report records that there are no known mineral resources on the site• (Appendix A Table 8),	the presence of			
Planning and	which is clearly incorrect); and it would therefore seem that the existence of these mineral deposits and Policy for	mineral deposits,			
Place Oxfordshire	the safeguarding of mineral resources have not been taken into account in the development of this	albeit the site is not			
County	proposal. This was raised in the County Councils comments on the First Preferred Options consultation in August 2016. The land at Chalgrove Airfield is	within a safeguarde area.			
Council	not included in a proposed mineral safeguarding area and therefore policy M8 (as proposed)	aica.			
Journal	does not apply to this proposed strategic allocation. Nevertheless, in the interests of the				
	prudent use of natural resources and in line with objective 7 of the plan, the possibility of prior				
	extraction of the mineral deposits should be considered in any proposals for development and				
	in the preparation of any masterplan for this proposed strategic allocation.				



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)			
International/European Plans and Programmes					
	EC (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)				
 This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to: Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020. • From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.	 The Local Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. The SA assessment framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to resource use. 			
European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation	to Climate Change				
The EU strategy aims to make Europe more climate- resilient by adapting to the changing climate. It aims to provide a coherent approach to enhance preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The three key objectives of the strategy are:	No target or indicators.	 The Local Plan policies should seek to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. The SA assessment framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to climate change. 			
 Promoting action by Member States – encouraging Member States to adopt adaptation strategies and provide funding to boost capacity; 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level – promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture 					
 and fisheries; and Better informed decision-making – addressing gaps in knowledge and improving the European information sharing platform, Climate-ADAPT. 					

December 2018

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding	ng March 2007)	
Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.	 Specific measures include: raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	 The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the landscape and make it more accessible to the public. The SA Framework should include an objective /guide questions related to enhancing landscapes and making them more accessible.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
 This Directive has the objective of: reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution. 	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	 The Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls within these sensitive areas. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which would protect water resources and reduce pollution.
EU Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-wa	ter Treatment	
Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of: Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors	 The Directive includes requirement with specific: Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds Secondary treatment standards A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use. 	The SA Framework should consider objectives to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. The amendments in 2007: • simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; • ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	 The Local Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the protection of features of importance to wildlife and fauna. 	
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/	EC)		
This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community. To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.	No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered. Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.	 The Local Plan has a limited role in relation to this Directive, e.g. ensuring adequate space in dwellings for recycling facilities. The SA Framework should incuding objectives/guide questions related to reuse, recycling and recovery of waste. 	
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	 The Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to water quality
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	 The Local Plan has a limited role in helping to avoid waste being landfilled, e.g. by ensuring adequate space in dwellings for recycling facilities. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to reuse, recycling and recovery of waste.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
 Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	 The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through more efficient use of water, reducing pollution and abstraction. The SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and water as a resource. Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation: Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. 	Directive contains no formal targets.	The SA Framework should reflect the scope of the topics identified in the Directive, in order for it to be compliant with the Directive. The SA is undertaken in a manner that fulfils the requirements of the SEA Directive.
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC	on the Energy Performance of Buildings	
The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.	It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.	 The Local Plan should seek to encourage energy efficiency and reduce the production of greenhouse gas emissions. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/	EC)	

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.: Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise. 	No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.	 The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to protection against excessive noise.
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No formal targets.	 The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to employment provision and the role of the Local Plan in securing this.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		
Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of: the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water.	Standards are legally binding.	 The Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which would protect water resources and reduce pollution.
EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Stra	tegy	
In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges: Climate change and clean energy; Sustainable transport; Sustainable consumption and production; Conservation and management of natural resources; Public health; Social inclusion, demography and migration; and Global poverty.	 The overall objectives in the Strategy are to: Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union and Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and 	The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development. The SA Framework should include relevant objectives/guide questions, e.g. climate change, sustainable transport etc



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.	
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.	 The Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous d	rectives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/E	c)
New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include: Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.	Includes thresholds for pollutants.	 The Local Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to air quality
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild	l birds	
The European Union meets its obligations for bird species under the Bern Convention and Bonn Convention and more generally by means of Directive 2009/147/EC (Birds Directive) on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended). The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes). The Directive applies to the UK	Target Actions include: Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.	 The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. The SA Framework should consider an objective to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.





Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)	
 Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use. The Directive contains a range of provision including: The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass5. Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	 The Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions to minimise waste, increase recycling, recovery and re-use of waste.
Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020	 The Local Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate The SA Framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources
	Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use. The Directive contains a range of provision including: The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass5. Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.	There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover: 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2.Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3.More sustainable agriculture and forestry 4.Better management of fish stocks 5.Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6.A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss	 The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question about improving biodiversity.
EU (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme	to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'	
The Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to final consumption.	 Specific measures relate to: Energy distributors achieving 1.5% energy savings per year through energy efficiency measures; Improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs; Purchasing energy efficient buildings, products and services, and performing energy efficient renovations; Access to data on consumption; Large companies to audit energy consumption (implemented in the UK through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014); National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits; and 	 The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards targets for energy efficiency. The SEA assessment framework should include consideration of energy consumption and efficiency.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU (2015) Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/20	14/EU)	
This Regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner in order to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.	No targets or indicators	The SEA assessment framework should include guide questions relating to invasive species.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectura	ll Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	
The Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe is a legally binding instrument which set the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe. The following objectives are identified: 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 Europe.	No specific target identified.	 Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include an objective guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archae	eological Heritage (Valetta Convention)	
This Convention aims to protect the European archaeological heritage as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	No specific target identified.	 Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include an objective guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC)	(2011) The Cancun Agreement	
Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available. UNESCO (1972) World Heritage Convention 1972	No targets or indicators	The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions. • The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
The World Heritage Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	No specific target identified.	 Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include an objective guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.	Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.	 The Local Plan should seek to encourage sustainable development and the transition to a low carbon economy. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
UNFCC (2016) The Paris Agreement 2015		
Legally binding global climate deal with the following aims: • a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels;	Legally binding need to keep the global average temperature to below 2°C.	 The Local Plan should aim to reduce the amount of harmful emissions the areas residents, businesses and developments produce. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change; on the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries; to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science. 		
World Commission on Environment and Development	: (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)	
 The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations: to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development; to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long-term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 	The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.	 The Local Plan should seek to encourage sustainable development, taking into account the Brundtland Reports definition. The SA Framework should recognise the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development.

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. National Plans and Programmes Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Cha	No targets or indicators, however actions include: Greater resource efficiency; Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. New technology development Push on energy efficiency Low-carbon programmes Reduced impacts on biodiversity.	 The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The SA Framework should include an objective / guide questions that relate to the commitments arising from the Summit.
continue to consider climate change a threat to the UK and forms a basis for the regions of the UK to create a climate change risk assessment. The report identifies the following likely effects of climate change on the UK: increased flooding, rise in milder winters and hotter summers which could have wider health impacts, water supply issues, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems especially in coastal regions and a loss in business productivity.	No targets or indicators	 The Local Plan should identify ways to increase South Oxfordshire's resilience to the effects of climate change and seek to reduce the regions contribution to causing climate change. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to climate change and reducing its causes and potential effects.
Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strate	gy (BEIS) (2017) Clean Growth Strategy.	
In the context of the UK's legal requirements under the Climate Change Act, our approach to reducing emissions has two guiding objectives: 1. To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses.	Undergoing consultation so does not include fixed targets, however it discusses options for a number of sectors including: Improving business and industry efficiency; Improving our homes; Shifting to low carbon transport;	Local plan policies should seek to promote low carbon growth.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition.	 Delivering clean, smart, flexible power; Enhancing the benefits of natural resources; and Leading in the public sector. 	
DCMS (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for o	ur Future	
 Report sets the following objectives: public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	No key targets.	 Local Plan policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations. The SA Framework should include an objective related to the preservation of the historic environment, recognising its role as an economic asset.
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century	y - White Paper	
 The Consultation Paper has three core principles: Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	 The Local Plan should take into account the need to protect the historic environment alongside making it inclusive and accessible. The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 The aims of the Strategy are: In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 	Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.	 The Local Plan should include policies that enable the protection/replacement of existing play facilities and provision of new ones. The SA Framework should include and objective/guide questions relating to the provision of play space.
DCMS (December 2015) Sporting Future - A New Stra	tegy for an Active Nation	
The strategy is based around 5 outcomes: Physical well being Mental well being Individual development Social and community development Economic development The strategy aims to increase participation in sport and physical activity for key target groups, including young children.	 (a) Increase in the percentage of the population in England meeting the CMO guidelines for physical activity (b) decrease in the percentage of the population in England that are physically inactive A series of Key Performance Indicators are identified including: Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month 	 The Local Plan should include policies/proposals that enable sport and physical activity. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question in relation to sport/physical activity.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	KPI 2 – Decrease in percentage of people physically inactive	
	KPI 3 – Increase in the percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/ health reasons (MENE survey)	
	KPI 4 – Increase in the percentage of children achieving physical literacy standards	
	KPI 5 – Increase in the percentage of children achieving swimming proficiency and Bikeability Levels 1-3	
	KPI 6 – Increase in the percentage of young people (11-18) with a positive attitude towards sport and being active	
DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper		
 The White Paper is structured around four core themes: everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life; the riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country; the power of culture can increase our international standing; and cultural investment, resilience and reform. 	The White Paper includes a broad variety of indicators against the four core themes. Those of most relevance are: • increase culture at the heart of local plans; • increase in heritage-led regeneration; and • reduction in number of 'at risk' heritage sites.	The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2017) Heritage Statement		
Showcases the importance heritage assets play in the day to day life of UK residents and the need to protect these heritage assets. Also showcases how heritage assets can be open to the public and used without compromising the assets.	No targets or indicators.	 The Local Plan should seek to protect local heritage assets alongside encouraging their use. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the protection of the heritage assets and encouraging their sustainable use.







Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2	2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Str	ategy for Climate and Energy
 This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes: New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy; Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; Support for anaerobic digestion; Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 	 Sets out a vision that by 2020: More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	The Local Plan should include policies that help reduce carbon emissions in line with national targets. The Strategy covers a number of topics that should be reflected in the SA Framework objectives/guide questions including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.
Defra (2004) Rural Strategy		
 The Government's three priorities for rural policy are: 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. • Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas. • Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 	No targets or indicators.	 Local Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tacking social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable. In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 		The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the promotion of access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.
Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Sco	otland, Wales and Northern Ireland	
 The Strategy: sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.	 The Local Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to air quality.
DEFRA (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods an	d Forests (ETWFs)	
 Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are: to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a 	Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.	 The Local Plan should contain policies which protect and enhance the areas trees, woods and forests. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that recognise the contribution that trees, woodlands and forests make to a range of objectives, including climate change adaption and mitigation, biodiversity and recreation.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.		
Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Cl	nange Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in	a Changing Climate
The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including: Conserve existing biodiversity Conserve protected areas and other high-quality areas Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species Defra (2010) Making Space for Nature: A Review of En	No targets or indicators ngland's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network	 The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance existing habitats and species. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to protecting existing habitats and species.
The report proposes the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures	No formal targets or indicators but a number of recommendations are identified under the followings themes: Improve the management and condition of wildlife sites Improve the protection and management of remaining wildlife habitats Become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways society interacts with the environment Need for society to accept change in nature conservation is necessary, desirable and achievable.	 The Local Plan should ensure that SSSI's within the South Oxfordshire administrative area are maintained and are in good condition. The Local Plan should also conserve and enhance biodiversity and encourage sustainability. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to sustainability, biodiversity and improving South Oxfordshire's SSSI's. The Local Plan should seek to preserve the ecological network The SA Framework should consider the ecological network in its objectives/guidance questions



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The strategy is underpinned by the following vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably, and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. Achieving this vision will mean that: agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	No further targets identified.	 The Local Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to soils.
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England	l's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	
The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.	 The strategy includes the following priorities: Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	 The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should consider an objective / guide questions related to improving biodiversity.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.	The White Paper sets out four key aims: (i) protecting and improving our natural environment; (ii) growing a green economy; (iii) reconnecting people and nature; and (iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework		
The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020: i. To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; ii. To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy iii. To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and iv. To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity	 The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building 	 The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should ensure that the objectives or biodiversity conservation and enhancement are taker into consideration.
Defra (2013) A Simple Guide to Biodiversity 2020 and	Progress Update	
An update to the above 'Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2013).	This update reaffirms the need to achieve the above priorities and states that progress is being made through people working to prevent the loss of biodiversity at all levels of government.	The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions related to improving biodiversity.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities. It sets out a number of objectives, including: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks. To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.	 The Local Plan should seek to adapt to the effects of climate change. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.
DEFRA (2013) Waste Management Plan for England		
Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. The document includes measures to: Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste Promote high quality recycling Encourage separate collection of bio-waste Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities	The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery/	 The Local Plan should include policies that help to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to waste management (consistent with the fact that the County Council is responsible for planning for waste management).
Defra (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (N	O2) in UK	
This plan sets out how the Government will improve air quality in the UK by reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions in towns and cities. The air quality plans set out targeted local, regional and national measures across 37 zone plans (areas which have identified air quality issues with	No targets or indicators	The Local Plan should have regard to the air quality plans and specific local measures.



Nitrogen dioxide), a UK overview document and a national list of measures. Measures relate to freight, rail, sustainable travel, low emission vehicles and cleaner transport fuels, among others.	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements) • The SEA should consider the effects of the WRMP on air quality.
Department for Education (DFE) (2014) Home to Scho	ool Travel and Transport Guidance	
This guidance relates to home to school travel and transport, and sustainable travel. The guidance seeks to: • Promote the use of sustainable travel and transport. • Make transport arrangements for all eligible children.	No specific targets identified although minimum travel distances are identified.	 The Local Plan should promote sustainable travel and transport. The SA Framework should include SA objectives and/or guide questions relating to the promotion of sustainable travel and transport.
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Educati	on and Care	
This strategy is base around the following twelve strategic principles: 1. Recruit, develop, support and retain teachers 2. Strengthen school and system leadership 3. Drive sustainable school improvement 4. Embed clear and intelligent accountability	No targets or indicators.	 The Local Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.
Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and th	e environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England	d and Wales
Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to: • enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; • allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; • reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; • encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; • better protect vital water supply infrastructure;	Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.	 Local Plan and associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question on conserving and protecting the water resources of the area.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 		
Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coast	al Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England	
The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	 The Local Plan should ensure there are policies which would reduce the risk of flooding. The SA Framework should consider objectives related to reducing the risk of flooding.
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Extraction	on	
Sets out the Environment Agency's policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources where abstraction is unsuitable.	The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.	 The Local Plan should take account of water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments. The SA Framework should consider objectives/guide questions relating to the protection of surface water and groundwater.
Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Na	ture's Health Service	
An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that. Increase access to woodland. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to outside recreation/physical activity.
Forestry Commission (2016) Corporate Plan 2016-17		
The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives: Nature - Our aim for delivering Nature benefits from the PFE2 is to increase the environmental contribution made by the forests and woodlands to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and	 Key indicators include: Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register; and Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last ten years. 	 The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that increases access to woodland whilst also ensuring woodlands are important area of biodiversity. The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 heritage value, at both the landscape and local level and People - Our aim for delivering People benefits from the PFE is to improve access to the PFE and provide opportunities for communities to become involved with the PFE and take part in activities that improve quality of life, health and learning. 		
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good P	ractice Advice in Planning Note 1	
The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	No specific targets identified.	 The Council should have regard to the Advice note in preparing the Local Plan. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
HM Government (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside	Act 1981	
The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	 The Local Plan should develop policies to continue protecting SSSIs. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the protection of SSSI's.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Wa	ay Act 2000	
 This Act: gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and 	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	 The Local Plan should include policy relating to SSSIs and AoNBs. The SA Framework should in .clude objectives/guide questions relating to the AoNB and SSSIs.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AoNB) with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 		
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	 The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. The Local should seek to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2004) Housing Act (and revised 200	06)	
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	 The Local Plan should encourage new developments to be energy efficient, through measures such as passive solar gain. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2005) Securing the Future – the UK	Sustainable Development Strategy	
 The Strategy has 5 guiding principles: Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly and 4 strategic priorities: sustainable consumption and production natural resource protection and environmental enhancement sustainable communities. 	The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include: • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality	 Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 The Act: makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest (SSSI), National Parks and the Broads; amends the law relating to rights of way; makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	Act contains no formal targets.	 The Local Plan should include policies that conserve and improve SSSIs. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to SSSIs.
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act		
 This Act aims: to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. 	 The Act sets: Legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. 	 The Local Plan should include policies that will help mitigate climate change, emphasising energy efficiency and reducing the creation of greenhouse gases. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to encouraging energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
HM Government (2008) The Planning Act		
Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support	No key targets.	 The Local Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to material assets.







Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.		
HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy St	rategy	
 Strategy sets out to: Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; Drive delivery and clear away barriers; Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	 A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020: More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and 10% of transport energy from renewables. 	 The Local Plan should contain policies related to supporting renewable energy. The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.
HM Government (2010) Local Growth: Realising Every	Place's Potential	
Sets out a goal to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Focuses on the approach to local growth proposing measures to shift power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. LEPs introduced to provide a vision and leadership for local economic growth.	LEPs will be expected to fund their own day to day running costs or submit bids to the Regional Growth Fund, to try and stimulate enterprise by supporting projects with potential to create economic growth and employment	 The Local Plan should have due regard to the need for strong, sustainable and balanced growth. The SA Framework should consider the nature of growth to ensure that the economy remains balanced and growth is sustainable.
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats	and Species Regulations 2010	
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	No targets identified	 The Local Plan should contain policies relating to the protection of European sites. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to European sites, recognising that a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment will also be undertaken.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Managemen	nt Act 2010	
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.	 Those related to water resources, include: To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation. 	 The Local Plan should include policies relating to floor risk. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to flood risk.
HM Government (2011) Plan for Growth		
Programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race.	No formal targets, sets out the government's four ambitions for growth: • Creating the most competitive tax system in the	 The Local Plan should have regard to the need fo strong and competitive growing economy. The SA Framework should consider an objective/quide
	 G20; Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; 	question related to encouraging a strong and competitive economy.
	Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; and	
	Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe	
HM Government (2011) The Localism Act		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation. Community rights; Neighbourhood planning; Housing; General power of competence; Empowering cities and other local areas.	No key targets or indicators	 The Local Plan should set the strategic framework for Neighbourhood Plans. No specific implications for the SA Framework identified.
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our L	ow Carbon Future	
This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy: To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.	No key targets.	 The Local Plan should encourage/enable low carbon sources of energy and assist with the transition to a low carbon economy. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to low carbon sources of energy and resource use.
HM Government (2011) Water White Paper, Water fo	r Life	
Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	 Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to conserving and protecting water resources.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructur	e Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013	
The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.	No key targets.	 The Local Plan should make some reference to relevant Charging Schedules. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to infrastructure provision
HM Government (2014) Water Act 2014		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to makes steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	 The Local Plan should ensure that there are policies which enable more sustainable use of water. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to conserving and protecting water resources.
HM Government (2015) Achieving Strong and Sustain	able Economic Growth	
Sets out how the government is removing barriers to growth allowing the UK to compete in a rapidly changing global economy.	No formal targets but the policy contains a number of actions to attract investment within the UK, supporting	The Local Plan should include policies which create strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
changing global economy.	local growth, investing in infrastructure and creating a more educated and flexible workface.	The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the creation of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
HM Government (2015) Building Regulations &c. (Amendment) Regulations (S.I. 2015/767)		
Amendment regulation 2(11)(c) introduces a new Part Q (Security) into Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010. Part Q will apply to all new dwellings.	All new homes have to meet the mandatory national standard set out in the Building Regulations (of 125	The Local Plan can require higher levels of water efficiency in new dwellings where the evidence base supports this
Amendment regulations 2(8) and (9) and 2(11)(b) introduce optional requirements dealing with water efficiency and access into the 2010 Regulations by amending regulations 36 and 37 of and Part M of Schedule 1 to the 2010 Regulations.	litres/person/day). Where there is a clear local need, local planning authorities can set out Local Plan policies requiring new dwellings to meet the tighter Building Regulations optional requirement of 110	The Local Plan can require new dwellings to meet optional requirements in the Building Regulations relating to accessibility, adaptability and wheelchair housing standards and new dwellings where this is supported by the evidence base
	litres/person/day.	Designing for security of site layout remains a vaild planning consideration
		The SA Framework needs to reflect this policy and statutory context.
HM Government (2015) Deregulation Act		
The Act follows on from a Ministerial Statement (26 th March 2010) that confirmed that the Government was withdrawing the Code for Sustainable Homes.	No targets identified.	Following the withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes the Local Plan could advocate the use of the Home Quality Mark on a voluntary basis.
The Act amends the Planning and Energy Act 2008 to prevent local authorities from requiring higher levels of energy efficiency than Building Regulations.		The SA Framework needs to reflect this policy and statutory context.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2015) Technical housing standards	- nationally described space standard	
This standard deal with internal space within new dwellings and is suitable for application across all tenures. It sets out requirements for the Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height. The requirements of this standard for bedrooms, storage and internal areas are relevant only in determining compliance with this standard in new dwellings and have no other statutory meaning or use. The Gross Internal Areas in this standard will not be adequate for wheelchair housing (Category 3 homes in Part M of the Building Regulations) where additional internal area is required to accommodate increased circulation and functionality to meet the needs of wheelchair households. HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (En	Table 1 of the Guidance sets out minimum gross internal floor areas and storage for a range of dwelling sizes.	 The Technical Standards can be used if they address a clearly evidenced need and where their impact on viability has been considered. In those instances where a need for additional internal area is required to accommodate increased circulation and functionality to meet the needs of wheelchair households higher standards can be required. The SA Framework needs to reflect this policy and statutory context.
The Regulations provide a consolidated system of environmental permitting in England and Wales and transpose the provisions of 15 EU Directives. It provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities, flood risk activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators. Certain flood risk activities are now regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, with environmental permits required for some activities. There are slight variations between England and Wales.	No targets or indicators	The Local Plan and SA Framework should accord/support these Regulations.



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HM Government (2016) National Infrastructure Delive	ery Plan	
The NIDP sets out key projects and programmes, and major policy milestones, in each infrastructure sector and includes details of the government's ongoing work to improve the prioritisation, performance and delivery of infrastructure, including building a skilled workforce, reducing costs and encouraging private sector investment.	Sets out details of infrastructure investment by government and the private sector across all sectors and regions.	 The Local Plan should ensure that policies consider the goal of the Infrastructure Plan. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating infrastructure.
HM Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats	and Species Regulations 2017	
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	 The Local Plan should include policies that help to conserve the habitats and species of South Oxfordshire. The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year	Plan to Improve the Environment	
This report outlines the following aims that the UK Government hopes to achieve in the next 25 years: 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. 7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10. Enhancing biosecurity.	Ensure the UKs environmental state improves over the next 25 years.	 The Local Plan should encourage sustainable development in it's all its forms and protect the important natural resources and assets of the area. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, air quality, mineral resources and protecting natural assets.

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
MHCLG (2004) Review of Heritage Protection: The Wa	ay Forward	
 The objective of the review was to deliver: a positive approach to managing the historic environment which would be transparent, inclusive, effective and sustainable and central to social, environmental and economic agendas at a local and community as well as national level; and an historic environment legislative framework that provided for the management and enabling of change rather than its prevention. 	There are currently a number of short term packages which have been immediately implemented and a number of longer term packages which require legislative support.	 The Local Plan should include policies that help to manage the historic environment. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question on conservation and enhancement of heritage features.
MHCLG (2008) Living Working Countryside: The Taylo	or Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing	
This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.	No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.	 The Local Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas. The SA framework should include an objective/guide question relating to affordable housing in rural areas.
MHCLG (2011) Planning for Schools Development		
 This policy statement sets out the Government's commitment to support the development of state-funded schools and their delivery through the planning system. It identifies the following principles: There should be a presumption in favour of the development of state-funded schools, as expressed in the National Planning Policy Framework. Local authorities should give full and thorough consideration to the importance of enabling the development of state-funded schools in their planning decisions. Local authorities should make full use of their planning powers to support state-funded schools applications. Local authorities should only impose conditions that clearly and demonstrably meet the tests set out in Circular 11/95. 	No specific targets identified.	 The Local Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Local authorities should ensure that the process for submitting and determining state-funded schools' applications is as streamlined as possible. A refusal of any application for a state-funded school, or the imposition of conditions, will have to be clearly justified by the local planning authority. Appeals against any refusals of planning permission for state-funded schools should be treated as a priority. Where a local planning authority refuses planning permission for a state funded school, the Secretary of State will consider carefully whether to recover for his own determination appeals against the refusal of planning permission. 		
MHCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance (updated in	n 2018)	
Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here. In 2018 the MHCLG published new and updated guidance on assessing housing need and plan-making, following publication of the revised NPPF. New guidance has been published on: Plan-making Build to rent Updated guidance has been published on: Local plans Housing need assessment Neighbourhood planning Housing and economic land availability assessment	No formal targets identified.	 The Local Plan should reflect relevant elements of the Planning Practice Guidance. The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.
MHCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
 Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to: Need to use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identifies needs of their area for the management of waste streams Identifying suitable sites and areas 	No formal targets identified.	Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.		SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which relate to the waste management hierarchy.
MHCLG (2014) Written Statement on Sustainable Dra	inage Systems	
This statement sets out that it is the Government's expectation that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate.	No specific targets identified.	 The Local Plan should reflect the Government's commitment to sustainable drainage systems. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to sustainable drainage systems.
MHCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites		
 This document sets out the Government's planning policy for Traveller sites. It identifies the following aims: that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development to promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies 	No formal targets are identified.	 The Local Plan will need to make appropriate provision for Traveller sites/Travelling Showpeople, in accordance with national planning policy based on an assessment of local need. SA Framework should include a specific objective/guide question relating to provision for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 to increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply to reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in planmaking and planning decisions to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 		
MHCLG (2015) Written Ministerial Statement 18 June	2015	
The Government announced that when determining planning applications for wind energy development local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if: • the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a local or neighbourhood plan; and • following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan/NDPs should identify areas considered suitable for wind energy development. The SA Framework should include criteria relating to renewable energy.
MHCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market		
The White Paper makes the following proposals as 'step 1': • Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go; • Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them;	No targets or indicators	 The Local Plan should encourage housebuilding and encourage innovative ways to improve local housing markets. The SA framework should consider setting objectives to facilitate new housing.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with their neighbours, so that difficult decisions are not ducked; 		
Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it;		
Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from PDL and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements;		
MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework 2	018	
Achieving sustainable development	The NPPF was first published in 2012 and previous iterations of the SA had regard to that version. The NPPF was replaced in 2018. Section 2 of the NPPF states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):	The Local Plan must be consistent with the NPPF The SA Framework incudes a range of economic, social and environmental objectives/guide questions, no additional changes to the SA Framework are required in light of the changes to the NPPF.
	a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.
	9. These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area. The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice
	Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.
Delivering a sufficient supply of homes	To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard • Local Plan to reflect national policy in relation to the delivery of a sufficient supply of homes.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future	No additional changes to the SA Framework are required in light of the changes to the NPPF. The GA should be a single factor of the Color of t
	demographic trends and market signals.	 The SA should include appraisal of the minimum number of homes needed using the standard method.
	The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies.	
	Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless:	
	a) Off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; andb) The agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.	
	For major developments involving the provision of housing, planning policies should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area.	
	Strategic policy making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period.	
	Planning policies should identify a supply of:	
	a) Specific, deliverable sites for years 1-5 of plan period; and	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	b) Specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan.	
	Strategic policy making authorities should identify suitable locations for large scale housing development.	
	Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement.	
	In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs.	
	Planning policies should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside except in special circumstances.	
Building a strong, competitive economy	Planning policies should (paragraph 81); a) Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; b) Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; c) Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing or a poor environment; and	 Local Plan to identify and meet needs The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	d) Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.	
	Paragraph 82 notes that Planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.	
	Planning policies should support a prosperous rural economy and should enable:	
	 a) The sustainable growth of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; b) The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural business; c) Sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and d) The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities. 	
Ensuring the vitality of town centres	Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. Planning policies should (paragraph 85):	 Local Plan to include an appropriate range of policies in relation to town centres. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
	a) define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability – by allowing them to grow and diversify in a way that	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries, allows a suitable mix of uses (including housing) and reflects their distinctive characters; b) define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre; c) retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones; d) allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development likely to be needed, looking at least ten years ahead. Meeting anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses over this period should not be compromised by limited site availability, so town centre boundaries should be kept under review where necessary; e) where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre. If sufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre; and f) recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites.	
Promoting healthy and safe communities	Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which (paragraph 91):	Local Plan to include a range of policies and proposals to promote healthy and safe communities.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	 a) Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; c) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs. 	The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
	To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies should (paragraph 92):	
	 a) Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; b) Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; c) Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; d) Ensure established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize, and are retained for benefit of the community; and e) Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. 	
	Paragraph 98 - Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails. Paragraph 99 - The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.	
Promoting sustainable transport	Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that (paragraph 102): a) The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed; b) Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport and usage are realized; c) Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued; d) The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account; and e) Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places. Paragraph 103 states: The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these	 Local Plan to reflect policy in relation to sustainable transport. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA Framework SA Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework SA)
	objectives. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.
	Planning policies should (paragraph 104):
	d) Support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities; e) Be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned;
	f) Identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be crucial in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development;
	g) Provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking;
	h) Provide for any large-scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area, and the infrastructure and wider development required to



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy; and i) Recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time.	
	Paragraph 107 - Planning policies and decisions should recognise the importance of providing adequate overnight lorry parking facilities, taking into account any local shortages, to reduce the risk of parking in locations that lack proper facilities or could cause a nuisance. Proposals for new or expanded distribution centres should make provision for sufficient lorry parking to cater for their anticipated use.	
Making effective use of land	Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land (paragraph 117).	 Local Plan to include policies to secure the effective use of land and appropriate densities. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
	Planning policies and decisions should (paragraph 118): f) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside; g) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife,	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA		nmentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework uld incorporate the documents' requirements)
	recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production; h) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land; i) promote and support the development of underutilised land and buildings, especially if this would help to meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained, and available sites could be used more effectively (for example converting space above shops, and building on or above service yards, car parks, lock-ups and railway infrastructure)45; and j) support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes. In particular, they should allow upward extensions where the development would be consistent with the prevailing height and form of neighbouring properties and the overall street scene, is well-designed (including complying with any local design policies and standards) and can maintain safe access and egress for occupiers.	
	Paragraph 119 states Local planning authorities, and other plan-making bodies, should take a proactive role in identifying and helping to bring forward land that may be suitable for meeting development needs, including suitable sites on brownfield registers or held in public ownership, using the full range of powers available to them. This should include identifying opportunities to facilitate land assembly, supported	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	where necessary by compulsory purchase powers, where this can help to bring more land forward for meeting development needs and/or secure better development outcomes.	
	Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account (paragraph 122):	
	 j) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it; k) local market conditions and viability; l) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services – both existing and proposed – as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use; m) the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and n) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places. 	
Achieving well designed places	Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments (paragraph 127):	Local Plan to include policies and proposals that promote well designed places.
	 a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; 	 The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities); d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit; e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users46; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.
Protecting Green Belt land	 The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence (paragraph 133). Green Belt serves five purposes (paragraph 134): a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; Local Plan to demonstrate that national policy in relation to Green Belt has been appropriately applied. The SA Framework does not assess options based on whether or not sites are in the Green Belt and it is proposed to maintain this approach. The framework provides the basis for identifying whether or not the Local Plan is consistent with the NPPF, e.g. through promotion of higher densities in centres.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	 c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. 	
	Paragraph 136 states: Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans.	
	Paragraph 137 states: Before concluding that exceptional circumstances exist to justify changes to Green Belt boundaries, the strategic policy-making authority should be able to demonstrate that it has examined fully all other reasonable options for meeting its identified need for development. This will be assessed through the examination of its strategic policies, which will take into account the preceding paragraph, and whether the strategy:	
	 a) makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land; b) optimises the density of development in line with the policies in chapter 11 of this Framework, including whether policies promote a significant uplift in minimum density standards in town and city centres and other locations well served by public transport; and 	
	c) has been informed by discussions with neighbouring authorities about whether they could accommodate some of the identified need for	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	development, as demonstrated through the statement of common ground.	
Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.	Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure (paragraph 149).	 Local Plan to encourage climate change adaption and mitigation, within the confines set by Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
	New development should be planned for in ways that (paragraph 150):	
	 a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards. 	
	To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should (paragraph 151):	





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	 a) provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts); b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and c) identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for colocating potential heat customers and suppliers. 	
	Paragraph 157 states that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. They should do this, and manage any residual risk, by:	
	 a) applying the sequential test and then, if necessary, the exception test as set out below; b) safeguarding land from development that is required, or likely to be required, for current or future flood management; c) using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques); and d) where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities 	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	to relocate development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.	
	Paragraph 158 notes that the aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower risk of flooding. The strategic flood risk assessment will provide the basis for applying this test. The sequential approach should be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding.	
	Paragraph 159 notes that if it is not possible for development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding (taking into account wider sustainable development objectives), the exception test may have to be applied. The need for the exception test will depend on the potential vulnerability of the site and of the development proposed, in line with the Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification set out in national planning guidance.	
	The application of the exception test should be informed by a strategic or site-specific flood risk assessment, depending on whether it is being applied during plan production or at the application stage. For the exception test to be passed it should be demonstrated that (paragraph 160):	
	a) the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	b) the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.	
	Paragraph 161 states that both elements of the exception test should be satisfied for development to be allocated or permitted.	
	In coastal areas, planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be pursued across local authority and land/sea boundaries, to ensure effective alignment of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes.	
	Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, and (paragraph 167):	
	 a) be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances; and b) make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Areas. 	
Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan).	 Local Plan to reflect planning policy in respect of conserving and enhancing the natural environment. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA Framework SA Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (paragraph 170):
	 a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; c) Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures including
	Nature Recovery Networks (paragraph 174); d) Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and e) Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
	Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites;



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.	
	Paragraph 172 states that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads54. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development55 other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:	
	 c) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; d) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and e) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. 	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should (paragraph 174):	
	 a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity56; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. 	
	In relation to ground conditions and pollution planning policies and decision should ensure that:	
	a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);	
	b) b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	c) c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.	
	Paragraph 179 states that where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.	
	Paragraph 180 states that planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:	
	 f) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life; g) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and h) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation. 	
	Paragraph 181 states that planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.	
	Paragraph 182 states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.	
	Paragraph 183 states that the focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes).	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	Paragraph 184 states that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.	 Local Plan to reflect national policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
	Paragraph 185 states: plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:	
	 a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. 	
	Paragraph 188 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	Paragraph 194 of the NPPF identifies that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and waste.	 Paragraph 204 states that planning policies should: a) provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; b) so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute, or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked); d) set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material; f) set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; g) when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high-quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place.	
NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View sets out a vision for the future of the NHS.	No specific targets identified.	 The Local Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.
NHS (2017) Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View set out why improvements were needed on our triple aim of better health, better care, and better value. This Plan concentrates on what will be achieved over the next two years, and how the Forward View's goals will be implemented.	No specific targets identified.	 The Local Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.

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y objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
gional Plans and Programmes		
ilterns Conservation Board (2010) Chilterns Buildin	ng Design Guide AONB	
Raise awareness of the quality of the traditional built character of the Chilterns AONB Help identify and protect the distinctive traditional built character of the Chilterns AONB and thereby promote local identity Inspire high quality design in new developments which respect the traditional built character of the AONB Re-establish traditional character in areas of the AONB where it has been damaged or eroded Provide a coordinated and integrated approach for design advice throughout the AONB Ensure that appropriate development respects its local context and the wider landscape Promote sustainability in design and use of resources, particularly locally produced building materials		 The Local Plan should reference the Design Guide and reflect its policies. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions on the AONB.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Management Plan outlines the following challenges which will influence the management of the AONB over the next five years: Climate change Social inclusion Health and well-being Lifelong learning Ecosystem services Environmental sustainability	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the AONB. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to protecting the AONB.
Council of Partners (2014) North Wessex Downs AON	B Management Plan (2014 – 2019)	
The Management Plan outlines the following aims: • seek to support a viable rural economy, so as to provide resources for those who manage the area's	No targets identified.	The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the AONB.
landscapes; • outline the principles of our response to development that may affect the beauty and tranquillity of the North Wessex Downs;		 The SA Framework should consider objectives related to protecting the AONB.
identify priorities for resources, including staff and money, that will maximise conservation and minimise damage; and		
• inform people about the unique landscapes of the area and how best to enjoy these beautiful landscapes and support their conservation.		
DEFRA (2016) Thames River Basin District River Basin	Management Plan	
The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) sets out the need to conserve and enhance the water environment of	The RBMP reflects targets in the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive.	The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the water environment of the Thames River Basin District.
the Thames River Basin District. The plan seeks to achieve this through the following objectives:		The Local Plan should acknowledge that the Thames River Basin District is important to the character of the
To prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater		area.The SA Framework should include objectives/guide
 To achieve objectives and standards for protected areas 		questions related to the protection and enhancement of the Thames River Basin District.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 To aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status To reverse any significant and sustained upwards trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater The cessation of discharges, emissions and loses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants. 		
The plan also establishes a need for the Cotswold catchment, which South Oxfordshire falls into, to tackle:		
 Diffuse pollution from agricultural run-off Point source pollution Poor habitat 		
Environment Agency (2014) Thames Catchment Abstr	raction Licensing Strategy	
The strategy outlines the challenges facing the Thames Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy area and how the water resources of this area need to be maintained and enhanced. The strategy also contains an assessment of the areas current water resources and governs the granting of abstraction licenses issued by the Environment Agency. The strategy highlights that this areas water resources are under considerable strain.	No targets identified	 The Local Plan should include policies that contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of water strategies and the spatial implications of growth in relation to the water resource needs of the area. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to enhancing and protecting the areas water resources.
An assessment will be made in the plans progress in meeting its objectives in 2021, when the plan will be updated. The Environment Agency and other organisations will also report on the progress of this plan.		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
MHCLG (2018) Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal		
The Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal includes a commitment for the authorities to work together to plan for and support the delivery of 100,000 new houses between 2011 and 2031 within Oxfordshire and is a joint enterprise that was created between the six Councils that operate within Oxfordshire.	The aim of this document is to ensure 100,000 dwellings are created within Oxfordshire.	The Local Plan should seek to contribute to. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required required
Oxfordshire" or "the authorities" refers collectively to six local authorities and the Local Enterprise Partnership with whom Government (HMG) has agreed the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth deal, namely:		
 Cherwell District Council Oxford City Council Oxfordshire County Council South Oxfordshire District Council Vale of White Horse District Council West Oxfordshire District Council Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (OxLEP) 		
Government agrees to provide Oxfordshire with a comprehensive funding package of up to £215m to secure this ambitious housing and growth deal, as follows:		
Up to £60m for affordable housing, provided this delivers sufficient value for money to be agreed in the forthcoming delivery plan		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Up to £150m funding for infrastructure to unlock key housing sites, to be administered £30m per annum for five years £5m resource funding to boost capacity to get a 		
joint plan in place and support housing delivery		
National Infrastructure Commission (2017) Partnering	g for Prosperity: A new deal for the Cambridge-Milton	Keynes-Oxford Arc
This study outlines the biggest barriers to continuing Cambridge, Milton Keynes and Oxfordshire's strong economic growth. Its central findings are that these areas suffer from a considerable lack of housing, especially affordable housing. The study strongly recommends that joint deals are arranged between the three regions to aid in the proper planning and management of new house building, job creation and infrastructure improvements. The study also highlights the importance of two large scale infrastructure projects: East-West Rail and the Oxford-Cambridge Expressway which will aid in strengthening both regions economy by encouraging investment in the area and allow for the creation of new settlements.	Ensure the East-West Rail and Oxford-Cambridge Expressway are supported and for the potential benefits they will bring to be maximised.	 The Local Plan should seek to support investment in infrastructure and housebuilding. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
The key aims identified for infrastructure in the region are:		
 New Transport Infrastructure – unlocking opportunities for transforming development; Provide the Mechanisms and Resources – to enable new settlements and wider housing growth; 		
 Doubling the rate of Housebuilding – attracting the talent and skills that businesses to grow; Define a Long-Term Vision – for the arc with the right governance to support delivery; 		



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Well-Connected Thriving Local Communities – with access to jobs and services, and homes for future generations; Quality of Life and Wellbeing – for new and existing residents, whilst respecting the natural environment. 		
The benefits these infrastructure schemes are expected to bring have been estimated at:		
 Providing 1.1 million new jobs by 2050; Providing 1 million new homes by 2050; Create Gross Value Added (GVA) of £265 billion per year by 2050; and Provide up to 1.9 million new people. 		
Oxfordshire County Council (2008) Oxfordshire 2030	Community Strategy	
 The Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy establishes the following aims: Create a world class economy for Oxfordshire Have healthy and thriving communities Look after our environment and respond to the threat of climate change Reduce inequalities and break the cycle of deprivation. 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should encourage a strong, world class economy, improve the living standards of communities in the district, protect and enhance the environment and reduce inequality. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions consistent with the Community Strategy.
Oxfordshire County Council (2011) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment		
 The Oxfordshire County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment establishes the following objectives: Bring together information on past flooding and its consequences, to understand where there have been significant harmful consequences Bring together information on flooding that may happen in the future "future flooding", to 	No targets identified.	The Local Plan should include policies that will help reduce the risk of flooding and encourage new developments in areas at little to no risk of flooding, adopting a sequential approach to development where appropriate.







Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
understand where there might be significant harmful consequences in the future Use the information as evidence to determine if there are any Flood Risk Areas in Oxfordshire that meet the national thresholds set by Defra (2010) and review the indicative Flood Risk Areas provided by the Environment Agency Develop the PFRA in such as way that it contributes to the preparation of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and can be used in future as an evidence base to inform Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) that might be necessary. This includes working with Risk Management Authorities across the county, including the four District and Oxford City Councils to inform the assessment.	Municipal Waste Management Strategy	The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to flooding.
The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy establishes the following vision: 'We will work in partnership to reduce waste and to maximise reuse, recycling and composting. We will treat residual waste before disposal to further recover value and to minimise the environmental impact of managing our waste streams' This will be achieved through the following policies: Help households and individuals to reduce and manage their waste in order to ensure zero growth or better of municipal waste per person per annum Recycle or compost at least 65% of household waste by 31 March 2020 Recycle or compost at least 70% of household waste by 31 March 2025 Ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents Encourage businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle by providing good quality recycling services, information and advice Minimise waste to landfill and recover energy from non-recyclable waste through the operation of the	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies that help reduce the levels of waste produced by Oxfordshire's residents and businesses and enable the recycling and recovery of waste. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to waste minimisation and management.





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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
no more than 5% of non-recyclable household waste		
Ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste		
Work together with local communities, and with service providers to reduce the environmental and financial costs of waste management		
Oxfordshire County Council (2014) Oxford and Oxfor	dshire City Deal	
The Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal aims to unleash a new wave of innovation-led growth through the following methods:	No targets identified.	The Local Plan should include policies that encourage innovation and growth.
Invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses including, Harwell Innovation Hub, UK Atomic Energy Agency Culham Advanced Manufacturing Hub, Oxford BioEscalator and Begbroke Innovation Accelerator Invest in Growth Hub to help small and medium enterprises Accelerate the delivery of 7,500 homes across the county Enable three new transport schemes to support developments at the Enterprise Zone, Northern Gateway and the first phase of the "Science Transit" public transport scheme Deliver over 500 new Apprenticeships for young people Provide £95m of local and national public sector investment with a further £550m of investment from housing providers Lever in nearly £600m of private sector investment through site development, transport infrastructure, skills schemes; and business support services and innovation centres Create 18,600 new jobs and a further 31,400 jobs during the construction phase.		The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to encouraging innovation and growth.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Oxfordshire Draft Rights of Way Management Plan supports Oxfordshire County Councils overarching ambition: "Our ambition is for a county where local residents and businesses can flourish – a Thriving Oxfordshire" This Management Plan helps achieve the following three strategic objectives: Strategic Objective: A Thriving Economy Access to the landscape and countryside through efficient access provides numerous economic, health, well-being and environmental benefits. Strategic Objective: Thriving People and Communities Through improving public access to the countryside, the Management Plan has improved the mental health of Oxfordshire residents. Strategic Objective: A Safety Net The public rights of way is freely available, ensuring everyone has equal access to the countryside and the benefits it brings.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies that conserve and improve the landscapes and countryside of Oxfordshire alongside improved accessibility. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to conserving the landscapes and accessibility of the area.
Oxfordshire County Council (2015) Oxfordshire Biodiv	versity Action Plan	
The Oxfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to protect and enhance the biodiversity of Oxfordshire. It will achieve this through the creation of Conservation Target Areas (CTA)s. The CTAs located within South Oxfordshire are: Bernwood Blewbury Downs South East Chilterns Dipslope and Plateau Chilterns Escarpment North, Central, South Central, and South Oxford Heights East and West Shotover Thame Park Thames and Cherwell at Oxford Thames Clifton to Shillingford Thames Radley to Abingdon Thames Wallingford to Goring	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies that conserve and improve the highlighted CTA's alongside providing policies which would safeguard the general biodiversity of the area. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to conserving and enhancing biodiversity.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Oxfordshire County Council (2015) Connecting Oxford	dshire: Local Transport Plan 2015 – 2031	
 The Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan established the following goals (economy, environment and society): To support jobs and housing growth and economic vitality To reduce emissions, enhance air quality and support the transition to a low carbon economy To protect and enhance Oxfordshire's environment and improve quality of life (including public health, safety and individual wellbeing) 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies that improve the level of public transport and local facilities, prioritising areas that are considered weak in these areas. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to improving public transport facilities.
Oxfordshire County Council (2015) Oxfordshire Miner	rals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Ve	ersion August
 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan establishes the following waste objectives: Make provision for waste management (including residual waste disposal) capacity that allows Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own needs for municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction, demolition and excavation waste. Make provision for facilities for the management of agricultural waste, waste water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire, recognising that specialist facilities for hazardous and radioactive wastes often require provision at a sub-national or national level. Support initiatives that help reduce the amounts of waste produced and provide for the delivery, as soon as is practicable, of waste management facilities that will drive waste away from landfill and as far up the waste hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities that will enable increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining waste. Seek to provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises, and encourage other areas to become net self-sufficient in meeting their own waste needs, to: minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies which reduce the amount of waste produced in the district alongside helping to ensure that any waste produced is disposed of in a sensible and sustainable manner. The local Plan should also include policies which would help manage Oxfordshire mineral resources effectively and sustainably, including the prior working of minerals before development and safeguarding of resources. The SA Framework should have an objective/guide questions relating to the improvement and management of waste and minerals.





	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	 reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste 		
•	Provide for a broad distribution of waste management facilities to meet local needs across Oxfordshire and make more specific provision for larger facilities that are needed to serve the whole or more substantial parts of the county or a wider area.		
•	Seek to ensure that the waste management facilities required in Oxfordshire are provided as an integral part of the infrastructure of the county and where possible are located to enable local employment and local use of energy (heat and power) recovered		
	of residual waste from Oxfordshire and other areas in operational landfill sites. Avoid the unnecessary loss of green field land when		
•	making provision for sites for waste management facilities, giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land. Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of waste management		
•	development (including traffic). Secure the satisfactory restoration of temporary waste management sites, including landfills, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.		
-	The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan establishes the following minerals objectives: Facilitate the efficient use of Oxfordshire's mineral resources by encouraging the maximum practical recovery of aggregate from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates Make provision for a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock		





Ke	y objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
•	over the plan period to meet the planned economic growth and social needs of Oxfordshire Make an appropriate contribution to meeting wider needs for aggregate minerals, having regard to the strategic importance of Oxfordshire's mineral		
•	resources, particularly sand and gravel. Enable a continued local supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures, and of clay to meet local needs for engineering and restoration		
•	material. Provide a framework for investment and development by mineral operators and landowners through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy which is sufficiently flexible to meet future needs and has regard to existing and planned		
•	infrastructure. Minimise the flood risk associated with minerals development and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including through restoration schemes which provide habitat creation		
	as a mechanism for addressing climate change adaptation and additional flood storage capacity in the floodplain where possible. Minimise the transport impact of mineral development on local communities, the		
	environment and climate change by minimising the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encouraging where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways.		
•	Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of mineral development (including traffic).		
•	Provide benefits to Oxfordshire's natural environment and local communities through the restoration and aftercare of mineral workings at the earliest opportunity, in particular by contributing to nature conservation, enhancing the quality and extent of Conservation Target Areas, contributing to		







Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 landscape character, improving access to the countryside, safeguarding local amenity, providing opportunities for local recreation and providing benefit to the local economy. Implement a biodiversity-led restoration strategy that delivers a net gain in biodiversity and contributes to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network, through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitat. Safeguard important known resources of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and fuller's earth to ensure that those resources are not needlessly sterilised and remain potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions. Safeguard important facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate, railhead sites for the bulk movement of aggregate into Oxfordshire by rail and other infrastructure to support the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire. 		
Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (2016) Oxfor	dshire Strategic Economic Plan – Creating the Environ	ment for Growth
The Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan establishes the following vision for the area: 'Our vision is Oxfordshire as a vibrant, sustainable, inclusive, world leading economy, driven by innovation, enterprise and research excellence.' This vision will be achieved through the following methods: Innovation Oxfordshire will continue to innovate in the science and technology sectors, particularly in the fields of life sciences, space technologies, digital sectors and the automotive/motorsports industries Oxfordshire will also encourage innovation in the heritage, tourism and cultural sectors and in the delivery of services Enterprise There are nearly over 30,000 enterprises within the Oxfordshire area, 90% of which are businesses that employ fewer than 10 people. This dynamic	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies which would encourage innovation and enterprise within the businesses of Oxfordshire, alongside maintaining the areas reputation for outstanding research. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to encouraging innovation, growth and research expertise.







Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
enterprise mix will be maintained and enhanced in the years to come Research Continue to foster a culture of producing outstanding research through supporting the existing research institutions and business that exist within Oxfordshire		
Thames Water (2014) Final Water Resources Manager	ment Plan (2015 – 2040)	
The Resource Management Plan outlines the potential threats to the areas water resources and future demand for water. The plan sets out the following pressures facing the area and its water resource: Population increases Decreasing household size (occupancy) Increasing water use per person, particularly for personal washing and external water use Climate change	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies aimed at helping to meet water resource needs over the plan period and beyond. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to enhancing and protecting the areas water resources.
Demand for water will increase by 232 ML/d in the period of 2015 – 2040. The Oxfordshire area is set to experience the effects of climate change, with a deficit on dry years growing from -0.14 Ml/d in 2020 to -32.7 Ml/d in 2040.		
 These pressures are offset to some degree by: Modern low volume toilet cisterns Modern, water efficient dish washers, washing machines etc 		







Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Water efficient new housing resulting from design requirements of the Building Regulations		
Local Plans and Programmes (including neighbouring	local authorities)	
Aylesbury Vale District Council (2004) Aylesbury Vale	District Local Plan	
The Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan 2004 established the how development would be managed within the District and aid in shaping what the District would look like in the future. This document also contains the policies that govern how planning applications are determined. The document is governed by the following mission statement: "To make Aylesbury Vale the best possible place for people to live and work." The mission statement is supported by the following three aims: • Local communities - To achieve safe, active, healthy communities and provide accessible services. • The local economy - To develop and promote the local economic centre. • The local environment - To manage the built and natural environments of a growing district in a sustainable way. The Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan 2004 will potentially be replaced by the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan 2013-2033 (2017) should that document be approved after examination. The 2017 Local Plan is currently being considered by an inspector.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.
Cherwell District Council (2015) Cherwell Local Plan 2	011 - 2031	
The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 establishes the spatial strategy for the Cherwell District, which is very briefly summarised below:	No targets identified.	The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to co- operate.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Focusing the bulk of the proposed growth in and around Bicester and Banbury. Limiting growth in our rural areas and directing it towards larger and more sustainable villages. Aiming to strictly control development in open countryside. 		No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.
The Local Plan is also committed to providing 1,140 dwellings per annum in order to meet Cherwell Districts estimated 22,800 dwellings that are needed between 2011 – 2031. The Local Plan also contains policies that will govern development within the Cherwell District.		
Community Led Plans		
There are 37 Community Led plans within South Oxfordshire which all set out the different aims and objectives of their respective communities.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider these Community Led plans when creating policies. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the ability of development to address existing problems/opportunities experienced by communities.
Neighbourhood Plans		
There are the following Neighbourhood plans at various stages of completion at the time this work was undertaken:	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should provide the strategic policies that will inform the preparation of NDPs. No implications for the SA Framework identified,
Plan Preparation Stalled Clifton Hampden Berinsfield		although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the role of NDPs in helping to meet needs in the District.
Plan Made, Under Review Long Wittenham Woodcote Thame		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
ChinnorSonning CommonHenley-on-Thames and Harpsden		
Plan Made		
DorchesterBrightwell-cum-SotwellBensonWatlington		
Referendum		
The BaldonsWarborough and Shillingford		
Independent Examination		
GoringCholseyChalgroveLittle Milton		
Examination Preparation		
Pyrton		
Pre-submission Consultation		
East HagbourneWheatleyBeckley and Stowood		
Plan Preparation		
 Stanton St John Horspath Cuddesdon and Denton Garsington Sandford-on-Thames 		
Tiddington with Albury		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Tetsworth Towersey Sydenham Aston Rowant Lewknor Berrick Salome Ewelme Wallingford Crowmarsh Whitchurch on Thames Kidmore End Shiplake 		
Oxford District Council (2005) Oxford Local Plan 2003	1-2016	
 The Oxford Local Plan establishes the current spatial strategy and policies that govern the Oxford District. The Oxford Local Plan establishes the following vision: 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. Oxford Council is also working on a new Local Plan 'The Local Plan 2016, 2026' which is expected to be submitted.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.
	Tal Davidson and Francounds	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 The Reading Borough Local Development Framework 2008 establishes the key elements of the planning framework, spatial vision, spatial strategy and core policies for achieving the above for the Borough. The LDF aims to achieve the following improvements: Making it connect – will improve transport and access Making it better – will improve health and care Making it fair – will reduce disadvantage and inequality Making it smart – will improve education and skills Making it green – will improve environments and sustainability Making it safe – will reduce crime and disorder Making it flourish – will increase prosperity and employment Reading Borough Council is currently producing a Local Plan that will replace the above document – The Reading Borough Local Plan 2017. This document was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2018. 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.
South Oxfordshire District Council (2009) South Oxfo	rdshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2026	
The strategy sets out the following vision for South Oxfordshire: 'South Oxfordshire will be an attractive, successful, vibrant and safe place where people choose to live, work and visit. It will be a place where everyone can enjoy: A good quality of life A strong sense of community where diversity in people and place is respected and valued	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should include policies to guide growth and development across the South Oxfordshire District Council administrative area, whilst ensuring that development contributes towards the objectives of the Community Strategy. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the economy, environment and potential effects on existing communities.

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Access to the services and facilities they need to support good health and social and economic well- being.'		
The aforementioned vision will be achieved through the following aims:		
Economy		
 To create the conditions that encourage a thriving economy whilst being sustainable and meeting the needs of the area To develop the transport infrastructure, services and housing provision needed to support the economic development of the area 		
Environment		
To preserve and enhance the historic and built and environment of South Oxfordshire through quality, sustainable building standards and conservation of resources		
Thriving Communities		
To enhance existing and emerging communities through keeping them safe, meeting their housing needs, improving the support for communities, ensuring they have considerable opportunities and improve/support a healthy lifestyle.		
South Oxfordshire District Council (2010) Developing	a Unique Selling Point for Wallingford	
This report emerged from the findings of a study undertaken to develop the distinctiveness of Wallingford and to establish a unique selling point for	No targets identified.	The Local Plan should seek to consider the four points raised in this report when creating policies.





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 the town. The following four points emerged as key issues surrounding Wallingford: Improvements to signage and information Improvements to the appearance of the town Development of additional activities such as biking, walking, events etc Lack of varied accommodation 		The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the ability of development to address existing problems/opportunities experienced by communities.
South Oxfordshire District Council (2012) Core Strate	gy and Development Control Policies DPD	
The South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 and Development Plan Document DPD sets out the overall approach to future development and policies to make decisions on planning applications. It will be replaced by the Local Plan that is currently being prepared. The Vision for South Oxfordshire is: 'To have made a positive contribution to the evolution of South Oxfordshire.' The vision also comprises 13 bullet points showcasing what South Oxfordshire should be in the future, these are summarised below: South Oxfordshire will meet the changing needs and aspirations of its residents whilst continuing to be a desirable place to work The area will be enjoying economic prosperity with many opportunities for people to work locally and for businesses to grow Excellent standard of education to meet the needs of an ever-changing economy All residents achieving a high standard of living Maintain a high quality-built environment Didcot will be a major centre in South Oxfordshire Henley, Thame and Wallingford will be thriving market towns	The DPD includes an extensive monitoring framework comprising a number of key delivery objectives which show the distribution of new housing across the area. A total of 5215 new dwellings and 8.2ha of employment land should be created over the lifetime of the DPD.	 The Local Plan should seek to provide policies to guide growth and development across the South Oxfordshire District Council administrative area for the period up to 2033 in light of new information relating to housing and employment needs within the Housing Market Area. The SA Framework should include a range of objectives/guide questions that provide the basis for assessing spatial options for growth.



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Villages strong enough to sustain day to day		
services		
Opportunities utilized to provide alternatives to the		
carMore housing		
 More housing New housing will be distributed across South 		
Oxfordshire		
New residential developments will be of the highest		
standard of design		
Opportunities are for everyone and potential is		
fulfilled		
The vision is underpinned by the following key		
objectives:		
Objective 1: Settlements		
• Support the character and distinctiveness of any		
current towns and villages whilst maintaining the		
general balance between the two		
Transform Didcot into a thriving town and to		
enhance the local market towns of Henley, Thame		
and Wallingford Objective 2: Communities and Housing		
Ensure that day-to-day services (e.g. local shops)		
and important community facilities are supported		
To improve upon poor quality housing estates		
alongside developing a range of housing that is		
predominantly affordable		
Objective 3: Environment and Design		
Ensure that all new development is well designed		
and integrated into its surroundings to enhance the		
existing built and natural environment		
Objective 4: Employment and Education		



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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 To build on the economic success of the area by continuing to improve on the high standard of education and training facilities available in South Oxfordshire Encourage more high value jobs and investment into remote working technology 		
Objective 5: Getting Around		
Encourage the use of different, sustainable transport methods whilst ensuring new developments provide sufficient infrastructure for an efficient and effective transport system Objective 6: Leisure, Culture and Health		
Enable people to adopt healthy lifestyles through promoting the provision of high quality sports, leisure, cultural and health facilities The aforementioned objectives are delivered through the following key delivery objectives which are linked to areas of South Oxfordshire:		
At and around Didcot – identify land for a further 2,330 new homes to aid in regenerating the area alongside providing new infrastructure and service developments		
At Henley – identify land for 400 new homes, support local schools and hospital and identify new retail opportunities to strengthen its town centre		
At Thame – to assist in the creation of a Thame Neighbourhood Plan and provide 775 new homes and 2ha of land for employment/retail use to aid in strengthening the town centre		
At Wallingford – identify land for 555 new homes and 2ha of land for employment/retail use to aid in strengthening the town centre		
• In the Rural Area – identify land for 1,154 new homes across the larger villages and support limited house building in the smaller villages. 4.2ha of employment land to be made available across the larger villages.		
South Oxfordshire District Council (2016) South Oxfor	rdshire Design Guide	





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 provide a quicker and easier process that all applicants can follow to help them deliver high quality development and to demonstrate more clearly how their proposals will deliver it inspire landowners, developers and designers to deliver the highest quality development through positive and constructive working relationships promote good quality design by helping people understand the process and the criteria that deliver it instil confidence to the residents of South Oxfordshire that developments will be designed and delivered to the highest quality 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should reference the Design Guide and ensure any design policies are consistent with it. The Local Plan should include policies that encourage high quality of design. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to design.
 The Design Guide establishes the following guidance for what constitutes a high-quality development: Responds to and reinforces locally distinctive patterns of development Is designed with all users in mind Has character Offers variety and choice Has attractive and successful outdoor areas Has a clear definition between public and private spaces. Is easy to get to and move through Can adapt well 		
South Oxfordshire District Council (2016) Corporate F	Plan (2016 – 2020)	
The South Oxfordshire District Council Corporate Plan 2016 - 2020 establishes the follow strategic objectives are:	No targets identified.	The Local Plan should include policies to guide growth and development across the Distrct Council's





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 Invest in the district's future Unlock the potential of Didcot Homes and jobs for everyone Build thriving communities Services that reflect residents' needs Be touch on enforcement 		 administrative area to ensure the strategic objectives highlighted within the Corporate Plan are met. The SA Framework should consider objectives related to encouraging sustainable growth, including the provision of services to meet the needs of existing and future residents.
South and Vale Community Safety Partnership Rolling	g Annual Plan (2016 – 2017)	
 The CSP is intended as a document that affirms its member's desires to reduce and manage crime. This is achieved through the following objectives: Cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and reduce reoffending Protecting vulnerable people Work with partner agencies to put witnesses and victims at the heat of the Criminal Justice System Ensure police and partners are visible, act with integrity and foster the trust and confidence of communities Communicate with the public to learn of their concerns, help to prevent crime and reduce their fear of crime Protect the public from serious organized crime, terrorism and internet-based crime 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan include policies that would aid in the reduction of crime and the creation of a safer South Oxfordshire. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to planning out crime.
The Civic Trust (2006) Wallingford Town Centre The F	uture: Vision Strategy and Action Plan	
This plan considers the key advantages and disadvantages of Wallingford and highlights what actions needs to be taken in order to maintain its function as a small market town. Six Programmes were created in order to achieve this: One: Making the Centre Work Two: A new Retail Attraction Three: Market Place "Hub" Four: History Town – Telling the Story Five: Quality Town – Pride in Wallingford Six: Managing the Future	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the Six Programmes when creating policies. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the ability of development to address existing problems/opportunities.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The West Oxfordshire Local Plan establishes the current spatial strategy and policies that govern the West Oxfordshire District. It will potentially soon be replaced by the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 which has been considered by an Inspector who has requested a number of Main Modifications to the Plan.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.
West Berkshire Council (2012) West Berkshire Core St	rategy (2006 – 2026) Development Plan Document	
The West Berkshire Core Strategy 2006-2026 is the most important documents that forms part of West Berkshire Local Plan. This document establishes the following key areas that must see improvement over the course of the Strategy: 1. Tackling Climate Change 2. Housing Growth 3. Housing Needs 4. Economy 5. Infrastructure Requirements 6. Green Infrastructure 7. Transport 8. Retail 9. Heritage The Strategy is supported by documents such as the Housing Site Allocations Development Plan 2017 which establishes where housing should be located and policies governing them and documents like Waste Local Plan for Berkshire 1998, establishing how waste is managed in Berkshire.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.
Wokingham Borough Council (2010) Wokingham Bor	ough Local Development Framework – Adopted Core S	Strategy Development Plan Document 2006-2026

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 The Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework 2010 governs development and the future of Wokingham Borough. It establishes 15 clear priorities that governs all developments and policies: Deliver sustainable development by providing an acceptable balance of housing and employment including the provision of a full range of services accessible to people; Promote sustainable use and disposal of resources while mitigating and adapting to climate change; Deliver housing in locations that meet the needs of the community; Support a sequential approach to new mixed use development locations based primarily on larger scale (Strategic Development Locations) consisting of accessible, high quality, well designed development. The Strategic Development Briefs to ensure delivery of the essential community facilities and infrastructure required; Deliver affordable housing that meets identified local needs; Promote a transport system that enables access to services by a variety of modes; Protect the character of the borough by maintaining/improving the built/natural environment while mitigating the effect of new development on the environment; Maintain the distinct and separate identity of the borough's settlements; Maintain and enhance all the infrastructure, including roads, railways, schools, healthcare and open space provision through new development, 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 taking account of the health and well being of residents; Support the renaissance of Wokingham and other town centres; Limit development in those areas at most risk of flooding and pollution; Protect the most important areas for biodiversity, landscape and heritage from development; Maintain and enhance the borough's knowledge and skills base; Ensure good design which is in keeping with the area; and Where national and regional planning policies allow, take account of the public's views following consultation and engagement. The Council is currently preparing an update to the LDF to carry it through to 2036. 		
Wycombe District Council (2008) Wycombe Developn	nent Framework – Adopted Core Strategy – Developme	ent Plan Document
 The Wycombe Development Framework governs the future of development within the Wycombe District. It establishes the following strategy for the district up to 2026: a focus on developing previously developed land with High Wycombe acting as a regional hub and principal focus for development at High Wycombe, the emphasis for development is to be on urban renaissance and the re-use of previously developed land development at Marlow and Princes Risborough is to be on a smaller scale and of a character appropriate to their size 	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Elsewhere, the emphasis is to be on protecting the rural character of the district		
The Wycombe Development Framework is supported by several saved policies from the dated Wycombe Local Plan 2004.		
The Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan that will replace the above to documents and will carry the District of Wycombe to 2033. The new Local Plan is expected to:		
 recognise the high environmental quality of the district set out where best to accommodate the homes, jobs and infrastructure we need in the most sustainable way 		
Vale of White Horse District Council (2016) Local Plan	2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies	
The Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan makes provision for the growth of around 23,000 new jobs and the construction of 20,560 new homes from 2011 to 2031. It also contains the Councils spatial strategy The spatial vision underpinning the spatial strategy are: • focus sustainable growth within the Science Vale Area • reinforce the service centre roles of the main settlements across the district, and	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.

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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
 promote thriving villages and rural communities whilst safeguarding the countryside and village character. 		
The Council has produced a 'Local Plan 2031 Part 2: Detailed Policies and Additional Sites' document which has been submitted to the Secretary of State. This document works to compliment 'Part 1' and the two documents will work together on guiding the future of the District. The 'Part 2' document provides the detailed policies that establishes the standards new developments are required to meet and also outlines where the Council wishes to see new housing built.		
Vale of White Horse District Council (2017) Local Plan	2031 Part 2: Detailed Policies and Additional Sites (Cu	rrently with the Secretary of State)
The Council has produced a 'Local Plan 2031 Part 2: Detailed Policies and Additional Sites' document which has been submitted to the Secretary of State. This document works to compliment 'Part 1' and the two documents will work together on guiding the future of the District. The 'Part 2' document provides the detailed policies that establishes the standards new developments are required to meet and also outlines where the Council wishes to see new housing built.	No targets identified.	 The Local Plan should consider the content of this Local Plan any linkages or issues in relation to the duty to cooperate. No implications for the SA Framework identified, although the wider appraisal should acknowledge the potential for cumulative effects associated with this and other plans.



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a	Will the option/alternative: • Provide housing?	✓ ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings
	decent home and in a decent environment supported by	 [Provide housing] of appropriate types, including affordable housing? 	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings
	appropriate levels of infrastructure.	[Provide housing] in appropriate locations?	0 no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme
		[Provide housing] supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).
			X X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).
			? Effects on housing are uncertain
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: Health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals)? Education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)? Recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes)? Cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)?	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than one facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.). Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15.
			Housing or employment with no new facilities provided.
			X Site would result in the loss of a community facility.
			x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities
			? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.



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	Sustainability Appraisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups?	✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space).
		Access to local, healthy food?	Employment led Site X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space.
			X X Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).
	especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	oise pollution. • Minimise development on high quality agricultural	✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).
		 land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the 	0 no effect
	requirements of the Water Frame • Protect groundwater resources?	requirements of the Water Framework Directive?	X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area
		Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of	X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area
		people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR

¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
	shorten the length and duration of journeys.	 Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? 	Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development.
		Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	✓ Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.
			Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			X Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes.
			x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites?	✓ ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).
		Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife,	✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).
		biodiversity and geodiversity?	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.
		 Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? 	X Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site
		Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?	X X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.
		naginent nabitats :	? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character.
	spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their	Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside?	✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character.



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
	landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	 Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? 	Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	 Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? 	X Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB.	
		Protect mineral resources?	X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character.
			? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including	Does the option/alternative: • Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets?	✓ ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.
	archaeological resources	rces w Protect high quality design and reinforces local	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use.
	and to ensure that new development is of a high		0 Used if none of the other criteria apply.
	quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.		X Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area)
			x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site
			potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone.
			? Score uncertain if site is within 400m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by:	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	✓ The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas
	a) securing sustainable	 Promote development on previously developed land? 	emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.
	building practices which conserve	 Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? 	,
	energy, water resources and	Reduce energy use?	
	materials; b) protecting,	Promote renewable energy generation?	
	enhancing and improving our	Reduce water use?	
	water supply where possible	Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage?	



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
	c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	✓ Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100-year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30-year extent) ✓ Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located in 1 in 1000-year floodplain or surface water flood risk 1 in 100-year extent).
			Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk.
			X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000-year floodplain, or surface water flood risk (1 in 100-year extent). Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100-year extent)
			X X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100-year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 30-year extent)
			The site is located within Flood Zone 3. Surface water flood risk 1 in 30-year extent)
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy?	✓ ✓ Site provides 1ha or more of employment land
	employment and facilitating inward investment;	Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible	✓ Site provides less than 1ha of employment land



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	Sustainability Appraisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
	b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and	employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure? Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire? Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy?	Site does not provide employment land X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level Impact on employment is uncertain
14	villages. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain
15	Vale area. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long-term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities?	✓ ✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓ Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity.



	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Sites
	needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Helps address skills shortages?	X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away
			X X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity.
			? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.

Spatial Option A – Conf	inue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects This option will help to provide new homes across the district and therefore help to provide the majority of existing residents with the chance to live in a decent home which will help to have a significant positive effect on this objective. This option could also help to meet some of Oxford's needs as Didcot is approximately 25 minutes from Oxford. Furthermore, one of the market towns (Thame) is in relatively close proximity to Oxford. Some of the larger villages such as Berinsfield and Chalgrove are also in relatively close proximity to Oxford. This option would therefore offer opportunities for those working in Oxford to live in South Oxfordshire. Some of the other market towns and villages could also offer opportunities to live in South Oxfordshire and work in Oxford, though they are further away from Oxford. Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing so careful monitoring of this option would be needed to ensure all residents benefit from the opportunity to live in a decent home. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ / /x
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing development in established town and settlement centres should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment and be conducive to business operation and development. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however, the positive impact may be hindered to an extent by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. The positive impacts and pressures identified could be increased through the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	/

S	patial Option A – Cont	inue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
S	A Objective	Commentary	
3.	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing all additional housing within a range of settlements where development, infrastructure and facilities of all types are located should create strong hubs which will be more accessible by all forms of transport including walking and cycling. The positive impacts maybe reduced by growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated (and this could be exacerbated by taking some of Oxford's growth needs), however there would be opportunities through developer contributions to secure improvements to services and this could be enhanced by taking some of Oxford's growth needs. Overall this option will have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
4.	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects Directing development to settlements under this strategy would ensure access to health facilities for some, but not all residents in the district and would not necessarily support existing facilities. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Allocation of additional housing sites adjacent to market towns ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities in these locations and in turn reducing pollution from travel. The location of homes in larger villages will help to support local services and will help to reduce the need to travel longer distances. In reality there would still be some need to travel to access goods and services elsewhere. Taking some of Oxford's unmet growth needs could (subject to the location of any development) take advantage of existing public transport services into Oxford e.g. park and ride and thus could help to reduce reliance on the car and in turn minimise pollution. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford.	√ /x

Spatial Option A - Cont	inue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase (and this could be exacerbated by taking some of Oxford's growth needs), however this could be mitigated by good site working practices.	
	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in reduced infiltration rates, increased surface water, run off and pollution, although this will depend on drainage provision and infrastructure.	
	Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.	
	<u>Mitigation</u>	
	None required.	
	Assumptions None identified.	
	Uncertainties	
	None identified.	
To improve travel choice and	Likely Significant Effects Continuing to use the core strategy distribution etrategy will halp to ensure that residents will have good access to continue and	
accessibility, reduce	Continuing to use the core strategy distribution strategy will help to ensure that residents will have good access to services and facilities and in consequence the length of journeys and need to travel by car will be reduced. The location of homes in larger villages	
the need to travel by	is intended to support local services, this will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However, in reality there	
car and shorten the length and duration	would still be some need to travel elsewhere to access goods and services or for other purposes.	
of journeys.	Taking some of Oxfords growth needs could help (subject to the location of any new development) to make use of existing public	
	transport services into Oxford and could facilitate demand for additional public transport provision (for example through developer contributions for new bus services). If new development for Oxford's growth needs was located close to Oxford it could help to	
	reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes.	JJ/X
	This option will therefore have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects on this objective.	
	Mitigation	
	None required.	
	Assumptions None identified.	
	Uncertainties	
	None identified.	
7. To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects	
enhance biodiversity	Continuing to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy would result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity (which could be exacerbated by taking some of Oxfords unmet growth	√ /X
	needs); however it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding	
	The state of the s	



Spatial Option A – Cont	inue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
	for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas. If such improvements were in conservation target areas in the district this could result in significant enhancements. There are few designated nature conservation sites located within South Oxfordshire and on the edge of Oxford so any development in this area may help to reduce pressures on designated sites elsewhere in the district. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to enhance biodiversity through this distribution of development. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both of which can have detrimental effects on SAC's and so this would need to be monitored. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. Furthermore, this option does not automatically take account of designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and will therefore have negative effects upon this objective (which could be exacerbated by taking some of Oxford's growth needs in addition to South Oxfordshire's needs subject to the location of any development). There may be opportunity to use previously developed land and buildings under this option. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √ /x x
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological	Likely Significant Effects Continuing to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Henley upon Thames, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources, as does Oxford City. However, there would be opportunities to enhance the historic environment.	/?

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	nue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
resources and to ensure that new development is of a	Taking some of Oxford's growth needs in addition to South Oxfordshire's needs could have positive or negative impacts on the districts historic environment subject to the location of development and whether such development would provide any enhancements.	
high quality design		
and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Overall impacts on this objective are uncertain.	
	Mitigation None identified.	
	Assumptions None identified.	
	Uncertainties None identified.	
10. To seek to address	Likely Significant Effects	
the causes and effects of climate change.	Development SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. However, increasing population size may put further pressure on resources for example, water resources availability (which could be exacerbated by taking some of Oxford's growth needs in addition to South Oxfordshire's needs subject to the location of any development).	
	Concentration of development in towns and larger villages could create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used; including district heating / renewable energy generation and more sustainable forms of transport. There be increased opportunities for implementation of such innovations / use of more sustainable modes of transport if some of Oxford's unmet growth needs acre accommodated in addition to South Oxfordshire's needs.	√ /x
	Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.	• / /
	Mitigation	
	None required.	
	Assumptions None identified.	
	Uncertainties None identified.	
11. To reduce the risk	Likely Significant Effects	
of, and damage from, flooding.	SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation.	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	There are areas of flood risk in the vicinity of several of the larger villages. However, areas of land exist around these settlements that are not within a flood zone.	



Spatial Option A – Conti	nue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
	Overall and on the basis that development will largely take place in flood zone 1 this option will have a positive effect on this objective. There may be opportunities through taking some of Oxford's growth needs as well as accommodating South Oxfordshire's growth needs to provide flood risk enhancements as part of new development which with the potential scale of growth from these needs could be significant. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	Likely Significant Effects Focussing major new development at Didcot will help to provide stable levels of employment. Allocating development in the towns and larger villages will help to promote existing and new small firms and in turn enhance the rural economy and have a significant positive effect on this objective. Through taking some of Oxford's growth needs there could be additional opportunities to promote firms and provide additional workface in the District Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties	11

wood

Spatial Option A – Cont	inue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
c) small firms,		
particularly those that maintain and		
enhance the rural		
economy; and		
d) thriving		
economies in our		
towns and		
villages.	Libely Cimpificant Effects	
14. To support the development of	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Focussing major development at the growth point of Didcot will help support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	
Science Vale as an	recognised innovation and enterprise zone and have a significant positive effect upon this objective. Taking some of Oxford's growth	
internationally	needs would under this option further help to support Science Vale and have a significant positive effect on this objective.	
recognised		
innovation and	<u>Mitigation</u>	//
enterprise zone	None identified.	
	Assumptions Name of the Control of t	
	None identified.	
	Uncertainties None identified.	
15. To assist in the	Likely Significant Effects	
development of a	The Core Strategy distribution strategy will help to increase the available workforce in these locations and will help to support the	
skilled workforce to	growth point of Didcot. This would be further increased by taking some of Oxford's growth needs.	
support the long	There will also be apposituation with developing south, dispets a compate developing and training apposituation with the test of	
term	There will also be opportunities with developer contributions to support education and training opportunities which would help to assist in the development of a skilled workforce.	
competitiveness of the district by raising	assist in the develophicht of a stilled workloide.	
education	<u>Mitigation</u>	11
achievement levels	None required.	
and encouraging the	Assumptions	
development of the	None identified.	
skills needed for	Uncertainties None identified.	
everyone to find and	NOTIC IUCTRITICU.	
remain in work. 16. To encourage the	Likely Significant Effects	
development of a	This option will help to encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector as it will support development and growth	
buoyant, sustainable	throughout the district, which will in turn support the tourism sector and have a significant positive effect on this objective. This would	√ √
tourism sector.	be further increased by the district taking some of Oxford's growth needs.	
	The state of the s	



	inue to Use Core Strategy Distribution Strategy	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects All options could contribute to this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0



Spatial Option B – Scie	ence Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth point within Science Vale with further housing development allocated to the other sustainable settlements. This would help provide residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home in a choice of locations and in turn help to have a significant positive effect upon this objective. Any additional development accommodated by the district associated with Oxfords growth needs could help to increase the extent of the positive effects through this approach. The focus on Science Vale may mean that other areas of the district would not have their housing needs met which would have a negative effect on this objective. Overall this option will have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √/x
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. 2. To help to create safe places for use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing all additional developments in the Science Vale area and sustainable settlements provides the opportunity to create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion where development occurs which would have a positive effect on this objective. The extent of the positive effects could be further increased by any additional development accommodated by the district associated with Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option is likely to have a positive effect upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
To improve accessibility for everyone to health,	Likely Significant Effects Concentration of additional development within Science Vale and sustainable settlements will improve accessibility to services for some residents, but not for those in other areas of the district. Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already	√ /X

Spatial Option B – Scie	nce Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	allocated may occur (and could be exacerbated by taking some of Oxford's growth needs), although there could be opportunities to improve services for example with developer contributions and this could be increased by taking some of Oxfords growth needs and subsequent additional developer contributions. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.	
	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects Access to sports, leisure facilities, allotments, cycle paths, footpaths and the country side are all beneficial to health and well-being, these facilities are available in Science Vale and some of the other sustainable settlements and therefore this option could have positive impacts for residents in these locations. Additional development may (for example through developer contributions) provide additional sports and leisure facilities which would have further positive effects on this objective. However growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated may lead to detrimental impacts. Furthermore, this option would not benefit residents elsewhere in the district.	
	This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /X
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air,	Likely Significant Effects Allocation of additional development within Science Vale and sustainable settlements will ensure that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing the need for transport and associated emissions. This will support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. The positive effects could be further increased by the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs	√ /X



S	patial Option B – Scier	nce Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
S	A Objective	Commentary	
	soil and noise pollution.	In reality there would still be a need for some travel between settlements with resultant emissions from vehicle use, which could be increased from any additional traffic generated associated with Oxfords growth needs. Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations without improvements. However, there would be opportunities to secure improvements to infrastructure through developer contributions as part of new development. Additional infrastructure improvements may be possible through the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford. Abingdon and Wallingford also have AQMAs. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. However, this could be mitigated by good site working practices to minimise noise pollution. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in reduced infiltration rates, increased surface water, run off and pollution, although this will depend on drainage provision and infrastructure and there would be potential for mitigation through good design and developer contributions. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Allocation of additional development within Science Vale and sustainable settlements will ensure that residents will have good access to services and facilities including existing public transport and to take advantage of opportunities for walking and cycling, all of which will help to have a positive effect on this objective. This would also be the case for any additional development accommodated by the district associated with Oxfords growth needs. The location of homes in sustainable settlements is intended to support local services; this will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However, in reality there would still be some journeys to access goods and services outside of Science Vale.	√ √/X

Spatial Option B – Scie	nce Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
	Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to support further allocations without detrimental effects occurring. However, there would be opportunities through developer contributions to facilitate improvements to public transport. Additional infrastructure improvements may be possible through the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Didcot to Oxford is approximately 16 minutes on the train so any additional development in Science Vale associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would be well connected by public transport. Overall this option will have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects, reflecting that development in Science Vale and sustainable settlements will help to maximise use of existing services and reduce the need to travel but that there would still in reality be some journeys to access goods and services provided elsewhere in the district. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects Additional growth in Science Vale and sustainable settlements would result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas. Any loss of greenfield land and potential for biodiversity enhancements could be further increased through the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the development of a new settlement. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both of which can have detrimental effects on SAC's and so this would need to be monitored. The district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs could increase any detrimental effects on SAC's. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified.	√ /x

Spatial Option B – Scien	nce Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
	Uncertainties None identified.	
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects Development in Science Vale and sustainable settlements will require the use of greenfield land with associated landscape effects and the extent of greenfield land lost to new development could increase associated with additional development from the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. However, this option takes account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which will help to conserve the areas of important landscape of the district and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective. The option would also enable the use of previously developed land and buildings and additional PDL could be used for any additional development associated. Reflecting use of greenfield land but avoiding development in the most sensitive areas this option will have a mixture of significant positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. None identified.	√√ /xx
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects Focusing the additional development within Science Vale and sustainable settlements may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness, particularly in the case of some of the settlements. However, this could be mitigated by good design and there will be opportunities to enhance the historic environment. The positive and negative effects associated with this option would be increased through the district accommodating additional development for Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/X
10. To seek to address the causes and	Likely Significant Effects	√ /X

Spatial Option B – Scien	nce Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
effects of climate change.	Development would be directed to land in flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and this would also be the case for any additional development accommodated in the district associated with Oxfords growth needs. Furthermore, the majority of land around at Science Vale is not in areas at risk of flooding. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water resource availability and this could be exacerbated by the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones and in the case of Science Vale most of the land is outside of areas at risk of flooding. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. This option will therefore have a positive effect on this objective. The extent of positive impacts could be increased by the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	•
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0



Spatial Option B – Science Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements		Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing development in Science Vale and sustainable settlements will help to provide additional workforce in these areas and to attract inward investment into these areas, which could be increased through the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. This option will help promote existing and new small firms and in turn will contribute to enhancing the rural economy. Overall this option will have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects This option would help to support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone and have a significant positive effect on this objective. The extent of the positive effects could be further increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	11

Spatial Option B – Scien	nce Vale Focus Plus Sustainable Settlements	Score
SA Objective	Commentary	
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects Development in Science Vale and sustainable settlements will help to increase the available workforce in these locations and this could be further increased by any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. However, this will not directly impact on the development of a skilled workforce. There may be some opportunities through construction jobs associated with new housing to develop a skilled workforce, however this would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders. Overall this option will have a neutral effect on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing development in Science Vale and Sustainable Settlements may help to encourage the development of tourism sector in these locations, however would not aid the development of a tourism sector for the district as a whole. This would also be the case for any additional development in the district associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /X
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects All options could contribute to this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0

Draft Spatial Option Spa	ntial Option C – All in Science Vale	
SA Objectives	Commentary	Score
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure. To help to provide	Likely Significant Effects Focussing all new development in Science Vale will help to provide opportunities to live in a decent home and decent environment supported by infrastructure. However whilst this will have positive effects on this objective in relation to Science Vale, this option will not help needs within the District and those arising from Oxford close to where they occur. Overall, this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective, reflecting positive for Science Vale area but negative for the other areas of the district. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area would provide opportunities to create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion where development occurs but not all parts of the district would benefit. This would be exacerbated by taking some of Oxford's growth needs as there would be even more development in Science Vale. Overall, this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective, reflecting positive for Science Vale area but negative for the other areas of the district. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
To improve accessibility for	Likely Significant Effects	√ /x

Draft Spatial Option Sp	atial Option C – All in Science Vale	
SA Objectives	Commentary	Score
everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	There may be opportunities to secure developer contributions to service improvements in Science Vale which could have positive effects on this objective. Such positive effects could be increased by taking some of Oxfords growth needs as this could result in additional developer contributions. This option would not improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services for residents elsewhere in the district which would have a negative effect on this objective. Any additional development for Oxford's growth needs would not improve access to such facilities and services through this option as it would all be located in Science Vale. Overall impacts on this objective are a mixture of positive and significant negative, reflecting potential for positive impacts within Science Vale but at the detriment to other settlements in the district. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties	
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects Access to sports, leisure facilities, allotments, cycle paths, footpaths and the country side are all beneficial to health and well-being, these facilities are available in Science Vale and therefore this option could have positive impacts for residents here. This would also be the case for any new residents living in Science Vale as a result of the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs. However, growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated may lead to detrimental impacts and could be exacerbated by the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs. Furthermore, this option would not benefit residents elsewhere in the district. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
5. To reduce harm to the environment	Likely Significant Effects	√ /x

Dra	it Snatial Ontion Sna	atial Option C – All in Science Vale	
Dia		and option o - An in objetice vale	
SA	Objectives	Commentary	Score
	by seeking to minimise pollution	Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. This will support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for some services. However, there	
	of all kinds	would still likely be journeys outside of and to Science Vale to access jobs, services etc not provided in Science Vale with resultant	
	especially water, air, soil and noise	vehicle pollution, albeit that this would be mitigated to an extent by opportunities to use existing public transport services. This could also be the case if the district took some of Oxfords growth needs as it could result in people living in Science Vale but commuting to Oxford	
	pollution.	which could have adverse impacts if by car or positive impacts if such journeys were undertaken by public transport.	
		The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford.	
		Overall effects on this objective are a mixture of positive and negative reflecting that all development in Science Vale would help to limit	
		pollution to some extent through reducing travel journeys but that there would in reality still be some need to travel elsewhere.	
		<u>Mitigation</u>	
		None required.	
		Assumptions None identified.	
		Uncertainties None identified.	
6.	To improve travel	Likely Significant Effects	
	choice and accessibility,	Allocating all new development in Science Vale would help to reduce the need to travel elsewhere to access services and facilities and would provide opportunities to make use of existing public transport services, all of which would help to reduce vehicle journeys by car.	
	reduce the need to travel by car	Allocation of development in Science Vale will help to support existing services which would help to have a positive effect upon this objective.	
	and shorten the length and	However, there would still in reality be a need to travel from Science Vale to access good and services elsewhere which would have a	√ /x
	duration of journeys.	negative effect in respect of reducing the need to travel. Any new development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs could result in people travelling into Oxford for employment and thus increase car use. Oxford is approximately 25 minutes	
	journeys.	from Science Vale by car but there would be opportunities to take a train from Didcot into Oxford and increase use of public transport.	

Dra	ft Snatial Ontion Sna	atial Option C – All in Science Vale	
Dia		and option of All III delicited value	
SA	Objectives	Commentary	Score
		Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations,	
		although there would be opportunities through developer contributions as part of new development to secure improvements to	
		infrastructure.	
		<u>Mitigation</u>	
		None required.	
1		Assumptions None identified.	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>	
7.	To conserve and	None identified. Likely Significant Effects	
	enhance	All additional growth in one settlement may result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a	
	biodiversity	detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or	
		creation of wildlife areas. The positive and negative effects associated with additional growth could be exacerbated by the district taking	
		some of Oxfords growth needs Mitigation	√ /X
		None required.	
		Assumptions None identified.	
		Uncertainties	
	_ .	None identified.	
8.	To improve efficiency in land	Likely Significant Effects All development in Science Vale will require the use of greenfield land which would have a negative impact upon this objective and could	
	use and to	be exacerbated by taking some of Oxfords growth needs. However, this option does take account of existing policy designations such as	
	conserve and enhance the	Green Belt and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which help to conserve sensitive landscapes in the district which would help to have a positive effect upon this objective. Any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs would also help to have a	
	district's open	positive effect by taking account of designations such as the Green Belt and the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the district.	√ /xx
	spaces and countryside in	Overall this option would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on this objective.	
	particular, those	<u>Mitigation</u>	
	areas designated	None identified.	
	for their landscape	<u>Assumptions</u>	

Draft Spatial Option Spa	atial Option C – All in Science Vale			
SA Objectives	Commentary	Score		
importance, minerals,	None identified. Uncertainties			
biodiversity and soil quality.	None identified.			
9. To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects			
enhance the district's historic	Focusing additional development within Science Vale may have a detrimental impact the on the historic environment and local distinctiveness if such development is poorly designed. However, there may be opportunities with new development in Science Vale to			
environment	conserve and enhance the historic environment in Science Vale through well designed development or with developer contributions			
including archaeological	which would help to have a positive effect upon this objective. Any potential negative and positive impacts associated with additional development in Science Vale could be exacerbated by the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs.			
resources and to ensure that new	Mitigation	√ /x		
development is of	None identified.			
a high quality design and	Assumptions None identified.			
reinforces local	<u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.			
distinctiveness. 10. To seek to	Likely Significant Effects			
address the causes and	Appraised on the basis that development would take place largely on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. This would also be the case for any additional development			
effects of climate	associated with Oxfords growth needs.			
change.	Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water resource availability and this could be			
	exacerbated by any additional development from Oxfords growth needs.	√ /X		
	<u>Mitigation</u>			
	None required. Assumptions			
	None identified.			
	Uncertainties None identified.			

Drof	t Snatial Ontion Sn	atial Option C – All in Science Vale	
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SAC	Objectives	Commentary	Score
OA C	Dojectives	- Commentary	00010
11.	To reduce the risk of, and damage	Likely Significant Effects There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. By focusing all	
	from, flooding.	additional housing within the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk. However, the majority of Science Vale is not	
		in an area at risk of flooding so this option would have a positive effect on this objective. Any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs would therefore be likely to be located in an area not at risk of flooding and in consequence will have a positive	
		effect on this objective.	
		Michaelan	✓
		Mitigation None required.	
		Assumptions	
		None identified. Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
12.	To seek to minimise waste	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the	
	generation and	waste management hierarchy.	
	encourage the	Mitigation	
	reuse of waste through recycling,	None identified	0
	compost, or	Assumptions	
	energy recovery.	None identified. Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
13.	To assist in the development of:	Likely Significant Effects Focussing all development in Science Vale will help to develop further employment opportunities at this location. Given that it is one of	
a)	high and stable	the most successful science clusters in the UK this option could help to attract significant inward investment and employment, all of which	
	levels of	would help to have a significant positive effect upon this objective. However, this option would not help to assist in the development of a	
	employment and facilitating inward	skilled workforce elsewhere in the district which would have negative effects upon this objective. Any additional development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs would be likely to exacerbate the significant positive and negative effects from this	/ / /X
	investment;	option.	
,	a strong, innovative and	Mitigation	
	knowledge-based	None identified.	

atial Option C – All in Science Vale	
	C
Commentary	Score
Accumentions	
None identified.	
Uncertainties None identified.	
Likely Significant Effects	
Focussing all development in Science Vale will help to develop further support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	
additional development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs would further increase the positive effects on	
	11
Mitigation None identified.	
Assumptions None identified.	
Uncertainties None identified	
Likely Significant Effects	
this objective. However, this would not help develop a skilled workforce elsewhere in the district which would have a negative effect upon	_
this objective. Any additional development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs could further increase the positive and negative effects on this objective.	√ /X
Mitigation .	
	Assumptions None identified. Likely Significant Effects Focussing all development in Science Vale will help to develop further support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone, which would in turn help to have a significant positive effect upon this objective. Any additional development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs would further increase the positive effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Likely Significant Effects All development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs would further increase the positive effects on this objective. However, this would not help to further develop a skilled workforce in this location which would have a positive effect upon this objective. However, this would not help develope a skilled workforce elsewhere in the district which would have a negative effect upon this objective. However, this would not help develope a skilled workforce elsewhere in the district which would have a negative effect upon this objective. Any additional development associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs could further increase the positive and negative effects on this objective.



Draft	Spatial Option Spa	atial Option C – All in Science Vale	
SA O	bjectives	Commentary	Score
	raising education achievement	None required. Assumptions	
	evels and encouraging the	None identified. Uncertainties	
(development of	None identified.	
	the skills needed for everyone to		
f	find and remain in		
	work. To encourage the	Likely Significant Effects	
(development of a	This option may help to encourage tourism in respect of Science Vale but would not help to encourage a buoyant tourism sector for the	
5	buoyant, sustainable	rest of the district so would overall have a negative effect upon this objective. The negative effects could be increased by the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs.	
t	tourism sector.	Mitigation	√ /X
		None identified.	V /A
		Assumptions None identified.	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>	
17.	Support	None identified. <u>Likely Significant Effects</u>	
	community involvement in	All options could contribute towards this objective.	
(decisions affecting	<u>Mitigation</u>	_
	them and enable communities to	None identified. Assumptions	0
	provide local	None identified.	
	services and solutions.		



Spatial Opt	tion D – All Gr	owth in a Single New Settlement	
SA Objecti		Commentary	Commentary
existing resider opports in a de and in enviror support approp		Likely Significant Effects Directing all growth to a single new settlement would deliver new housing in this settlement and provide new opportunities for existing and future residents to live in a decent home which would have a positive effect on this objective. Infrastructure would need to be provided in advance of the provision of new housing to ensure that a sustainable settlement was created. However, all growth in a single new settlement would mean that the rest of the district would miss out on the allocation of new housing which would thereby mean that existing and future residents would miss out on opportunities to live in a decent home which would have a negative effect upon this objective. The positive and negative effects associated with providing all growth in a single settlement detailed above would be increased if the district takes some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /X
safe pl people for bus operate anti-so behavi reduce	p to create aces for to use and sinesses to e, to reduce icial our and e crime and ar of crime.	Likely Significant Effects A new settlement could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment for new residents but residents elsewhere in the district would not benefit. This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. These effects could be increased if the district takes some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /X
everyo educat recreat	sibility for one to health, tion, tion, cultural, ommunity and	Likely Significant Effects It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment and journeys to the main towns will be required for some of these services. Furthermore, all growth in a single new settlement would not help support existing services or facilities or benefit residents elsewhere in the district. This option would therefore have significant negative effects on this objective. The significant negative effects would be increased if the district accommodates some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified.	хх



Spatial Option D – A	Growth in a Single New Settlement	
SA Objective	Commentary	Commentary
	Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being and community cohesion and support voluntary community, and faith groups.	opportunities to improve existing services in other parts of the district. This option would therefore have a negative effect upon this objective. The negative effects could be increased by additional residents coming into the district associated with taking some of	X
5. To reduce harm the environment seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment and therefore journeys to the main towns will be required to access facilities, thus increasing the need to travel and increasing vehicle emissions. Promotion of sustainable modes of transport would help to mitigate to an extent an increase in vehicle emissions (a positive effect). However, there would likely still be an overall increase in vehicle emissions which would have a negative effect upon this objective.	√/x

Spa	atial Option D – <u>All Gr</u>	owth in a Single New Settlement	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Commentary
		Uncertainties None identified.	
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects A new settlement would be unlikely to be sufficiently self-sustaining enough that there is no need to travel elsewhere (for the short term at least) so this option would be unlikely to reduce the need to travel. In the longer term there would be opportunities to enhance and promote sustainable modes of transport which would help to mitigate increases in journeys from a new settlement to elsewhere in the district. The location of any such single new settlement would determine the extent of impacts associated with the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs. If the settlement was close to Oxford it could mean residents had a short commute to access jobs, facilities and services in Oxford and could take advantage of existing public transport networks. Conversely the new settlement may be at some distance from Oxford, and as noted above, would be unlikely to be self-contained and so additional growth from Oxford could increase use of the car. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
7.	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects All additional growth in one settlement may result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas. If such improvements were in conservation target areas in the district this could result in significant enhancement. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both of which can have detrimental effects on SAC's and so this would need to be monitored. Such pressures could be exacerbated through the District taking some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the development of a new settlement. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified.	√ /X

Spa	itial Option D – <u>All Gr</u>	owth in a Single New Settlement	
	Objective	Commentary	Commentary
		Uncertainties None identified.	
8.	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects The development of a new settlement would involve the use of greenfield land which would have a significant negative effect upon this objective given the scale of development. There may be opportunity to use previously developed land and buildings. Loss of greenfield land and potential for re-use of PDL could be increased if the district takes some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall effects on this objective would therefore be a mixture of significant positive and significant negative. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions It is assumed that a new settlement would not be allowed to be developed in a mineral safeguarding area unless it had been demonstrated that mineral extraction was not feasible. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √/x x
9.	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects All growth in a single new settlement may have a detrimental impact the historic environment depending on the location of the new settlement and proximity to any historic environment features. However, through the development of a new settlement there would be opportunities to both avoid historic environment assets and to enhance the historic environment which could have positive effects. Overall effects are a mixture of positive and uncertain reflecting the potential for enhancements to the historic environment subject to the location of the new settlement relative to heritage assets. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/?
10.	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change.	Likely Significant Effects Through the development of a new settlement there would be opportunities to implement innovative sustainable construction practices to conserve energy and water resources and to maximise generation of energy from renewable sources. SuDS could be implemented as well to help ensure that a new settlement was resilient to the effects of climate change. All of these measures would help to have a significant positive effect upon this objective. These effects could be increased if the district takes some of Oxfords growth needs	√ /x



Spatial Option D - All Gr	owth in a Single New Settlement	
SA Objective	Commentary	Commentary
	However, a new settlement is unlikely to be completely self-sustaining (in the short term at least) so there would be a need to travel to other towns and villages to access services. This would lead to an increase in vehicle emissions (which could be further increased if the district takes any of Oxfords growth needs), albeit mitigated to an extent by measures to promote sustainable modes of transport. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Development of a new settlement will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and help to reduce the risk of and damage from flooding which would have positive effects upon this objective. Although a new settlement will require the use of greenfield land; it would provide opportunities to secure innovative sustainable building practices which would also help to reduce risk of and damage from flooding. Implementation of SUDS and using innovative building practices could be increased by then district taking some of Oxfords growth needs as there would be a need for a larger single new settlement. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	•
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified.	0

Spa	tial Option D – <u>All Gr</u>	owth in a Single New Settlement	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Commentary
		Uncertainties None identified.	
13. a)	To assist in the development of: high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment;	Likely Significant Effects Development of a new settlement would have some positive effects through the inclusion of economic development as part of a sustainable settlement. This would provide employment opportunities for residents of the new settlement and others living elsewhere in the district. However, this option would not result in economic development elsewhere in the district to the overall detriment of the economy of the district as a whole. The positive and negative effects from this option could be increased if the district takes some of Oxfords growth needs.	
b)	a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high- value-added, sustainable, low- impact activities:	There would therefore be negative effects upon this objective from this option. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	√ /x
c)	small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	None identified.	
d)	thriving economies in our towns and villages.		
14.	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised	Likely Significant Effects A new settlement may not support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone which could therefore have negative effects upon this objective. Outcome against this objective would depend on the location of the new settlement in relation to Science Vale.	
	innovation and enterprise zone	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	?
15.	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All growth in a single settlement would help to develop a skilled workforce in this settlement as part of economic development which would have a positive effect upon this objective and the extent of any skilled workforce could be increased by the district	√ /X



Spatial Option D - All C	rowth in a Single New Settlement	
SA Objective	Commentary	Commentary
support the long	taking some of Oxfords growth needs and depending on the location of the settlement could also be in close proximity to the skill	
term	set of Oxford. However, this option would not help to assist in the development of a skilled workforce elsewhere in the district	
competitiveness of	which would have negative effects upon this objective.	
the district by raising education	Overall this option would have positive and negative effects on this objective which could be increased if the district takes some of	
achievement levels	Oxfords growth needs.	
and encouraging		
the development of the skills needed	Mitigation None required.	
for everyone to find	· ·	
and remain in work		
	<u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.	
16. To encourage the	Likely Significant Effects	
development of a buoyant,	All growth in a single new settlement would not help overall to encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector across the district but there could be more local benefits. The positive and negative effects from this option could be	
sustainable tourism		
sector.		
	Overall this option would have positive and negative effects on this objective.	√ /x
	Mitigation	♥ / ∧
	None identified.	
	Assumptions None identified.	
	Uncertainties	
	None identified.	
17. Support community involvement in	Likely Significant Effects All options could contribute towards this objective.	
decisions affecting	All options could continuate towards this objective.	
them and enable	<u>Mitigation</u>	0
communities to	None identified.	
provide local services and	Assumptions None identified.	
solutions.		



Spatial (Option E - Make	Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages	
SA Obje	ective	Commentary	Score
exis resi opp in a and env sup app	help to provide sting and future sidents with the portunity to live a decent home d in a decent vironment oported by propriate levels infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects Dispersing all additional housing to all settlements would provide some residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home but the dispersal would make it more difficult for those with limited access to public transport given that not all villages will have good public transport access. The issues of limited public transport in some villages could be exacerbated by the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a minor positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
safe peo for l ope anti beh redi	help to create fe places for ople to use and businesses to erate, to reduce ti-social haviour and duce crime and e fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Dispersal of development may not always be sufficiently transformative to provide opportunity to create safe environments, with good urban design principles and this would not change if the district some of Oxfords growth needs. This option could therefore have minor positive effects. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
acc eve hea recı cult com faci	improve cessibility for eryone to alth, education, tural, and mmunity cilities and rvices.	Likely Significant Effects Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services in other areas because the critical mass may not be sufficient to maintain them. This option may therefore have a significant negative effect upon this objective. The extent of negative effects from this option could be increased if the district takes some of Oxfords growth needs. If some of the settlements were located in close proximity to Oxford (for example Elsfield, Wheatley and Nuneham Courtenay) then this would provide access to the services in Oxford. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	хх

December 2018



Spatial Option E – Make Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages			
SA	Objective	Commentary	Score
4.	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	None identified. Likely Significant Effects Dispersal to all settlements could place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services in other areas because the critical mass may not be sufficient to maintain them. If the district took some of Oxfords growth needs, then this could exacerbate issues associated with development in some settlements where few or no services exist. This option would therefore have a significant negative effect upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	ХХ
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and in turn increase vehicle emissions. These vehicle emissions would be increased if the district took some of Oxfords growth needs as the reality of additional growth would be an increase in car use. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford. Overall this option is likely to have a significant negative effect on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	хх
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and	Likely Significant Effects Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel to access services and this would be exacerbated if the district accommodated some of Oxford's growth needs. Furthermore, dispersal of development would reduce the critical mass of demand for public transport in some areas; it would however support existing services and provide opportunities to encourage walking and cycling as a means of accessing services which would	√ /X

Spatial	Option E – Make	Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages	
SA Obje		Commentary	Score
	iration of urneys.	help to reduce the need to travel. Opportunities for walking and cycling would be further increased by accommodating some of Oxford's growth needs. Dispersal would result in development in the larger and smaller villages which are in close proximity to Oxford. Development here could make use of existing public transport services into Oxford to access jobs and services which would help to reduce the need to travel by car. This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
enl bio	o conserve and shance odiversity	Likely Significant Effects Making land allocations for new homes at all towns and villages may result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas. If such improvements were in conservation target areas in the district this could result in significant enhancements. The positive and negative effects identified above could be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to enhance biodiversity through this distribution of development. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /X
effi use	o improve ficiency in land se and to onserve and	Likely Significant Effects The provision of additional homes through this option is likely to require the use of greenfield land. There may also be opportunity to use previously developed land. Loss of greenfield land and opportunities to re-use PDL could be increased if the district took some of Oxfords growth needs.	√ √ /x x



Spa	tial Option E – <u>Make</u>	Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Score
9.	enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment	Overall this option would therefore have a mixture of significant positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Likely Significant Effects Focusing all additional housing at all towns, larger and smaller villages may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness if poorly designed. Henley upon Thames, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources as does Oxford itself. Some of the smaller villages	
	including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	could be impacted even with a smaller amount of development. There could be opportunities to enhance the historic environment in all of the towns and larger and smaller villages through good design or developer contributions to enhancements. The potential for adverse impacts on the historic environment (both in the district itself and Oxford) and the opportunities for enhancements would be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	√ /x
10.	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change.	Uncertainties None identified. Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that development largely takes place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Development sites through this option would likely be smaller and so may not be able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation opportunities.	√lx



Spatial Option E – Make Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages		
SA Objective	Commentary	Score
11. To reduce the risk	This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Such effects could be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Likely Significant Effects	
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, however land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach. Development would largely take place only on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and help to reduce the risk of flooding which will in turn have a positive effect on this objective. Any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would also largely only take place on flood zone 1 and would also incorporate SuDS which would further increase the positive effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	•
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0



Spa	atial Option E – Make	Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages		
	Objective	Commentary	Score	
13. a)	To assist in the development of: high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment;	Likely Significant Effects Making land allocations for new homes at all towns and larger and smaller villages will help to increase the available workforce in these locations but access to employment could be variable. In the case of the villages near to Oxford, accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs may encourage those working in Oxford to live in the district, which would help to have high and stable levels of employment and have a positive effect on this objective. This option could therefore have a mixed positive and minor negative effect upon this objective.		
b) c) d)	a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x	
14.	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects Dispersing the allocation of additional homes would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment and this would also be the case if the district accommodated some of Oxfords growth needs. This approach might not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. This option could therefore have a mixed positive and minor negative effect upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	√ /x	



Spatia	al Option <u>E – Make</u>	Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages	
SA Ob	pjective	Commentary	Score
de sl td te cc th ra ac le er dc th fd	To assist in the evelopment of a killed workforce to support the long term ompetitiveness of the district by a sising education chievement evels and the evelopment of the skills needed for everyone to the event ond and remain in tork.	None identified. Likely Significant Effects A dispersed approach to development may make it harder for some people to access education and create the critical mass for new facilities. This would also be the case if the district accommodated some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a neutral effect on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0
de bi si to	o encourage the evelopment of a uoyant, ustainable ourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects Making land allocations for new homes at all towns and larger and smaller villages will help to attract inward investment into these places and new residents and visitors which will in turn help to support a buoyant and sustainable tourism sector throughout the district. This option will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective. The positive effects could be further increased by any additional residents and visitors associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	11
co in de th	support community nvolvement in ecisions affecting nem and enable communities to rovide local	Likely Significant Effects All options could contribute towards this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0



	ake Land Allocations for New Homes at all Towns Larger and Smaller Villages	
A Objective	Commentary	Score
services and solutions.		

Spa	tial Ontion Fa – Nex	t to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
	Objective	Commentary	Score
			000.0
1.	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects Concentrating development next to neighbouring major urban areas would help to provide people with a decent home to live in which have a positive effect on this objective and the positive effects could be increased if the district accommodates any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. However, this option will not help to provide housing to meet needs elsewhere in the district. The option previously assumed that 3,000 dwellings would be provided on the edge of Reading – promoted sites amount to around 1,400 dwellings so additional land would need to be identified. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	√ /x
		None identified.	
2.	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Focussing development next to neighbouring major urban areas should provide the opportunity to create safe environments, with good urban design principles but the benefits would be localised. Any additional development through the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would also help to create safe environments. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/x
3.	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will improve accessibility to services for some residents, but not for those in the rural areas. Promoted sites (amounting to 1,400 dwellings) are residential – led with no additional facilities proposed – so assume that a larger development would provide some facilities to serve new residents. The positive and negative effects could be increased through the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/x
4.	To maintain and improve people's	Likely Significant Effects	√ /x

Spa	atial Option Fa – Nex	t to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
	Objective	Commentary	Score
	health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will improve accessibility to services for some residents which would have associated positive health benefits, but not for those in the rural areas and this would be the case if the district accommodated some of Oxfords growth needs. Promoted sites (amounting to 1,400 dwellings) are residential – led with no additional facilities proposed – so assume that a larger development would provide some facilities to serve new residents. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will allow opportunities to utilise existing public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling as means of accessing services. This will help to reduce vehicle emissions which will have a positive effect on this objective. Any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would also provide opportunities to utilise existing public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling and also help to reduce vehicle emissions. However, this objective would result in development on the edge of the district which may force people to travel elsewhere in the district to access goods and services and in turn increase emissions from vehicles associated with such journeys. Reading has several Air Quality Management Areas designated along major roads, including the A4074 and A4155, development could increase traffic on these roads. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford. Overall effects from this option on this objective are a mixture of positive and negative. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	√ /x
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	None identified. Likely Significant Effects Concentration of additional development next to Reading will allow opportunities to utilise existing public transport provision and encourage walking and cycling as means of accessing services in the town. This will help to improve travel choice and reduce the need to travel by car which will have a positive effect on this objective. However, there would in reality still be some travel journeys by car to access goods and services in other locations, given this would result in development on the edge of the district which would have a negative effect on this objective.	√ /x



Spatial Option Fa - Ne	ct to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
SA Objective	Commentary	Score
	There could be an opportunity in the longer term for residents to use park and ride facilities to the north and east of Reading that are	
	proposed in the emerging Reading Local Plan. For any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth	
	needs there may also be longer term opportunities to use these facilities.	
	Overall effects from this option on this objective are a mixture of positive and negative.	
	Colonia choose from the opion of the objective are a final tag and frog and from the frog and from the frog and from the from the from the frog and from the frog and from the	
	<u>Mitigation</u>	
	None required.	
	Assumptions None identified.	
	<u>Uncertainties</u>	
	None identified.	
7. To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects	
enhance	There are a number of designated sites on the edge of the district in the Reading area including Ancient Woodland and Sites of Special	
biodiversity	Scientific Interest (SSSI). Poorly designed development next to neighbouring major urban areas could have negative impacts on these designations. Furthermore, such development could result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could	
	have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure	
	and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or	
	creation of wildlife areas on the edge of the urban area.	
	Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities	√ /x
	to enhance biodiversity through new developments.	
	Mitigation	
	None required.	
	Assumptions	
	None identified.	
	<u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.	
8. To improve	Likely Significant Effects	
efficiency in land	This option would result in the loss of greenfield land (which could include Agricultural land in Grades 2 and Grade 3) and have significant	
use and to	negative effects in relation to landscape.	
conserve and		
enhance the district's open	Overall this option will have significant negative effects on this objective.	
spaces and	Mitigation	
countryside in	None identified.	XX
particular, those	<u>Assumptions</u>	
areas designated	None identified.	
for their landscape	<u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.	
importance, minerals,	INOTIC INCINITICA.	
biodiversity and		
soil quality.		



Spa	tial Option Fa – Nex	t to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
	Objective	Commentary	Score
9.	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects There are Listed Buildings present on the edge of Reading and Registered Parks and Gardens. There are also Areas of Archaeological Potential within the area. Potential effects might be mitigated through good design and choosing locations that do not have any historic environment constraints. Furthermore, there could be opportunities for enhancements to the historic environment, for example through the re-use of existing buildings. Potential negative effects and opportunities for enhancements could be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
10.	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change.	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that development will largely take place on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. The northern and eastern edges of Reading are predominantly outside of the fluvial flood risk area associated with the River Thames. Surface water flood risk is not an issue in this broad location. Increasing population through development next to existing urban areas may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water resource availability. This could be exacerbated by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Concentration of development next to neighbouring major urban areas will create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used to maximise the proportion of energy from decentralised and renewable, due to the population size which would help to have a positive effect upon this objective and provide opportunities for modal shift. However, these benefits would not necessarily benefit the district as a whole. It is assumed that any new development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would also take place on flood zone 1 and there would also be opportunities for innovative design and construction methods, maximising use of renewable energy etc but that again these benefits may not be for the district as a whole. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
11.	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects There are a number of areas at risk of flooding in the district, including areas on the edge of the district, although there are significant areas of land outside areas of flood risk. Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and also help to reduce the risk	1

Spa	tial Option Fa – Nex	t to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Score
		of flooding which will have a positive effect upon this objective (which would also be the case with any additional development associated with accommodating Oxfords growth needs). The northern and eastern edges of Reading are predominantly outside of the fluvial flood risk area associated with the River Thames. Surface water flood risk is not an issue in this broad location.	
		Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	
12	To seek to	None identified. Likely Significant Effects	
12.	minimise waste generation and encourage the	Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy.	
	reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified.	0
		Uncertainties None identified.	
13. a)	To assist in the development of: high and stable levels of	Likely Significant Effects Development next to neighbouring major urban areas would contribute to the development of a high value added economy but would not contribute to the rural economy and this would be the case for any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.	
b)	employment and facilitating inward investment; a strong, innovative and knowledge-based	Between 2001 and 2011 inbound commuting to South Oxfordshire increased and at the same time the number of people commuting to work outside the district declined and there was also a slight fall in the number of people commuting within the district. South Oxfordshire is the 2 nd highest place for outbound commuters after the Vale of White Horse. Oxford is the only local authority area where the number of inbound commuters is greater than outbound and so any additional development in the district associated with Oxfords growth needs would be likely to re-inforce these trends. This would impact on the extent of available workforce in the district.	
c)	economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low- impact activities; small firms, particularly those	Development promoted on the edge of Reading is residential-led so there is some uncertainty as to the degree to which new employment opportunities would be provided within the plan period. Outbound commuting to Reading from South Oxfordshire fell between 2001 and 2011. Reading is the fourth most important destination for out-commuting after London, Vale of White Horse and Oxford. However, Reading has also increased as a source of commuting into South Oxfordshire and is the third most important source of commuters after Vale of White Horse and Aylesbury Vale. However, this must be set against the fact that jobs in South Oxfordshire increased at a higher rate than employed residents resulting in an increase in inbound commuting.	√ /x
	that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation	
d)	thriving economies in our towns and villages.	None identified. Assumptions None identified.	

Spatial O	option Fa – Next	to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
SA Objec		Commentary	Score
		Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
	support the	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u>	
	elopment of ence Vale as	The major urban areas are within easy access of Science Vale and so development next to these areas could indirectly support the development of Science Vale. However, development next to neighbouring major urban areas would not directly support Science Vale.	
	nternationally	This would the case with any additional development the district accommodated for Oxfords growth needs.	
	gnised	ζ	
	vation and	This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.	√ /x
enter	erprise zone	Mitigation	V /X
		None identified.	
		Assumptions	
		None identified. Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
	assist in the	Likely Significant Effects	
	elopment of a ed workforce	Development next to Reading could help to build upon education and skills development opportunities in the area and in turn help to support the long term competitiveness of the district and this could be increased by accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs, all of	
	upport the long	which would help to have a positive effect upon this objective. However, it would not provide benefits across the district. This option	
term	ו "	would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.	
	petitiveness of	Mitigation	
	district by ng education	Mitigation None required.	
	evement	Assumptions	√ /x
	ls and	None identified.	
	ouraging the elopment of	<u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.	
	skills needed		
	everyone to		
find a	and remain in		
	encourage the	Likely Significant Effects	
deve	elopment of a	Development next to neighbouring major urban areas could help to support existing tourist attractions and facilities in those areas, which	
buoy	yant, ainable	could have a positive effect upon this objective, however it would not aid the development of a tourism sector for the district as a whole. Any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would be likely to increase the	
	ism sector.	extent of positive effects on this objective.	√/x
	-		- /
		Mitigation None identified	
		None identified. Assumptions	
		, recumpling	

Spatial Option Fa – Nex	t to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Reading	
SA Objective	Commentary	Score
	None identified.	
	<u>Uncertainties</u>	
	None identified.	
17. Support	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u>	
community	All options could contribute towards this objective.	
involvement in		
decisions affecting	<u>Mitigation</u>	
them and enable	None identified.	0
communities to	<u>Assumptions</u>	
provide local	None identified.	
services and		
solutions.		

wood

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Opt	ion F(b) – <u>Next to Ne</u>	ighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Scores
1.	To help to provide	Likely Significant Effects	
	existing and future	Concentrating development next to neighbouring major urban areas would help to provide people with a decent home to live in which	
	residents with the opportunity to live	have a positive effect on this objective and the positive effects could be increased if the district accommodates any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. This option will help to deliver new housing, but it would all be directed to Oxford.	
	in a decent home	This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.	
	and in a decent		
	environment supported by	Mitigation	√ /x
	appropriate levels	None identified.	
	of infrastructure.	<u>Assumptions</u>	
		None identified.	
		Uncertainties None identified.	
2.	To help to create	Likely Significant Effects	
	safe places for people to use and	Focussing development next to neighbouring major urban areas should provide the opportunity to create safe environments, with good urban design principles but the benefits would be localised. Any additional development through the district accommodating some of	
	for businesses to	Oxfords growth needs would also help to create safe environments.	
	operate, to reduce	This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective.	
	anti-social	Midwedian	✓/x
	behaviour and reduce crime and	Mitigation None identified.	
	the fear of crime.	Assumptions	
		None identified.	
		Uncertainties None identified.	
3.	To improve	Likely Significant Effects	
	accessibility for	All growth being directed to Oxford may help to increase accessibility to facilities and services for new residents but would not help meet	
	everyone to health, education,	the needs of the wider population in the District.	
	recreation,	Overall, this option will have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.	
	cultural, and		√/x
	community facilities and	Mitigation None identified.	• / A
	services.	Assumptions	
		None identified.	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>	
		None identified.	

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Opt	ion F(b) – <u>Next to Ne</u>	eighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Scores
4.	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects This option may have some positive effects for those living near to Oxford but would not benefit the rest of the district. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Concentration of additional development next to neighbouring major urban areas will improve accessibility to services for some residents which would have associated positive health benefits but would not help needs in more rural parts of the District. There would be opportunities to utilise existing public transport services in Oxford which would help to reduce vehicle emissions and have a positive effect on this objective. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so directing all growth to Oxford could exacerbate air quality issues in Oxford and this could be detrimental to those residents in South Oxfordshire who are in close proximity to Oxford. Overall, this option will have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Directing all growth to Oxford would help to take advantage of existing public transport services in Oxford which would help to reduce the need to travel. However, this would likely only be of benefit to those residents living near to Oxford and would not help to reduce the need to travel by car elsewhere in the district. Growth in Oxford could help to facilitate new or improved public transport services (for example through developer contributions) but this would be likely to benefit in the main those residents living in close proximity to Oxford. Overall this option will have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective. Mitigation	√ /x

wood

Opt	tion F(b) – Next to Ne	eighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford	
	Objective	Commentary	Scores
		None required.	
		Assumptions	
		None identified. Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
7.	To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects	
	enhance	There are a number of designated sites on the edge of the district in the Oxford area, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and	
	biodiversity	Ancient Woodland.	
		Poorly designed development next to neighbouring major urban areas could have negative impacts on these designations. Furthermore,	
		such development could result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on	
		biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding	
		for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas on	
		the edge of the urban area.	√ /x
		Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities	V /X
		to enhance biodiversity through new developments.	
		Mitigation Newsystem	
		None required. Assumptions	
		None identified.	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>	
_		None identified.	
8.	To improve efficiency in land	Likely Significant Effects This option would result in the loss of greenfield land (which could include Agricultural land in Grades 2 and Grade 3) and have significant	
	use and to	negative effects in relation to landscape.	
	conserve and	Thogain o on old in totalion to landocapo.	
	enhance the	<u>Mitigation</u>	
	district's open	None identified.	2624
	spaces and countryside in	Assumptions None identified.	XX
	particular, those	Uncertainties	
	areas designated	None identified.	
	for their landscape		
	importance,		
	minerals,		

Opt	ion F(b) – Next to Ne	eighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford	
_	Objective	Commentary	Scores
	biodiversity and soil quality.		
9.	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects Oxford contains a number of important heritage assets and so poorly designed new development could have adverse effects on their setting. However, there would be opportunities for environmental enhancements as part of new development which could have positive effects on the historic. Overall, this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
10.	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place in flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. However, increasing population size may put further pressure on resources for example, water resource availability. Concentration of development in Oxford could create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used; including district heating / renewable energy generation. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
11.	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that development would take place largely on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. However, there are a number of areas at risk of flooding in and around Oxford. Overall and on the basis that development will mainly take place in flood zone 1 this option will have a positive effect on this objective.	1

wood

Opt	Option F(b) – Next to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford			
	Objective	Commentary	Scores	
		Mitigation		
		None required.		
		Assumptions		
		None identified.		
		<u>Uncertainties</u>		
		None identified.		
12.	To seek to	Likely Significant Effects		
	minimise waste	Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the		
	generation and	waste management hierarchy.		
	encourage the	Millionitan		
	reuse of waste	Mitigation News identified	0	
	through recycling,	None identified	_	
	compost, or	Assumptions None identified.		
	energy recovery.	Uncertainties		
		None identified.		
13	To assist in the	Likely Significant Effects		
	development of:	Directing all growth to Oxford would not help to increase the available workforce throughout the district and therefore would not help to		
a)	high and stable	support the economic growth potential of Science Vale or the vitality of market towns and larger villages or the limited facilities in the		
	levels of	smaller settlements, all of which will have significant negative effects on this objective.		
	employment and			
	facilitating inward	Between 2001 and 2011 inbound commuting to South Oxfordshire increased and at the same time the number of people commuting to		
	investment;	work outside the district declined and there was also a slight fall in the number of people commuting within the district. South Oxfordshire		
b)	a strong,	is the 2 nd highest place for outbound commuters after the Vale of White Horse. Oxford is the only local authority area where the number		
	innovative and	of inbound commuters is greater than outbound and so any additional development in the district associated with Oxfords growth needs		
	knowledge-based	would be likely to re-enforce these trends. This would impact on the extent of available workforce in the district.		
	economy that	Overall this entire would have a mixture of miner positive and pogetive effects on this chiestive	✓/X	
	deliver high-value- added,	Overall this option would have a mixture of minor positive and negative effects on this objective.	·	
	sustainable, low-	Mitigation		
	impact activities;	None identified.		
c)	small firms,	Assumptions		
"	particularly those	None identified.		
	that maintain and	Uncertainties		
	enhance the rural	None identified.		
	economy; and			
d)	thriving			
	economies in our			



Option F(b) - Next to Neighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford			
	Objective	Commentary	Scores
Г	towns and villages.		
14.	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects The major urban areas are within easy access of Science Vale and so development next to these areas could indirectly support the development of Science Vale. However, development next to neighbouring major urban areas would not directly support Science Vale. This would the case with any additional development the district accommodated for Oxfords growth needs. This option would therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects Directing all growth to Oxford would not help to increase the available workforce throughout the district and thus would not help to support the economic growth potential of Science Vale. There may be some opportunities through construction jobs associated with new housing in Oxford to develop a skilled workforce, however this would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders as to whether the workforce of South Oxfordshire benefitted. There may also be opportunities with developer contributions to support education and training opportunities which could help to assist in the development of a skilled workforce in the district, but such opportunities could only be fully determined during the planning application process. Overall impacts on this objective are considered to be neutral. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
16.	To encourage the development of a buoyant,	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Development next to neighbouring major urban areas could help to support existing tourist attractions and facilities in those areas, which in the case of Oxford could be significant given the number of tourist attractions and facilities, however would not aid the development of	√ /x

Option F(b) – Next to N	eighbouring Major Urban Areas - Oxford	
SA Objective	Commentary	Scores
sustainable tourism sector.	a tourism sector for the district as a whole. Any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would be likely to increase the extent of positive effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. None identified.	
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects All options could contribute towards this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0

Spat	tial Option G – Raisi	ng Densities	Scores
SAC	Objective	Commentary	
1.	To help to provide	Likely Significant Effects	
	existing and future	Raising future and existing housing densities will provide the opportunity to live in a decent home and in turn have a positive effect upon	
	residents with the	this objective, however it may restrict the ability of sites to provide a range of dwellings (in terms of size) so there is some uncertainty	
	opportunity to live	over effects associated with this objective.	
	in a decent home	·	
	and in a decent	Raising densities may help to increase developer contributions to infrastructure requirements at specific locations if the overall number of	
	environment	dwellings provided on site increases.	
	supported by		
	appropriate levels	The positive effects identified for this option could be increased through any additional development associated with accommodating	√/?
	of infrastructure.	some of Oxfords growth needs.	
		Midwellen	
		Mitigation None identified.	
		Assumptions	
		None identified.	
		Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
2.	To help to create	Likely Significant Effects	
	safe places for	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that	
	people to use and	they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where	
	for businesses to	crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.' Any additional development	
	operate, to reduce	associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs is also assumed to be consistent with this requirement.	
	anti-social		
	behaviour and	This option will therefore have positive effects on this objective.	1
	reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Mitigation	
	the real of chine.	None identified.	
		Assumptions	
		None identified.	
		Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
3.	To improve	Likely Significant Effects	
	accessibility for	Raising densities may be appropriate in some locations with a range of facilities but may not be in other locations.	
	everyone to	<u>Mitigation</u>	√ /x
	health, education,	None identified.	V / A
	recreation,	Assumptions	
	cultural, and	None identified.	



Spa	atial Option G – Raisi	ing Densities	Scores
SA	Objective	Commentary	
	community facilities and services.	Uncertainties None identified.	
4.	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects Raising densities may be appropriate in some locations with a range of facilities but may not be in other locations. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Increasing densities may lead to an increase in environmental pollution for example: air and noise which would have a negative effect on this objective; however overall land take will be reduced and associated impacts on soils. This would also be the case for any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Raising densities could help make public transport options more viable but this may not be achievable in all locations. Any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could also help to make more transport options more viable (for example through developer contributions for new or improved services) but again would depend on the location as to whether this occurred or not. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified.	√ /x



Spa	tial Option G – Rais	ing Densities	Scores
SA	Objective	Commentary	
		Uncertainties None identified.	
7.	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects Raising densities may result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or creation of wildlife areas. These effects could be increased through the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. A mixture of positive and uncertain effects on this objective is identified. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /X
8.	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects This option may not reflect the character of existing settlements; however, it may reduce the use of greenfield land and open countryside which would have a positive effect on this objective. The use of previously developed land and buildings would be optimised under this objective but greenfield land would still be required. Any additional development associated with accommodating Oxfords growth needs may also reduce loss of greenfield land and open countryside and reuse PDL. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √ /xx
9.	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment	Likely Significant Effects Raising densities may have a detrimental effect on townscape and local distinctiveness if this forms part of poorly designed developments which could therefore have a negative effect on this objective. Raising densities would reduce the overall requirement for	√ /X

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Spa	tial Option G – Rais	ing Densities	Scores
SA	Objective	Commentary	
	including archaeological	land, which could help to avoid sensitive sites. The positive and negative effects identified could be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.	
	resources and to		
	ensure that new development is of	Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.	
	a high quality	<u>Mitigation</u>	
	design and	None identified.	
	reinforces local distinctiveness.	Assumptions None identified.	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>	
10	To seek to	None identified. Likely Significant Effects	
	address the	Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place only on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new	
	causes and effects of climate	developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water resource availability, which could be exacerbated by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth	
	change	needs.	
		Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.	
			√ /x
		<u>Mitigation</u>	
		None required.	
		Assumptions None identified.	
		Uncertainties	
		None identified.	
11.	To reduce the risk of, and damage	Likely Significant Effects Increasing existing and future densities may result in putting additional pressure on areas at risk from flooding. Increasing density may	
	from, flooding.	lead to an increase in non-permeable surfaces and increase surface run-off. However, appraised on the basis that development would	
		largely take place on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments which will help to reduce the risk of flooding and in turn have a positive effect on this objective. The extent of any positive effects could be increased by the district	
		accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.	
		Mitigation	
		None required.	
		Assumptions None identified.	
		Uncertainties	
		None identified.	



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Spa	itial Option G – Raisi	ing Densities	Scores
SA	Objective	Commentary	
12.	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0
13. a) b)	To assist in the development of: high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and thriving economies in our towns and	Likely Significant Effects Uncertain effects are identified as reliance on raising densities may inhibit the release of land for employment and encourage the loss of existing employment land, which could impact on this objective. This would also be the case for any additional development accommodated by the district for Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x/?
14.	villages. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised	Likely Significant Effects Increasing densities may help promote existing and new small firms locally which would have a minor positive economic effect, however it would not necessarily support the development of Science Vale. Mitigation None identified.	√ /x



Spa	tial Option G – Rais	ing Densities	Scores
SA	Objective	Commentary	
	innovation and enterprise zone	Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects Increasing densities will help create critical mass for new education facilities and support existing facilities but this may not be the case in all locations. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects Increasing densities will increase the number of residents living in a location which may then help to support the tourism sector which would have a minor positive effect on this objective. The extent of any positive effects could be increased by the district accommodating additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
17.	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects All options could help achieve this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0

SA	Objective	Commentary	Score
1.	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects This option could require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. This approach may not help meet need across the district, depending on the number and location of settlements that came forward. Positive effects are identified in relation to host communities with a negative effect for those communities that do not come forward. Any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs may help to achieve the benefits sought but benefits would also be location specific. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
2.	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Communities accepting growth might benefit from securing development that accords with this objective, but other communities would not. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
3.	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects This option could require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. This approach may not help meet need across the district, depending on the number and location of settlements that came forward. Positive effects are identified in relation to host communities with a negative effect for those communities that might not benefit. These effects could be increased by the district taking some of Oxfords unmet growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions	√ /x

Sp	atial Option H – Loca	ting Development in Particular Settlements Where it Could Help Fund Projects	
SA	(Objective	Commentary	Score
		None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
4.	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects In principle this option would benefit the community and fits well with neighbourhood planning principles where communities weigh up for themselves whether to opt for this; however, this option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. This option is unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. This option will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. These effects could be increased by the district taking some of Oxfords unmet growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects This option is location specific as is the extent to which this option may reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution. Any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs may or may not reduce harm to the environment subject to the location of the development. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/x



Spa	itial Optio <u>n H – Loca</u>	ting Development in Particular Settlements Where it Could Help Fund Projects	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Score
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects In principle this option could improve travel choice, however this option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. This would also be the case for any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. This option is unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need and therefore would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/x
7.	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects Locating development in particular settlements may result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity depending on the location and the loss of greenfield land could be increased through any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. However, and in principle this option could offer opportunities to enhance biodiversity which would have a positive effect upon this objective, albeit that the extent of any enhancements could only be fully determined during the planning application process. This option would be unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need and therefore would have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ /x
8.	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and	Likely Significant Effects This option does not automatically take account of designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and could also result in the development of greenfield land. There is also the potential for the use of previously developed land and buildings. The positive and negative effects associated with this option could be further increased by any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.	√ √ /x x



Spa	tial Option H – <u>Loca</u>	ting Development in Particular Settlements Where it Could Help Fund Projects		
	Objective	Commentary	Scc	re
	countryside in	Overall this option will have a mixture of significant positive and negative effects on this objective.		
	particular, those	everall this option will have a mixture of significant positive and negative checks on this objective.		
	areas designated	Mitigation		
	for their landscape	None identified.		
	importance,	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	minerals,	None identified.		
	biodiversity and	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	soil quality.	None identified.		
9.	To conserve and	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u>		
	enhance the	Locating development in particular settlements may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment subject to location.		
	district's historic	Development may also provide the opportunity to enhance built heritage depending on location. The potential negative effects and		
	environment including	possibilities for enhancements could be increased from any new development associated with the district accommodating some of		
	archaeological	Oxfords growth needs.		
	resources and to	Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.		
	ensure that new	e relation and a final and a f		√ /x
	development is of			
	a high quality	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	design and	None identified.		
	reinforces local	Assumptions		
	distinctiveness.	None identified.		
		Uncertainties None identified.		
10	To seek to	Likely Significant Effects		
10.	address the	Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place only on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all		
	causes and	new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure		
	effects of climate	on resources for example, water resource availability, which could be further exacerbated from any additional development		
	change	associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.		
	5			√ /x
		<u>Mitigation</u>		∀ / X
		None required.		
		Assumptions		
		None identified.		
		<u>Uncertainties</u>		
		None identified.		

Spatial Option H – Loc	cating Development in Particular Settlements Where it Could Help Fund Projects	
SA Objective	Commentary	Score
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects There are a number of areas at risk of flooding in the district, including areas on the edge of the district, although there are significant areas of land outside areas of flood risk. Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and also help to reduce the risk of flooding which will have a positive effect upon this objective. It is also assumed that any additional development in the district as a result of accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs would largely be on flood zone 1 and with incorporation of SuDS which would also have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options – all options will result in growth which will increase waste generation, requiring responses aligned with the waste management hierarchy. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added,	Likely Significant Effects The emphasis on housing development to secure developer contributions could lead to pressure on existing employment sites and less emphasis on the provision of new sites in order to maximise planning gain, which could negatively impact on this objective. The extent of negative effects could be increased through the district accommodating any additional development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x



Spa	tial Option H – Loca	ting Development in Particular Settlements Where it Could Help Fund Projects	
SA	Objective	Commentary	Score
	sustainable, low-		
c)	impact activities; small firms,		
0)	particularly those		
	that maintain and		
	enhance the rural		
d)	economy; and thriving		
u)	economies in our		
	towns and		
	villages.		
14.	To support the	Likely Significant Effects	
	development of Science Vale as	Impacts on Science Vale would depend on the extent to which communities in the area came forward to secure development. This would also be the case for any additional development associated with the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs.	
	an internationally	Impacts on this objective are therefore uncertain.	
	recognised	·	
	innovation and	Mitigation None identified.	?
	enterprise zone	Assumptions	
		None identified.	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>	
45	T 141 4	None identified.	
15.	To assist in the development of a	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> This option may have positive impacts in particular settlements where there was funding for example for training or apprenticeships.	
	skilled workforce	However, the scale of any impacts through this objective is not likely to be significant and overall impacts are therefore neutral. This	
	to support the long	would also be the case for any additional development the district accommodated associated with Oxfords growth needs.	
	term		
	competitiveness of	Mitigation None required.	
	the district by raising education	Assumptions	0
	achievement	None identified.	
	levels and	<u>Uncertainties</u>	
	encouraging the	None identified.	
	development of the skills needed		
	for everyone to		
	ioi ovoryono to		_

Spa	Spatial Option H – Locating Development in Particular Settlements Where it Could Help Fund Projects			
SA	Objective	Commentary	Score	
	find and remain in work.			
16.	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects This option is unlikely to overall contribute to the development of a buoyant tourism sector. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	
17.	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects All options could contribute towards this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0	

Refined Option			
SA	Objective	Commentary	Scores
1.	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects This option will help to deliver new housing across the district for benefit of all and would help to deliver affordable housing in smaller settlements, all of which would have a significant positive effect upon this objective. The inclusion of option H allows the opportunity to identify settlements in need of regeneration and/or specific funding. Any additional development accommodated by the district to meet Oxfords growth needs would further help to deliver housing across the district and more affordable housing which could increase the extent of the positive effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	11
2.	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects This option will help to sustain the vitality of the market towns and larger villages and the limited facilities in smaller settlements which will in turn provide opportunities to create safe places which will have a significant positive effect upon this objective. Any additional development accommodated by the district to meet Oxfords growth needs could further help with sustaining vitality and creation of safe places and increase the extent of the positive effects. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	11
3.	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects This option will help to sustain the vitality of the market towns and larger villages and the limited facilities in smaller settlements which will help to have a significant positive effect upon this objective. However, growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may still occur. Accessibility to services in rural areas may still be limited resulting in negative impacts towards the most vulnerable people and increases the potential of inequality and social exclusion.	√√ /x

Refi	ned Option		
	Objective	Commentary	Scores
		A new settlement or an extension to an existing settlement would not be solely dependent on providing all new homes and could be developed over time in line with infrastructure development. The inclusion of option H allows the opportunity to identify settlements in need of regeneration and/or specific funding. The positive and negative effects identified could be increased through the district accommodating some additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
4.	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects This option will help to sustain the vitality of the market towns and larger villages and the limited facilities in smaller settlements which will help to have a significant positive effect upon this objective. The extent of the positive effects could be increased by the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs. Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may still occur and this could be exacerbated by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Allowing dispersal of new homes in appropriate locations, designed to support social cohesion, could have positive impacts and support villages in the rural areas and this could be further enhanced by additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. The inclusion of option H allows the opportunity to identify settlements in need of regeneration and/or specific funding. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √/x
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to	Likely Significant Effects By widening the approach to housing delivery, the growth pressure to all locations will be reduced. Transport impacts and the associated congestion and air pollution are still likely to lead to negative impacts, if mitigation is not implemented. However, the promotion of	√ /x

Ref	ined Option		
	Objective	Commentary	Scores
	minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	sustainable modes of transport would help to mitigate. Any positive or negative effects could be increased by the district taking some of Oxfords growth needs. The whole of Oxford City is an Air Quality Management Area and so any development associated with accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs could increase traffic in Oxford. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, albeit that this could be mitigated by good site working practices. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in reduced infiltration rates, increased surface water, run off and pollution, although this will depend on drainage provision and infrastructure. Overall the preferred option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects By widening the approach to housing delivery, the growth pressure to all locations will be reduced, transport impacts and the associated congestion and air pollution are still likely to lead to negative impacts, if mitigation is not implemented. However, the promotion of sustainable modes of transport would help to mitigate such effects and there could be even greater opportunities to promote sustainable modes of transport and new public transport provision (for example through developer contributions) by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. The inclusion of option H allows the opportunity to identify settlements in need of regeneration and/or specific funding. Overall the preferred option will have a mixture of significant positive and negative effects upon this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √/x
7.	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects The preferred option distribution strategy will result in the loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and therefore could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however, it would also offer the opportunity to create good links to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancements through developer contributions for example for new green infrastructure or	√ /x

Refined Option		
SA Objective	Commentary	Scores
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	creation of wildlife areas. Loss of greenfield land but also potential for enhancements could be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option would have a mixture of positive and negative effects reflecting potential loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to enhance biodiversity through this distribution of development. The inclusion of option H allows the opportunity to identify settlements in need of regeneration and/or specific funding. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land but provides opportunity for the use of previously developed land. Loss of greenfield land and re-use of PDL could be increased through the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a mixture of significant positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √/xx
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality	Likely Significant Effects The preferred option may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Henley upon Thames, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources, as does Oxford. However, there would be opportunities to enhance the historic environment of the district through this option. Potential for detrimental impacts on the historic environment but also enhancements could be increased by the district accommodating some of Oxfords growth needs. Enhancements through for example good design could have positive impacts on Oxford for any development in the district that is in close proximity to Oxford. Mitigation	√ /x



Refined Option		
SA Objective	Commentary	Scores
design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place in flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. However, increasing population size may put further pressure on resources for example, water resource availability and this could be exacerbated by accommodating any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Concentration of development in towns and larger villages could create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used; including district heating / renewable energy generation. The extent of any positive effects associated with this could be increased by accommodating any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. Overall this option will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/x
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that development would take place largely on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and this would be the case for any additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs. However, there are a number of areas at risk of flooding in the district. Overall and on the basis that development will mainly take place in flood zone 1 this option will have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓

Refined Option		
SA Objective	Commentary	Scores
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling compost, or energy recovery.	Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0
13. To assist in the development of: e) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; f) a strong, innovative and knowledge-base economy that deliver high-valuadded, sustainable, low-impact activities; g) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rura economy; and h) thriving economies in ou towns and villages.	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	Likely Significant Effects This option would support the economic growth potential of Science Vale and would therefore have a significant positive effect upon this objective. The extent of positive effects could be further increased through the district accommodating some additional development associated with Oxfords growth needs.	11

Refined Option		
SA Objective	Commentary	Scores
recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	jobs associated with new housing to develop a skilled workforce, however this would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders.	0
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects Provision for development across the District could help the tourism sector. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1
17. Support community involvement in	Likely Significant Effects All options could achieve this objective.	0



Refined Option	Refined Option							
SA Objective	Commentary	Scores						
decisions affecting	Mitigation Mitigation							
them and enable	None identified.							
communities to	Assumptions Assumptions							
	None identified.							
provide local	None identified.							
services and								
solutions.								



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SA Objective	Commentary		O	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
CA OBJECTIVE		A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects Option A1: This option would have a positive effect in providing new housing across the district. However, this would result in a housing requirement below that in the Local Plan 2011. Whilst this option would help to deliver some new housing, it would not have the same extent of positive effects as the other option so has been assessed as only having a minor positive effect. Options A2-C: These options would result in significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing requirement above that in the Local Plan 2011. Options C to E provide for a quantum of development to meet the growth deal, which would help deliver funding for new infrastructure. Options D-E: These options would result in significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing requirement above that in the Local Plan 2011. However, the higher the number the more likely, if delivered, the option is to make up any shortfall in deliverability; however positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to	Likely Significant Effects All options: New development will help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.	/	√	1	√	1	1



SA Objective	Commentary		0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
SA Objective	Commentary	A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – Iower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects Options A-E: The location and scale of housing development is relevant to this objective as to whether such locations improved accessibility to these services. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. However, funding may be available for additional services through developer contributions which would have a positive effect upon this objective. On the basis that contributions would be proportionate to the amount of development provided all options are judged to make a mixed positive and negative effect, reflecting the potential for sites to be located away from existing services but the potential to provide new ones. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/x	√/ x	√/ x	√/ x	√/ x	×
To maintain and improve people's health, well-	Likely Significant Effects	√Ix	√l x	√Ix	√l x	√Ix	√Ix



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SA Objective	Commentary		0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
CA OBJECTIVE	Commentary .	A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Appraised on the basis that all options could make a positive contribution to this objective, e.g. through provision of new or expanded health facilities, proximity to existing facilities may reduce with the amount of growth but this would depend on the distribution of development. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, albeit that good site working practices would help to mitigate. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in in reduced infiltration rates, increased surface water, run off and pollution, although this will depend on drainage provision and infrastructure. Option E - May have a negative effect. This option is likely to have more significant negative effects compared to the other four options given the scale of development. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?



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SA Objective	Commentary		0\	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
		A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Travel related outcomes under all options would depend on the scale and location of development at any one location. Developer contributions could contribute towards new public transport infrastructure. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√l×	√lx	√/x	√lx	√/ x	√lx
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects Additional housing provision provides the potential for negative effects on biodiversity in the absence of mitigation but equally provides the potential to provide new green infrastructure and manage existing areas of biodiversity value. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the	Likely Significant Effects	хх	хх	хх	хх	ХХ	хх



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SA Objective	Commentary		0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
		A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	The loss of greenfield land would occur under all options. The appraisal reflects the potential for significant effects are identified under all options but these would increase as the scale of provision increased. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects There is potential for negative effects on built heritage associated with all options, the risk would increase as the scale of development increases and is dependent on the scale and location of development. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects Development will provide the opportunity to provide energy efficient housing but will also result in additional Greenhouse gas emissions. Transport related emissions will depend on the location of development. Effects will increase (both the potential for positive effects from energy efficient homes and negative effects from carbon	√/xx	J/xx	√/xx	√ /xx	√/xx	√/xx



SA Objective	Commentary		0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
3A Objective	Commentary	A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
	emissions associated with the construction of new homes and also transport emissions) as the scale of housing provision increases. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options. Appraised on the basis that development would largely take place in flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation and have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	O	0	0	0	0	0
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling,	Likely Significant Effects Neutral across all options. The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, however this would need to be dealt with in	0	0	0	0	0	0



SA Objective	Commentary		0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
SA Objective	Commentary	A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
compost, or energy recovery.	accordance with the waste hierarchy. The amount of waste generated would increase in line with the increase in housing associated with each option. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	Likely Significant Effects All options assessed on the basis that availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. This would help to have a positive effect on this objective. Options C to E reflect and exceed the quantum of growth to meet the growth deal. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	/			11	11	/ /



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SA Objective	Commentary		0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
	Commencery	A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.							
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure, which would in turn help to support Science Vale. Options C to E would deliver housing at a quantum to meet the growth deal. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	•	1	11	11	11	11
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects All options – no direct impact. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant,	Likely Significant Effects All options will help to bring additional residents into the district who may then choose to use and experience the tourist attractions on offer. This has the potential to	√/?	√/?	√/?	√/?	√/?	√/?



			0	verall Dwelling	Target Optio	n	
SA Objective	Commentary						
		A1. 556homes/ann um – MHCLG standard housing methodology	A2. 725 homes/annum – lower end of OAN	B. 750 homes/annum – committed economic growth	C. 775 homes/annum – mid point range	D. 825 homes/annum – upper end of OAN	E. 965 homes/annum – full affordable need
sustainable tourism sector.	contribute to a buoyant tourism sector and have a positive effect on this objective, although the extent of any such positive effects would be determined by lifestyle choices.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
17. Support community involvement in	Likely Significant Effects All options could potentially achieve this objective.						
decisions affecting them	<u>Mitigation</u>			_			_
and enable communities to	None identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0
provide local services and	<u>Assumptions</u>						
solutions.	None identified.						

SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
1. o help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects The provision of 3,750 to 4,950 dwellings in South Oxfordshire would be assisting with Oxford City Council's unmet housing need, providing homes for future residents, resulting in positive effects. The location of new homes would need to be determined to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place, to reduce any uncertainties. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√/?	√/?
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects New development may help create safer places, e.g. use of secure by design principles. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	<	*
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community	Likely Significant Effects The location of housing is relevant to both options as to what effects there will be. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. Funding may be available for additional services from developer contributions which will help to have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation	~	~



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SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
facilities and services.	None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.		
To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects The location of housing is relevant to both options, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect, depending on the location of new dwellings. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√	>
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect, especially without mitigation. Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, however good site working practices would help to mitigate. There is likely to be an increase in car traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in reduced infiltration rates, increased surface water, run off and pollution, although this will depend on drainage provision and infrastructure. Mitigation None required.	x/?	x/?



SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects The location of housing is relevant to both options, however the increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services. Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved. The negative effects associated with the provision of 4,950 dwellings are likely to be greater than the provision of 3,750 dwellings. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	x/?	x/?
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects -Under both options, it is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in reduced infiltration rates, increased surface water, run off and pollution, although this will depend on drainage provision and infrastructure. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern BeeOchwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC	x/?	x/?



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SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
	Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. However, additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.		
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land. It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on designated sites, biodiversity and soil quality. The provision of an additional 4,950 homes is likely to have a greater negative effect than the provision of 3,750 dwellings. Mittigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x/?	x/?
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to	Likely Significant Effects It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources. Mitigation	x/?	x/?



SA Objective	Commentary		
		<u> </u>	si M:
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
ensure that new	None identified.		
development is of a high quality design	<u>Assumptions</u>		
and reinforces local distinctiveness.	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
10. To seek to address the causes and	Likely Significant Effects		
effects of climate change	-Under both options, new development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.		
Change	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Which would help to have a positive effect on this objective.		
	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	None required.	\checkmark	✓
	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage	Likely Significant Effects		
from, flooding.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.		
	Both options have been appraised on the basis that development would largely take place in flood zone 1 land and resilience to flooding and the potential impacts of climate change will be incorporated into all new developments, therefore no direct impacts are identified.	0	0
	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	None required.		
	<u>Assumptions</u>		



SA Objective	bjective Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced and increased household waste within the district, however this would need to be dealt with in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The provision of 4,950 dwellings would likely give rise to additional household waste, compared to that associated with 3,750 dwellings. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x	x



SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
 13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages. 	Likely Significant Effects Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. This would help to have a positive effect on this objective. The provision of 4,950 dwellings would make a bigger contribution to this objective relative to that associated with 3,750 dwellings. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	*	>
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects Both options could help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure, which would in turn help to support Science Vale. Under both options, the contribution would depend on the scale and location of development in relation to Science Vale. Mitigation	√	✓



SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
	None identified.		
	Assumptions		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
15. To assist in the development of a	Likely Significant Effects		
skilled workforce to	Both options – no direct impact.		
support the long term	<u>Mitigation</u>		
competitiveness of the district by raising	None required.	0	
education achievement levels	<u>Assumptions</u>		0
and encouraging the development of the	None identified.		
skills needed for everyone to find and	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
remain in work.	None identified.		
16. To encourage the development of a	Likely Significant Effects		
buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Both options will help to bring additional residents into the district who may then choose to use and experience the tourist attractions on offer. This has the potential to contribute to a buoyant tourism sector and have a positive effect on this objective, although the extent of any such positive effects would be determined by lifestyle choices.		
	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	None identified.	✓	√
	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		



SA Objective	Commentary		
		3,750 dwellings	4,950 new dwellings
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects Both options could contribute towards this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0	0



SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing	Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects Allowing further growth at Didcot would help achieve the long term potential for the town, consistent with its Garden Town status. Not allocating additional sites would not allow the town to fulfil this potential. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √	хх
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. 2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for people to use and set of people to use and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓	√
To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that further growth, consistent with the Garden Town status, would make a significant positive contribution towards this objective. 32.	√ √	V



SA	A Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing (Option
			Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
		<u>Mitigation</u>		
		None identified.		
		<u>Assumptions</u>		
		None identified.		
		<u>Uncertainties</u>		
		None identified.		
4.	To maintain and	Likely Significant Effects		
	improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Appraised on the basis that further growth, consistent with the Garden Town status, would make a significant positive contribution towards this objective.		
		A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth specified in the Core Strategy, this includes access to services and community facilities, no further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion.		
		<u>Mitigation</u>		
		None identified.	√√	//
		Assumptions		
		None identified.		
		<u>Uncertainties</u>		
		None identified.		
5.	To reduce harm to the	Likely Significant Effects		
	environment by seeking to minimise	Appraised on the basis that additional development would be consistent with Garden Town principles.		
	pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	There are currently no AQMA's located within or around Didcot. There are however Air Quality 'hot spots' in Didcot along Station Road. These areas experience high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide and PM10 (Particulate Matter 10) which is primarily associated with car traffic and construction work.	//	44
		If no further housing is allocated to Didcot there is mitigation in place to prevent harm to the environment, through the development of the existing allocations. Therefore there will be significant positive effects.		



SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing (Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	None required.		
	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Didcot Parkway provides direct access to Oxford, Reading and London. Didcot is considered to have good sustainable transport accessibility so positive effects are identified under both options. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	VV	//
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects In the absence of mitigation, new development has the potential to impact on biodiversity and there are national designations within the vicinity of Daventry. The potential for a significant negative effect is identified on this basis. Mitigation is in place to conserve and enhance biodiversity, through-out the development of the existing allocations. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Mitigation Ensure that additional allocations contribute to a net increase in biodiversity and do not impact on designated sites. Assumptions None identified.	хх	/ /



SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing	Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
To improve efficiency in land use and to	Likely Significant Effects		
conserve and enhance the district's	Existing allocations will result in significant negative effects in relation to the loss of greenfield land, including best and most versatile agricultural land. There are also impacts on the AONB. Additional allocations could have similar effects, subject to their scale and location.		
open spaces and countryside in	<u>Mitigation</u>	хх	
particular, those areas designated for their	None identified.		., .,
landscape importance, minerals,	<u>Assumptions</u>		ХX
biodiversity and soil quality.	None identified.		
quanty.	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
9. To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects		
enhance the district's historic environment including	There are 3 conservation areas in Didcot, and known archaeological resources, the location of further allocations would impact the outcome of this objective, at this stage effects are uncertain.		
archaeological resources and to ensure that new	The potential for negative effects are identified as existing allocations impact on archaeology and local heritage assets. Additional allocations could also impact on such features depending on their location.		
development is of a high quality design	<u>Mitigation</u>		
and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Undertake Heritage Impact Assessment.	?	√√
distilictivelless.	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		

SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing (Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓	✓
To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to flood risk associated with additional dwellings are uncertain as it would be dependent on the location of development. Mitigation is in place to reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding associated with existing designations. Therefore significant positive effects are noted if no further housing is developed in Didcot. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	?	V V
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified for both options on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste. Mitigation None identified	x	x



SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing (Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
	Assumptions		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
13. To assist in the	Likely Significant Effects		
development of: a) high and stable levels of	Didcot is located within Science Vale UK, an area that includes a nationally important science, educational and high technology based cluster of industries. A key aim of the strategy for Science Vale UK is to build on its economic strengths.		
employment and facilitating inward investment;	The Housing and Planning minister, Brandon Lewis MP announced that Didcot is to become a Garden Town, which will help with the delivery of 15,000 houses and 20,000 high-tech jobs.		
b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value-	Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire are also getting a second enterprise zone, which in itself will help the area attract significant government spending. It will also mean the district councils can retain business rates, all of which will lead to £120 million of funding towards roads and infrastructure around Didcot.		
added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms,	Housing growth and employment growth in the garden town will be intimately linked with 20,000 new high-tech jobs created over the next 15 years on the Harwell, Milton Park and Didcot Growth Accelerator Enterprise Zones and other smaller sites. Therefore further allocation are expected to provide positive effects.	4 4	√√/?
particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural	The existing allocations will contribute towards employment growth but future growth could be inhibited if no additional allocations are made, or inhibit resident's ability to live and work locally.	**	VV /:
economy; and d) thriving economies	<u>Mitigation</u>		
in our towns and villages.	None identified.		
villages.	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
14. To support the development of	Likely Significant Effects		
Science Vale as an internationally		 	√√/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing (Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Housing growth and employment growth in the garden town will be intimately linked with 20,000 new high-tech jobs created over the next 15 years on the Harwell, Milton Park and Didcot Growth Accelerator Enterprise Zones and other smaller sites. Therefore further allocation are expected to provide positive effects. Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted but future growth could be inhibited if no additional allocations are made, or inhibit resident's ability to live and work locally.		
	Mitigation None identified.		
	Assumptions		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that additional growth would include provision of additional education facilities that could contribute towards this objective. Existing allocations include the provision of educational facilities that will contribute towards this objective in the absence of further growth. However given the commitment to growth at Didcot failure to make additional provision would inhibit the town's ability to meet the identified growth opportunity. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√√	√√ <i>]</i> ?
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects	√	√



SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Housing (Option
		Allocate Further Housing at Didcot on Top of Allocations from Core Strategy	No Further Housing Should be Allocated to Didcot
	Allocation of further housing at Didcot may have a positive effect in helping to encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector in Didcot and the wider area. Similarly existing development allocated through the Core Strategy may also help to have a positive effect in respect of tourism in the area.		
	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
17. Support community involvement in	Likely Significant Effects		
decisions affecting them and enable	Appraised on the basis that both options could contribute towards this objective.		
communities to	<u>Mitigation</u>		
provide local services and solutions.	None identified.	 	√√
	<u>Assumptions</u>		
	None identified.		



	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Didcot A	Vauxhall Barracks	Ladygrove East	Orchard Centre Phase II	Cumulative Effects	Commentary
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). X X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). X Effects on housing are uncertain	√ ✓					Didcot A site will provide ~ 270 new homes. Vauxhall Barracks. Site will provide ~ 300 new homes toward the end of the plan period as the Barracks is not due to close until 2029. Ladygrove East. Site will provide ~ 642 new homes. Orchard Centre Phase II. Site will provide ~ 300 new homes. Cumulative. Combined total of housing to be provided in Didcot ~ 6,500 (including other safeguarded sites were construction has already started).
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where	✓	•		✓	~	Assumed sites will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.



			crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'						
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility.	0	0	0	0	0	The sites are all housing or mixed-use sites that would not provide additional facilities. Cumulative. Two of the sites provide several educational facilities.



			? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.			
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). Employment led Site X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. X X Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. Site has an uncertain relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.			Didcot A. The site is located within 800m of an open space but not a GP's surgery. Vauxhall Barracks. The site is located within 800m of a GP's surgery and open space. Ladygrove East. The site is located within 800m of an open space but not a GP's surgery Orchard Centre. The site is located within 800m of a GP's surgery and open space. Cumulative. Overall most of the sites would be located close to a GP's surgery and several open spaces providing future residents with good access to health and recreational facilities.



Draft - see disclaimer

5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	0	0	0	0	No Effect as sites are not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓ ✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR	•	√	1	11	✓	Didcot A. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary School and bus stop. Vauxhall Barracks. Site is within 800m walking distance of a GP's

¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

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	Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel?	Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable		surgery, Primary School, Secondary School, post office, supermarket, rail stop and bus stop.
	Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development.		Ladygrove East. Site is within 800m walking distance of a Primary School, Town Centre, supermarket and bus stop. Orchard Centre. Site is within 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, Primary School, Secondary School, Town Centre, post
		need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have		office, supermarket, rail stop and bus stop. Cumulative. All of the existing allocations are within 800m of at least one or more services, besides Orchard Centre Phase II which is within 800m of all services.
		any effect on the achievement of the objective. X Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public		Overall all of the sites are well located to ensure future residents are able to access some services by walking and all would have the option to use sustainable public transport.
		transport services/cycle routes. X X Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		



7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentati on and re-connect / de-fragment habitats?	 ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. X Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site X X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	0	0	xx	0	0	Ladygrove East is located within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and	✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character.	11	//	x	√ /x	√√/?/x x	Didcot A. The development of the site would result in the use of 10 ha of ALC Urban land. Vauxhall Barracks. The development of the site would result in the use of 8 ha of ALC Urban land. Ladygrove East. The development of the site would result in the loss of 23 ha of ALC Grade 4 land and given the nature and scale of development, minor

		use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. X Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in landuse and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on						negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. Orchard Centre. The development of the site would result in the loss of 5 ha of ALC Urban land. Cumulative. The cumulative impact of these sites is therefore mixed, ranging from a significant positive impact where it develops brownfield land to a significant negative
			landscape character or setting of an AONB. X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land						when they would result in the loss of prime agricultural land.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	✓ ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and	0	?	X	?	X	Didcot A. No heritage assets located on or within 500m of the site. Vauxhall Barracks: Archaeological constraints, a conservation area and a local heritage asset are located within 500m of the site. There are 15 listed buildings located within 500m of the site — a mixture of Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 96m to the south east.



				T						
1	6	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustaina ble building practice s which	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low	Archaeological Priority Area) X X Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for	•	•	•	•	•	Ladygrove East: Archaeological constraint is located on site and a conservation area is within 500m. There is 1 Grade II listed building located 1m from the site. Orchard Centre: There is an archaeological constraint and a conservation area located within 500m of the site. There are no listed buildings within 500m of the site. Cumulative. Cumulatively these sites could potentially impact upon the aforementioned heritage assets, with some sites impact upon the same heritage assets. Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.
		practice s which conserv e energy, water resource s and material								uns objective.
		s; b) protectin g,	energy generation?							



	enhanci ng and improvin g our water supply where possible c) maximizi ng the proporti on of energy generat ed from renewab le sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new develop ment is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?							
11		Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	✓ ✓ Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (>0.3m) ✓ Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year	0	0	0	0	0	All of the sites are located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3.



			floodplain or surface water flood risk (>0.1m).						
			Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk.						
			X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain.						
			Site is located within Flood Zone 2.						
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3.						
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	x	x	x	х	х	Development of the sites will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a	✓ ✓ Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	0	0	11	VIV V	The proposed allocations do not include employment
	stable levels of employ ment	diverse and resilient economy • Provide	✓ Site provides less than 1ha of employment land						land, although the Orchard Centre, Phase II provides some employment land for
	and facilitatin g inward investm	opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	Site does not provide employment land						retail development which would provide employment opportunities.
	ent; b) a strong, innovati ve and	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level						
	knowled ge- based econom	communications infrastructure.	X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level						



	v that	Duild on the	1.0	1		1	1	I	T
	y that deliver high- value- added, sustaina ble, low- impact activities ; c) small firms, particula rly those that maintain and enhance the rural econom y; and d) thriving economi es in our towns and villages.	Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	? Impact on employment is uncertain						
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attractin g new high value busines ses; b) supporting innovation and	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	✓ ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used	<i>y</i>	11				Didcot A.Site will provide ~ 270 new homes. Vauxhall Barracks. Site will provide ~ 300 new homes. Ladygrove East. Site will provide ~ 642 new homes. Orchard Centre. Site will provide ~ 300 new homes. Cumulative. Combined total of housing to be provided in Didcot ~ 6,503, all located within the Science Vale area.



			T						
15	enterpris e; c) deliverin g new jobs; d) supporti ng and accelera ting the delivery of new homes; and e) developi ng and improvin g infrastru cture across the Science Vale area. To assist in the	Does the option/alternative:	? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain						Noe of the sites, provide
15	lo assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	✓ ✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓ Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity.	0	0	0	0	0	Noe of the sites, provide a new school/educational facility. The sites are either located within 800m of a Primary School or 3km from a Secondary School.



			X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away X X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.						
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	O No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Site	e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	**	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~3,000 dwellings. Significant issues with current capacity of road network due to rural nature of area, access would be from B-road or local roads not suited to high volumes of traffic or conducive with cycling or walking. Built form of neighbouring settlements may limit the potential for highway improvements in some locations. Significant infrastructure improvements needed on and off site to Highways network to mitigate impact of development, integrate it with existing settlement and provide safe access to and from site. This includes the need for the provision of bypasses for Stadhamtpon and Cuxham.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	4 4	Site is potentially of sufficient size to support a range of facilities, appraised on the basis that it will provide a sports and cultural facility, green infrastructure and retail facilities.



Site	: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). Ø Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	**	Site would provide a health centre. This would involve the relocation of existing facilities and provision of a larger facility.

Site: 0	Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	Site is not located in or within 500m an Air Quality Management Area but potential issues for new community and relocation of Martin-Baker on site. If Martin Baker remain on site, land would need to be set aside for a runway, which would be used for testing ejector seats and require aircraft landing and taking off. Potential hazardous materials and noise pollutions relating to the use of explosives and engine noise, conflicting use types may not be appropriate. The site has underlying deposits of sharp sand and gravel but these are not within a proposed safeguarding area.



Site	e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Sit	e)	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes. 		There are currently poor existing public transport connections for this site. Opportunity to introduce an enhanced bus service to Oxford and Wallingford that would serve the wider area. However, the Oxford Bus Company has expressed concern with the sustainability of this proposed service and suggested that the service is only likely to used by new residents, rather than existing ones, a minor positive effect has been identified on this basis. Significant infrastructure improvements needed on and off site to highway networks to mitigate impact of development, integrate it with existing settlement and provide safe access to and from site. This includes the need for the provision of bypasses for Stadhamtpon and Cuxham. This would result in considerable infrastructure improvements in the area that will help meet wider needs.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site	х	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site (BAP Priority Habitat on and adjoining the site).

¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



Site	e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		The Council's Habitats Regulations Assessment identified the site as having a medium risk on local biodiversity, primarily due to it scoring a 'High' on the potential risk of the site resulting in a net loss of biodiversity.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and	 ✓✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	√√/√/x x/x	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Airfields who's key characteristics are: • Flat, low-lying land. • Large expanse of open ground with very little vegetation to interrupt views and an open, exposed character. • Typical features of high security fences, large scale sheds or other buildings which are out of character with their rural setting. • High intervisibility. The development of the site would result in the loss of 51 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative) and 43 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). The development of this site would result in the re-use of previously developed land (significant positive).

	: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	Appraisal Matrices for Strate	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		The 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment identified the site has having a medium to high capacity for development. In coming to this conclusion consideration was given to the relationship between the site and the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A minor positive effect in relation to landscape is identified on this basis.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	xx	Registered Battlefield within the site. Small area of archaeological constraint also located within the site. There are also other areas of archaeological constraint and a conservation area located within 500m of the site. There are 33 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade I and Grade II.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.



te: Chalgrove Airfiel		Appraisal Matrices for Strate (e)	gie dite Options	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Ap Objective	praisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
d) ensuring the desi location develop resilient effects of	ing, ing and ng our upply possible zing the ion of ed from ble ; and g that ign and n of new pment is to the	 Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			
To reduce the risk damage from, floo		Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or. Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	x x/√√	Site is not within Flood Zone 2 or 3. 2.29 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 4.15 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. Development could help address existing surface water flooding in Chalgrove.

e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain.		
		The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling,	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and	Sustainability Appraisal Objective X x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	Sustainability Appraisal Objective Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, Does the option/alternative: Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and A The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.

Site	e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver as aroohigh-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy;	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	√√Site provides 1ha or more of employment land √Site provides less than 1ha of employment land 0 Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain	11	Given size of site it is assumed that more than 1ha of employment land could be provided.
	and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science	Does the option/alternative: • Support the	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	0	The site is located outside of the Science Vale Area

	e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is 	**	The site will provide 2 primary schools and a secondary school.



Site	e: Chalgrove Airfield (Full Site	e)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

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S	ite: Harrington			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√√	Site could provide ~3,850 dwellings over the plan period with potential for ~6,500 dwellings in the longer term. Infrastructure requirements associated with the site could include the need for upgrades to the capacity of the water and wastewater network and upgrades to the road network, this could include the need for a new motorway junction, although this is not clear at this stage. Highways England has no plans to upgrade the nearby M40 so the developer would need to carefully consider how the site connects to surrounding road infrastructure.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	44	Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities and services. Public transport interchange/hub and district and local centres previously proposed.

e: Harrington			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	11	The site is located within 800m of several open spaces (Great Hasely Recreation Ground) but not a GP's surgery. The site has been appraised on the basis that there would be potential for a GP facility to be provided on site, subject to viability testing.

ite: Harrington			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No Effect as site is not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.

Site	e: Harrington			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ² OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes. 	✓√	No facilities within 800m of the site besides a bus stop but the site could potentially provide public transport interchange/hub, encouraging the use of more sustainable forms of transportation. Uncertainty around whether coaches would divert from the M40 to the interchange/hub and this element of the site would not be developed and completed until well into the sites implementation. The Oxford Bus Company expressed concerns about the remoteness of the site and how expensive it would be to run a new bus route to this site. The site proposes to create a district and local centre on site, which would reduce the need to travel within the district. Upgrades to the road network, this could include the need for a new motorway junction to the M40, although this is not clear at this stage and Highways England has advised that it has no plans to upgrade this section of the M40. New walking and cycling infrastructure would need to be constructed to ensure the site is connected to Oxford and Thame and other settlements.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site	хх	The site has a small area of ancient woodland (Godwin's Copse) on site and it boarders the Spartum Fen SSSI.

² GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

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Site	e: Harrington			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		There are a further 2 nationally/internationally designated sites within 400m of the site boundary.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	xx	The site lies within the Landscape Character Types of: <u>Undulating Open Vale</u> • Low-lying, undulating or gently rolling landform. • Large-scale farmland, mostly under intensive arable cultivation. • Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries. • Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. • Open, denuded and exposed character, with high intervisibility. • Distinctive elevated and expansive character on higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. • Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead

	e: Harrington	Appraisal Matrices for Strate	0	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		undulating semi-enclosed vale Similar to undulating open vale landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and in the more strongly undulating areas. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. Moderate intervisibility. The development of the site would result in the loss of 280 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 18 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative) and 198 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). The site currently compromises an extensive tract of rural landscape, therefore there is potential for a significant change in landscape and landscape character, a significant negative effect in relation to landscape is identified on this basis. The site could also have potential effects on the long distance views into the Chiltern Hills AONB. The south of the site was categorised as having low capacity and the north of the site was categorised as having a medium/low capacity in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area 	х	Archaeological constraint area located within and adjacent to the site and in other areas in close proximity to the site. There are two Grade II Listed Buildings within the site. Conservation area (Great Haseley) just outside of 500m buffer from the site.



Site	: Harrington	· ·	·	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	reinforces local distinctiveness.	local distinctiveness?	and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	1	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.
	the design and	likelihood of future warmer summers,			



Sit	e: Harrington		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	effects of climate change.	events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	The following flood data is known for this site: 31 ha within Flood Zone 3. 40 ha within Flood Zone 2. 28.66 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 48.13 ha in in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating	Does the option/alternative: Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	**	Given size of site it is assumed that more than 1ha of employment land will be provided.

Site	: Harrington			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area.	0	Site would provide ~3,850 dwellings over the plan period with potential for ~6,500 dwellings in the longer term. All housing will be located outside the Science Vale area.

	e: Harrington	Appraisar Matrices for Strate	<u>. </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	 businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes? 	x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is 	**	Site would provide primary and secondary schools.

Sit	ite: Harrington				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Site	Site: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	VV	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~ 1,500 dwellings. There are limited options for road access if the site comes forward alone and these are likely to be unacceptable. Oxfordshire County Council would not support new vehicular access direct onto the A40 but would support upgrades to existing junctions. There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. at A40 and Oxford ring road, but particularly at the Headington, Heyford Hill, Littlemore, Cutteslowe and Wolvercote roundabouts that would need addressing.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	V	capacity to serve additional growth in this area. Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones.	V	Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities and services, including shops and community facilities. Potential to extend the existing Oxford City bus service into the site.

Sit	Site: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	dentist, hospitals) education, (location schools, colleges, universities, etc) recreation, (open	 education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) recreation, (open 	Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision		
		space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. • Housing or employment with no new facilities provided.		
			x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities		
		J ,	? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4		increase social cohesion? • Promote regeneration	✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a	1	Site is not located within 800m of a GP's surgery. Appraised on the basis that site could provide open space (given the size of the site). Open space also to be provided as part of the adjacent Barton Park development.
		 of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith 	facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). 0 Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open		
		groups? • Access to local, healthy food?	space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.		



ite: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	The site is not within an Air Quality Management Area but it does border the Oxford City AQMA.



Site	e: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ³ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes. 		Potential for site to provide links to Oxford City and enhanced public transport services due to the Oxford City bus service potentially being expanded to cover the site, as the Oxford Bus Company has identified the area as being viable for a new route given the amount of residential dwellings in the area though some small scale infrastructure improvements would be needed. Development is also likely to include improved pedestrian/cycle links to East Oxford, making sustainable travel to major employment locations more attractive. This site would also enhance the potential site at Wick Farm by creating a cohesive environment for people to traverse by foot or by cycling. However, the ability of the site to achieve these improvements is hampered to some degree due to being on one side of the A40, essentially severed from the wider Oxford urban environment. The Bayswater Brook is also a physical barrier to pedestrian/cycle connectivity. Three public rights of way run through the site and would need to be maintained by the site, though the site could improve the accessibility of these public rights of way.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site	хх	The Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI lies adjacent to the site and the site is 400m of the Wick Copse

³ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

: Lower Elsfield				Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentatio n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		ancient woodland. Part of the site also lies within the Oxford Heights East Conservation Target Area. The Council's Ecological Assessment identifies this s as being a high risk allocation, having significant potential effects on biodiversity.
To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	хх	The site lies within several Landscape Character Typ Wooded Hills and Valleys • Similar to the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valle landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remainment semi-natural woodland). • Varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchwoodlandscape. • Medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregifield boundaries, especially on steep valley sides. • Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales.

wood.

Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		 Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences. Flat, Semi-enclosed Farmland Similar to the flat, open farmland landscape type but with stronger landscape structure and a semi-enclosed character. Large-scale woodland blocks (including remnant ancient woodland of Shotover Forest) are a feature of the low-lying area to the east of Stanton St John and create a strong sense of remoteness and strategic containment. The lower Cherwell valley is characterised by smaller-scale, irregular field pattern and an enclosed, intimate character. The area adjoining the Otmoor lowlands has a larger scale, more open character but with a strong hedgeror structure. Predominantly rural, tranquil, remote or intimate character with only localised intrusion from the A40 near Marston. Regular pattern of ditches and rural roads. Semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling landform of hills and valleys. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries (predominantly hedgerows). Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerow with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridge and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views.



Site	e: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					 Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon by roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor.
					The development of the site would result in the loss of 47 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 92 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative) and 52 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). Given the nature and scale of development and the strong rural character that characterises the site, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. The area the site is located within contributes considerably and positively to the wider landscape and the development of the site would compromise this to some degree. The site also scored low on the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment.
9	To conserve and enhance	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought	х	3 Archaeology Constraints sites and 1 Grade II and 1



Site: Lower Elsfield	Appraisal Matrices for Strate		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? 	back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. 0 Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		Grade II* Listed Buildings within 500m. The closest Listed Building is located 480m, to the north. The site lies within the Elsfield Historic View Cone.
To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable	Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage?	✓The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	1	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.

Site	e: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 10 ha within Flood Zone 3. 12 ha within Flood Zone 2. 4 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 7.12 ha 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this site will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.



Site	: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	The uses proposed by the promoter of the site do not include employment. No effects in relation to this objective are therefore identified.
	employment and facilitating	 and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to 	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land		
	inward investment; b) a strong,	access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b)	0 Site does not provide employment land		
	innovative and knowledge-	flexible employment space; c) high quality communications	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	based economy that deliver high-value-	infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	. Impact on employment is direction		
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	 Promote and support a strong network of			
	d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science	Does the option/alternative: • Support the	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	0	The site is located outside of the Science Vale Area.



Site	e: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills	 ✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is 	√√	Appraised on the basis that the site could provide a primary school. There are currently no secondary schools within 3km of the site.

Site	e: Lower Elsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Site: Wick Farm		Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
To help to provide existing and future residents with the	Will the option/alternative: • Providing housing?	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings	11	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~1,400 dwellings.
opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment	 Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? 	 ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings 0 no housing provided, e.g. employment led 		There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. at A40 and Oxford ring road, but particularly at the Headington, Heyford Hill, Littlemore,
supported by appropriate		scheme		Cutteslowe and Wolvercote roundabouts.

	•	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
levels of infrastructure.	 In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain		There are limited options for road access if the site comes forward alone and these are likely to be unacceptable. Insufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure capacity to serve additional growth in this area.
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and	 ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. 	√√	Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities and services, including shops and community facilities. Potential to extend the existing Oxford City bus service into the site.
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective levels of infrastructure. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community	Sustainability Appraisal Objective levels of infrastructure. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services. Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Objective levels of infrastructure. In appropriate locations?

Draft - see disclaimer

Sit	e: Wick Farm			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓√site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		The site is located within 800m of a GP's surgery (Barton Surgery) and has been appraised on the basis that it would provide open space.
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light	✓✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	The site is not within an Air Quality Management Area but it does border the Oxford City AQMA.

	e: Wick Farm	Appraisal Matrices for Strate	0	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 v Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁴ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the	**	Oxford Bus Company is unlikely to support further bus services on Bayswater Road as congestion affects service reliability. Bus route 8 could not be extended into the site. Oxford Bus company suggest a bus service could link to the Barton Park spine road but the Barton Oxford LLP has suggested that they would not necessarily support this. Opportunity to bring this site forward in conjunction

⁴ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

• • •

Sit	e: Wick Farm			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		with the Lower Elsfield site. Site promoters have submitted a combined site concept plan and confirmed a willingness to work together. Oxford Bus Company has indicated that a bus service could loop through both sites and link to the northern by-pass Marston junction, the potential for a significant positive effect is identified on this basis. With good design, this has potential to provide clear and direct bus access through both sites and maximise links between Wick farm and Oxford City. The sites would also provide a better pedestrian/cyclist environment, with cycle access via Barton Park. However, similar to the Lower Elsfield site, this site is hampered in its abilities to achieve the above due to the A40 severing the site from the wider Oxford built environment. The Bayswater Brook is also a physical barrier. The Wick Farm site specifically could gain access to the wider road network through Bayswater Road, though this road is already heavily congested at peak times and is well used and this would also significantly affect the ability of buses to exit out of Barton, which is already a significant issue.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a 	x x	Wick Copse ancient woodland lies within the site and the Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI lies adjacent to the site. Part of the site lies within the Oxford Heights East Conservation Target Area. Protected species have been found in the above areas as well as along the Bayswater Brook. The Council's Ecological Assessment identifies the site has having a high risk to biodiversity.

Site	Site: Wick Farm			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		and geodiversity?	nationally/internationally designated site.		
		 Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats? 	? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	√/x x	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Wooded Hills and Valleys • Similar to the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remnant ancient semi-natural woodland). • Varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchwork landscape. • Medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregular field boundaries, especially on steep valley sides. • Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales. • Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys • Rolling landform of hills and valleys. • Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. • Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries (predominantly hedgerows). • Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy



Wick Farm			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	resources?			hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisi Distinctive elevated and expansive character on and higher ground, with dominant sky and long v Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), over power lines and built development.
				Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys • Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys land type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows at trees which provide clearer definition of field patte. • Occurs mostly in association with settlements ar steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field patte and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. • Predominantly intensive arable land use but som pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. • Landscape typically fragmented and intruded up roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. • Landform and landscape structure create enclos and reduce intervisibility but long views possible to the province of the
				hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying value. The development of the site would result in the lo 56 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 58 ha of ALC Grade (significant negative) and 67 ha of ALC Grade 4 lar (minor negative effect). Given the nature and scale of development, signifine negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape, especially if development takes place of the scale of the same and scale of the same a



Site	e: Wick Farm	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					impact upon the surrounding landscapes strong rural character. The possible access through Bayswater Road is not recommended by the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment: Potential Strategic Allocations (January 2018) as it would increase the perceived urbanisation of the area. The western portion of the site scored low (higher portion of the site) and Medium/High (lower portion of the site) in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment, whilst the eastern portion of the site scored a medium. The site therefore scored a mix of scores given the complex landscape issues showcased in this Assessment. It is possible that through good designed, the higher portion of the sites would not be developed and therefore reduce the sites effects on the landscape.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. ① Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	x x/√√	Small area of archaeological constraint also located within the site. There are five listed buildings within 500m of the site, with two of these listed buildings located on site. Wick Farmhouse Well House (Grade II* listed) is on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. This is located within the site boundary. A mixed score is provided on the basis that there is a feature on site (xx) that is at risk and there could be opportunity to secure a long-term future for the building.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	√	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.

_	e: Wick Farm	Appraisal Matrices for Strate	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 5.38 ha within Flood Zone 3. 7.42 ha within Flood Zone 2. 4.7 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 6.32 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone

	Site: Wick Farm				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
12	To seek to minimise waste	Does the option/alternative:	Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste	x	Development of this site will result in an increase in
	generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.		waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledgebased economy that deliver high-valueadded, sustainable, low-impact activities;	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain	0	The promoter has indicated that this would be a residential-led scheme. The proposed uses do include a care facility which would provide employment.
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and	 Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy 			



Site: Wick Farm	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appra Objective	sal Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
enhance th rural econd and d) thriving economies our towns villages.	ny; n			
To support the development of Scient Vale as an internation recognised innovation enterprise zone by: a) attracting in high value businesses b) supporting innovation enterprise; c) delivering injobs; d) supporting acceleratin delivery of homes; and e) developing improving infrastructura across the Science Valarea.	ally and Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used Y Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	The site is located outside of the Science Vale Area.



Site	: Wick Farm			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 		The site is of sufficient size to support a Primary School, the site is not within 3km of a Secondary School. The site promoter has indicated potential for a secondary school and the site has been appraised on that basis.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Sit	e:: Thornhill	• •	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√√	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~875 dwellings. There are capacity issues on the roads into and around Oxford e.g. the A40 and Oxford ring road and an additional access on to the A40 road could potentially not be acceptable. Considerable new roads/infrastructure improvements would be required alongside water treatment improvements to accommodate new residents
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.)	√	Size of site means that the potential to support services may be limited, e.g. a local shop.

Site	e:: Thornhill			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	✓	The site is not within 800m of a GP's surgery but has been appraised on the basis that it could provide open space.

Site	e:: Thornhill		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁵ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the	44	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a post office and a bus stop. The site would also be adjacent to a park and ride facility and includes proposals for an extension to the existing facility. The site would also

⁵ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Site	e:: Thornhill	· ·	-	Score Comr	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and duration of journeys.	land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		extend the urban fringe of Oxford and would be designed to be traversable by pedestrians and cyclists. However, highway access is considered to be challenging, making bus provision also very difficult to this area. The increase of traffic from this development would also likely impact on local roads and the A40 strategic link into Oxford.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats,	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site 	xx	Sites lies adjacent to a locally designated site (Reading Golf Course (East)) and Shotover SSSI is within 400m. Part of the site lies within the Cucumber Wood Ancient Woodland. Site is also within a BAP priority habitat area and a Protected Species buffer zone.

	e:: Thornhill	Appraisal Matrices for Strate	0.000.00	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative:	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	x x/?	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys who's key characteristics are: • Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. • Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. • Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. • Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon by roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. • Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor. The development of the site would result in the loss of 37 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 2 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect).



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		resources?			Given the nature and scale of development, and its potential effects on the nearby Shotover parkland significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. The site could also have an effect on the Chilterns AONB. The topography of the area is also rather challenging, meaning parts of the site could have more of an effect on local landscapes than initially considered. The site scored low in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	0	There are areas of archaeological constraint located within 500m of the site. The Shotover Park (Grade 1) Registered Historic Park and Garden lies just over 600m away from the site.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	1	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.



Draft - see disclaimer

Site	e:: Thornhill		<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	ж	The following flooding data is known for this site: 0.23 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 0.51 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.



Site	:: Thornhill			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	11	Part of the site is being promoted as a medical research hub and a significant positive effect is identified on this basis.
	levels of employment and facilitating	and resilient economyProvide opportunities	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land		
	inward investment;	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	Site does not provide employment land		
	b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level	-	
	based economy that deliver high-value-	communications infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	? Impact on employment is uncertain	_	
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the	 Promote and support a strong network of			



Site	e:: Thornhill			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used * Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain	0	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide 750-1,000 dwellings outside of the Science Vale area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider	11	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a Primary School (Horspath C of E Primary School) and is



Site	e:: Thornhill		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		within 3km of a Secondary School (Wheatley Park School). Depending on the scale of development, the site could potentially support a Primary School if required.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Si	Site: Grenoble Road (South Oxford Science Village)			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	**	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~3,000 dwellings. There is potentially a need to upgrade the existing water network infrastructure and to ensure the nearby sewage treatment works is capped to ensure its effect on future residents is limited. Furthermore, additional infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure Grenoble Road does not sever the site from the rest of Oxford and encourages cycling.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	√ √	Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities and services including a new primary school and secondary school.

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e: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	11	The site is located within 800m of an open space (Magdalen College School Playing Field) and a GP's surgery (Ley's Health Centre). The site also has potenti to provide new open spaces. Nearby sewage treatmer works should be capped to ensure its potential effects on future residents are minimal.

e: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Are (Oxford City AQMA).



Site	e: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁶ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes. 		Site is within an 800m walking distance of a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. The promoters have indicated that there is potential for park and ride facilities (the site is identified in the County Council's Park and Ride Strategy for Oxford) and re-opening of the Cowley Branch Line to passenger trains. Site also has the potential provide a range of infrastructure and infrastructure improvements to aid in reducing the sites contribution to congestion on surrounding roads. The Oxford Bus Company has highlighted that the site has excellent potential for a new bus route, especially given the potential infrastructure improvements the site could bring. The site would expand the urban fringe of Oxford and would be designed to blend with Oxford's existing built environment, ensuring the site is easily accessible for cyclists. Given the sites proximity to an Air Quality Management Area, the site should aim to be carbon neutral and consider how the emissions generated from future residents could potentially affect the Air Quality Management Area.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site	х	Site boundary is within 400m of a Local Wildlife Site. At the time of writing this Sustainability Appraisal it is

⁶ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



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te: Grenoble Road (South Oxi	•			Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		proposed for the Sandford Brake Local Wildlife Site to be extended which would take it within the red line boundary for this site twice. The site has been appraise on the basis of this Local Wildlife Site having been extended. Protected species have been found adjacent to the site.
To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	x/0/?	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types Flat Floodplain Pasture • Flat, low-lying farmland, typically dominated by permanent pasture with a distinctively 'wet', riparian character. • Prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainag ditches. • Comparatively strong landscape structure with willow conspicuous along the riverside. • Small-scale landscapes with intimate, pastoral□and tranquil character. • Generally low intervisibility, although views along the river corridor may be possible in some more sparsely vegetated areas.

wood.

Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling plateau landform. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical parliamentary enclosures. Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerow with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility. Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridge and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and bui development. Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys As above, though with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition field pattern. Occurs mostly in association with settlements (e.g. Marsh Baldon), where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remain more intact. Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steeper hillsides. Predominantly rural character. Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility. The development of the site would result in the loss of 111 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 42 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). The landscape of the site has been categorised as beir of medium sensitivity and medium capacity in the 201 Landscape Capacity Assessment. This means the site should score neutral against landscape.



	: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	Appraisal Matrices for Strate ord Science Village)	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	x	A small area of archaeological constraint is located within the site.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.
	proportion of energy generated from renewable	infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and			

	e: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 0.28 ha within Flood Zone 30.76 ha within Flood Zone 2 6.55 ha 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone 10 ha 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	x	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.



Site	: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	44	The site is adjacent to the Oxford Science Park and could incorporate employment development.
	levels of employment and facilitating	and resilient economyProvide opportunities	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land		
	inward investment;	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	Site does not provide employment land		
	b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	based economy that deliver	communications infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	sustainable, knowledge-based and low-impact high tech economy in	? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	 Promote and support a strong network of			
	d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
4	To support the development of Science	Does the option/alternative: • Support the	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	0	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~3,000 dwellings outside of the Science Vale area.



Site	e: Grenoble Road (South Oxfo	ord Science Village)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills	 ✓/Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is 	√√	The promoters of the site have previously indicated that it could provide a primary school and a technical college/secondary school.



Site	e: Grenoble Road (South Oxf	ord Science Village)	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Site	ite: Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√ √	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide approximately ~3,500 dwellings, with 1,850 provided in the plan period. This site is dependent on the provision of a bypass for Clifton Hampden and a new river crossing at Culham. Development here would part fund these improvements to infrastructure which would in turn enable two new Centres of Excellence to come forward at Culham Science Centre. The site is also likely to require strategic infrastructure upgrades to meet projected demand for water supply.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	√√	Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities and services.

Site	:: Land Adjacent to Culham S	Science Centre (Culham Science Vill	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	√√	Site is located within 800m of an open space (European School playing field) but not a GP's surgery. The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan indicates that a new GP surgery would be required, and the site is appraised on the basis that this would be provided.



Site	Site: Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No Effect as sites are not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area. The site is however within a proposed safeguarded area for sharp sand and gravel.
6	To improve travel choice	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel,	1	The site is within 800m of an existing railway station,

Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	 Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements? 	road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁷ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes.		although currently low frequency services are experienced at off-peak times and facilities at the station are limited. The infrastructure improvement and new roads the site could potentially provide would also aid in reducing its contributions to congestion in the area.
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of	✓√Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site	хх	The Culham Brake SSSI lies adjacent to the site and there are two ancient woodlands within close

⁷ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

• • •

Site	Site: Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		proximity to the site. The Council's Ecological Assessment of sites states 'There is potential for the allocation to cause disturbance to the Heronry at Furze Brake Local Wildlife Site and areas of adjacent Ancient Woodland'. This assessment does highlight that the overall risk to biodiversity from the site being allocated is Low.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	√√/0/x x	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Flat Floodplain Pasture • Flat, low-lying riverside meadows alongside the River Thames, typically dominated by permanent pasture with a distinctively 'wet', riparian character. • Prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches. • Comparatively strong landscape structure with willows conspicuous along the riverside. • Intimate and pastoral character. • Generally low intervisibility, although views. • Along the valley may be possible in some more sparsely vegetated areas. • Comparative inaccessibility creates a tranquil, remote character with



	Science Centre (Culham Science Vill	'	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	PROW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		only localised intrusion close to main urban areas of Abingdon and Oxford. Institutions Landscaped setting with mature trees and semblance of parkland character but lacking its formal features; Dispersed complex of buildings, signs and land uses have an urbanising influence on rural context of the site. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling plateau landform. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility; Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development. Wooded Hills and Valleys Similar to semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands at the western end of the greensand plateau and steep escarpments of the River Thames.

Sit	e: Land Adjacent to Culham S	Science Centre (Culham Science Vil	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					Strong relief, mixed land use and blocks of woodland create an attractively diverse landscape. Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across Thames valley. Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences. The site would result in the development of 19 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative), 138 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 18 ha of ALC Grade 4 (minor negative) and 46 ha of ALC Urban land (significant positive). In the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment the western part of the site (the largest portion of the site) scored a Medium and the eastern portion of the site scored a High for overall capacity. The northern part of the site scored a Negligible/Low meaning it should not be developed. IA significant negative effect would occur if this element of the site was developed. Considering this, the site scored a significant positive/significant negative to neutral score with regard to landscape in the absence of mitigation.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. 	x x	Culham Station is Grade II* Listed; Culham Station overbridge is Grade II Listed; Thame Lane bridge is Grade II Listed. Adjacent to the site is the Grade II Schola Europaea. There is the potential for effects on the setting of Nuneham House – Registered Park and Garden would also needs to be considered. There is the potential for impact on archaeological constraints in the far northern part of the site and the

		Science Centre (Culham Science Vill		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		potential for significant negative effects is identified on this basis. It is important to note that the majority of the sites potential effects on local heritage assets were considered to be low to negligible, with the highest effects potentially being on the adjacent Schola Europaea Listed Building.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: e) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; f) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.
	g) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and h) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of	 Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			

_		Science Centre (Culham Science Vill	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	climate change.				
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 20 ha within Flood Zone 3. 28 ha within Flood Zone 2. 0.59 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 1.42ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: e) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy • Provide opportunities	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	V	Appraised on the basis that employment land would be provided on the No1 site and redistributed within the wider strategic allocation.

Site	e: Land Adjacent to Culham S	Science Centre (Culham Science Vill	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	inward investment;	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	0 Site does not provide employment land		
	f) a strong, innovative and knowledge-	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	based economy that deliver	communications infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	high-value- added, sustainable,	Build on the	? Impact on employment is uncertain	-	
	low-impact activities;	knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire			
	g) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy			
	h) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	11	The site would provide 3,500 dwellings within the Science Vale area and support additional employment.
	recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: f) attracting new	Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure?	✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.		
	high value	Attract new high value	0 Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area.		

Site	: Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	businesses; g) supporting innovation and enterprise; h) delivering new jobs; i) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and j) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	 businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes? 	x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is 	VV	Appraised on the basis that of the site would provide two primary schools and a secondary school.

Site: Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre (Culham Science Village)					Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Site	e: Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	**	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~2,000 dwellings. Potential for the site to contribute to the re-opening of the Cowley branch line. Local upgrades to the existing water network infrastructure may be required. There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. Cowley Interchange, Garsington Road near the Oxford Business Park and potentially Cowley Road.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	11	Site has been appraised on the basis that it would provide 2,000 dwellings and a local centre. A significant positive effect is identified on the basis that a local centre could include retail facilities and a community facility.

Site	Site: Northfield S				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	✓	The site is located within 800m of several open spaces (Horspath Village Green) but not a GP's surgery.



	: Northfield	apprenser interrees for struces		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development	4	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop.

: Northfield		Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁸ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		Opportunity to provide improvements to existing public transport, e.g. bus route to Oxford City Centre along the A480 and potential re-opening of the Cowley branch line. The Oxford Bus Company highlighted that the site ha good potential for a direct bus route. The site would also expand the urban fringe of Oxford and would be designed to interconnect with its surrounding, ensuring pedestrians and cyclists could access wider Oxford.
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and	✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site.

⁸ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Sit	ite: Northfield				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentatio n and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?	✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	x x/?/0	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Flat Open Farmland • Distinctively flat, low-lying farmland (below 65 metres AOD) occupying former marshland alongside the Baldon Brook on land less prone to flooding and more easily drained and cultivated. • Large-scale rectilinear field pattern with distinctive network of drainage ditches. • Weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences. • Comparative inaccessibility creates a rural and remote character. • Open, denuded landscape results in high intervisibility.



Site	Site: Northfield				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources? 	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		 Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling plateau landform. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility; Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development. The development of the site would result in the loss of 78 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 67 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). The area contributes to the separation of Garsington and Horspath by providing an open area of landscape between the settlements where some intervisibility is possible in places increased by the hill top locations of the settlements. Although the gaps between the settlements are fairly wide any substantial development is likely to have an impact on the perception of the separation of the settlements. Given this and the scale of the development, significant negative effects are anticipated in relation to landscape. The site scored a medium on overall capacity in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources	Does the option/alternative: • Protect and enhance archaeology and	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. 	х	The site is located in an area of archaeological interest within an area of known Roman settlement along the line of the Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester.

	: Northfield	ppraisar matrices for strateg		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	heritage assets? • Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	V Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) X X Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.
	d) ensuring that the design and location of new	 Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, 			

Site	Site: Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	x x	The following flooding data is known for this site: 15.53 ha within Flood Zone 3. 19.68 ha within Flood Zone 2. 10.46 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 15 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	4 4	Given size of site it is assumed that it could potentially provide more than 1ha of employment land.

Site: Northfield		Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
in our towns and villages.				



Site	: Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 		Site is located outside of the Science Vale area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future	 ✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School 	√ √	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a primary school (Horspath C of E Primary School) and is within 3km of a secondary school (Wheatley Park School). It is assumed to be capable of supporting a Primary School if necessary.

Site	e: Northfield	pp. a.oa. matrices in a caracte	·	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	find and remain in work.	employers?	or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity.		
		 Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages? 	x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	O No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Sit	e: Land East of Caversham Pa	rk Road (Land at Playhatch)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	**	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide approximately 1,000 dwellings. There are capacity issues on the roads in this area and capacity issues on existing river crossings in and around Reading. Need for water treatment capacity in the area to be strengthened.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	√√Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools	√	Size of site suggests it could support a facility however the promoter has indicated that it would be a residential led scheme, relying on facilities and services in the surrounding area so there is some uncertainty.

Draft - see disclaimer

Site	: Land East of Caversham Pa	rk Road (Land at Playhatch)	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	✓	The site is located within 800m of existing open space (Dunsden Green) but the nearest GP (Peppard Road Surgery) is approximately 1.8km away.

		ark Road (Land at Playhatch)	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	Site is within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area that includes the A4155 corridor in Reading.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of	✓	The site has access to a bus stop alongside there being opportunities to use/strengthen existing bus services (also highlighted by the Oxford Bus Company) and



Site	e: Land East of Caversham Pa	rk Road (Land at Playhatch)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	all services). 9 OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		longer term potential for the site to benefit from proximity to park and ride facilities proposed in the emerging Reading Local Plan. The site would have difficulty accessing the surrounding road network due to the sites topography and the protected assets on the site making it hard for the site to create a site access. The surrounding roads are also well trafficked and has few pedestrian elements, making it difficult for the site to encourage cycling and especially walking.
	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated	✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects	хх	The far north-western corner of the site lies within a Biodiversity Priority Habitat (lowland mixed deciduous woodland) and there is a parcel of Ancient and Semi- Natural Woodland adjacent to the south of this habita

⁹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

wood.

Annendiy L. Draft Revised Anneaisal Matrices for Strategic Site Ontions

te: Land East of Caversham Pa	ark Road (Land at Playhatch)		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentatio n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		(the potential for a significant negative effect is identified because of proximity to the Ancient Woodland. Millstone Wood which lies directly adjacent to the west of the site is also a Biodiversity Priority Habitat consisting of lowland mixed deciduous woodland.
To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity?	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. 	хх	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Open Dip Slope who's key characteristics are: • Gently sloping ground at the foot of the Chilterns dip slope next to the valley floor between Caversham and Shiplake. • Dominance of intensive arable cultivation with large-scale field pattern, weak hedgerow structure and very little woodland cover. • Distinctively 'grey' and flinty soils. • Predominantly rural character with limited intrusion from built-up areas. • Large-scale, open landscape with views out over the Thames Valley and high intervisibility. The development of the site would result in the loss of 26 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 15 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative effect). Given the nature and scale of development, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to

Site	: Land East of Caversham Pa	ark Road (Land at Playhatch)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		Minimise development on high quality	Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character.		landscape.
		agricultural land? • Protect mineral resources?	? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	x/?	Southern part of site lies within an Area of Archaeological Constraint (Bronze Age Linear Features and Ring Ditches and Undated Circular Enclosure) and a minor negative effect is identified on this basis. There are five Grade II Listed Buildings and two Local Heritage Assets adjacent to the south-east of the site and uncertain effects are identified on this basis.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation?	The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.



Site	: Land East of Caversham Pa	rk Road (Land at Playhatch)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 3.31 ha within Flood Zone 3. 5.48 ha within Flood Zone 2.



Land East of Caversham Pa	st of Caversham Park Road (Land at Playhatch)	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective		Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	on and encourage e of waste recycling, t, or energy • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
To assist in the development of: a) high and stable	ment of: high and stable • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	Promoted as a residential led scheme with no employment provided on site.
levels of and resilient economy employment and facilitating inward Provide opportunities for all employers to	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land			
inward investment; b) a strong,	investment; access: a) different types and sizes of	Site does not provide employment land		
innovative and knowledge- based economy	innovative and flexible employment knowledge- space; c) high quality	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
that deliver high-value-	that deliver infrastructure. high-value-	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	sustainable, knowledge-based and high tech economy in			
c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and	particularly a strong network of towns and villages and			
c)		small firms, particularly those that • Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and	small firms, particularly those that maintain and Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	small firms, particularly those that maintain and Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy



Si	te: Land East of Caversham Pa	rk Road (Land at Playhatch)	-	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	rural economy; and				
	d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? • Attract new high value businesses? • Support innovation and enterprise? • The delivering new jobs? • Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	Site is located outside of the Science Vale area.
15		Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Site includes provision of a new	/ /	Appraised on the basis that the site would be of
	development of a skilled	 Improve opportunities 	school/educational facility that will meet wider		sufficient size to support a Primary School if required.



Site	e: Land East of Caversham Pa	rk Road (Land at Playhatch)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		Promoter has not indicated that a school would be provided on site so there is some uncertainty. Site could rely on a Primary Schools that are within 800m of the site (including St Martins Catholic Primary School) and a Secondary School (Highdown Secondary School and Sixth Form Centre) which is within 3km.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Site	Site: Reading Golf Club			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	**	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide approximately 479 dwellings. The local highway network that serves the site is considered unsuitable to accommodate any additional traffic from 479 new residential dwellings. The water treatment capacity in this area is unlikely to be able to support the demand anticipated from this development.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a	0	Assumed that this is a residential led scheme. Development would result in the loss of a golf course but the intention is for the club to relocate.

e: Reading Golf Club			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). O Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	✓	Development would be within 800m of a GP's surgery (Emmer Green Surgery) but over 800m away from existing open spaces.

Site	e: Reading Golf Club		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No effect.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of	√√Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹⁰ OR	√	Site is within 800m of a foodstore and several bus stops. The local highway network that serves the site is

¹⁰ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

• • •

	e: Reading Golf Club	Appraisar Matrices for Strate	<u></u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and duration of journeys.	land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		considered unsuitable to accommodate any additional traffic from new residential developments. This is exacerbated by the site having a challenging topography that would make the creation of a site access difficult. Council assessment indicates that it would be difficult to introduce a bus service at this location. This site would be extremely problematic for bus services, given the general absence of such routes along Kidmore End Road and Highdown Hill Road at the northern extremity of Reading Borough. This development site would be too small to sustain a meaningful sustainable bus route, even with some short-term pump-priming. The Oxford Bus Company does highlight that future residents of the site would not be within walking distance of existing routes and re-routing would have to occur to service this site.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats,	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site 	xx	Site includes an area of ancient woodland (Cucumber Wood), a Local Wildlife site (Reading Golf Course East), a BAP priority habitat and is within a Protected Species buffer zone.

	: Reading Golf Club		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land?	 ✓✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	xx/?	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Semi-enclosed Dip Slope who's key characteristics are: • Typically level or more gently sloping ground. • Comparatively open fields contained within a strong structure of woods, hedgerows or trees to form a loose mosaic. • Dominance of arable cultivation. • Strong structure of woods and hedgerows generally provides visual containment and results in moderate to low intervisibility. • Distinctive pattern of winding rural roads, irregular field boundaries and scattered rural settlements, typical of 'ancient countryside'. • Generally rural and unspoilt character but with some 'suburbanising' influences within rural settlements and along main roads (e.g. A4074, A4130), and localised intrusion of built development and power lines (e.g. around Sonning Common and Caversham). The development of the site would result in the loss of 31 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 0.84 ha of ALC Urban land (minor negative effect). The site is not within the AONB. However, the site



	: Reading Golf Club	Appraisar Matrices for Strate		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		resources?			Chilterns AONB and the potential impact of development on the AONB needs to be considered due to the distance of around 500m from the edge of the AONB. Given the nature and scale of development, significant negative effects are anticipated in relation to landscape, especially with regards to the Chilterns plateau with valleys Landscape Character Area.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	0	No effects anticipated.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.

Site	e: Reading Golf Club			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? • Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 0.3ha of site within the 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk Zone. 3.34ha of site within the 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk Zone.

Site	: Reading Golf Club			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	Promoted as a residential led scheme with no employment provided on site.
	levels of employment and facilitating	and resilient economyProvide opportunities	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land		
	inward investment;	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	Site does not provide employment land		
	b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	based economy that deliver high-value-	communications infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level	- -	
	added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the	Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy			



Site	e: Reading Golf Club			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	Site is located outside of the Science Vale area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider	0	Site would rely on Primary Schools that are within 800m of the site (Emmer Green Primary School) and a



Sit	e: Reading Golf Club			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		Secondary School (Chilterns Edge Secondary School) within 3km of the site.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Site	: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	*	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide~300 dwellings. The site would potentially have an impact upon the well trafficked A40 which also acts as a barrier for more active transport means (walking/cycling). The site would also likely lose any bus service provision it currently receives when the site is no longer used as a university campus. Site would have sufficient water capacity and infrastructure to support an additional 300 dwellings though sewage infrastructure and treatment would be challenging for these additional homes.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	1	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	✓	Appraised on the basis that the site would include a small retail facility and the existing quantum of sports pitches would be retained.

te: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	√√	The site is located within 800m of several open spaces (Holloway Road Greenspace), the quantum of existing playing fields on the site is also to be maintained and a GP's surgery is also within 800m (Morland House Surgery).

S	ite: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No effect.
6		Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel,	✓	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary
	and accessibility, reduce	 Reduce the need to 	road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development		School, Secondary School a post office, a supermarket

: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	is within 800 m walking distance of all services). OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes.		and a bus stop. The Councils site assessment notes that the site could potentially lose the existing direct bus link to Oxford City as the development of the site would see the redevelopment of a university campus. The A40 also makes walking to some of the nearby services more difficult and overall prevents the site from integrating with existing development on the other side of the A40, including Wheatley.
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and	✓√Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site. The site contains a number of trees with Tree Preservation Orders (Tree Preservation Order numbers)

¹¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

• • •



	: Wheatley Campus Site	appraisar iviatrices for strateg		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ① if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		35, 2005). The Councils Ecological Assessment categorised this allocation as being of low risk to biodiversity.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	x x/√√/?	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys who's key characteristics are: • Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. • Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. • Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. • Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon by roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a



	e: Wheatley Campus Site	Appraisar Matrices for Strates		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		predominantly rural character. • Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor. The development of the site would result in the loss of 5 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 17 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative effect). Redevelopment of the campus would secure the reuse of previously developed land (significant positive effect). The 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment identified this site as having slight Landscape sensitivity and moderate Landscape Value. The capacity of the site was identified as being medium to high meaning the site would have a minor positive effect on landscape. The development of the greenfield part of the site would also have an effect on the surrounding landscape due to a large part of the site changing from open space/parkland to a residential development and due to its potential effects on other parklands located near to the site. Given the complexity of the site, some uncertainty exists with regard to its potential effects on this objective.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national 	XX	The site includes a scheduled monument - a circular earthwork with surrounding moat situated 580m south west of Church Farm (National Heritage List for England entry number: 1018425). The scheduled monument is located on the greenfield, western side of the site. It's open and semi-rural parkland setting is important to its heritage significance. Conservation Area covering much of Central Wheatley lies approximately 200m to the south of the site. A Listed



Site	: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		Building and Scheduled Monument are adjacent to the western side of the site (the moated site of Holton House and its associated ice house). There is potential for archaeological remains on the undeveloped part of the site.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.
	d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate	Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			

	e: Wheatley Campus Site	appraisar matrices for strateg		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	change.				
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	Site lies outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3 but there is potential for the site to suffer from and potentially exacerbate the issue of surface water flooding in the area and the potential for a significant negative effect is identifiedThe site also has a high risk of groundwater flooding.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities	✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	0	There could be negative effects associated with the closure of the campus however the current uses are relocating so the overall effect is neutral. The redevelopment of the site would be for residential development so no effects are anticipated.

Draft - see disclaimer

ite: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. • Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire • Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	O Site does not provide employment land X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level Impact on employment is uncertain		
those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
4 To support the development of Science	Does the option/alternative: • Support the	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	0	Site is located outside of the Science Vale area.



Site	e: Wheatley Campus Site			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? • Attract new high value businesses? • Support innovation and enterprise? • The delivering new jobs? • Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills	 ✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is 	0	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a primary school (Wheatley Primary School) and is within 3km of a secondary school (Wheatley Park School). Oxfordshire County Council has indicated that pupil generation from approximately 300 homes at Wheatley could be expected to be accommodated but there would be capacity issues if more houses are proposed.

Site	e: Wheatley Campus Site		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Site	Site: Berinsfield				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a	Will the option/alternative: • Providing housing?	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings	11	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~1,700 dwellings.
	decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate	 Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? 	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings • no housing provided, e.g. employment led		Infrastructure requirements are summarised below. Oxfordshire County Council would require
	levels of infrastructure.		scheme		contributions to off-site road infrastructure (eg
			x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable		Culham crossing and Golden Balls roundabout)
			housing).		Pump-priming of additional bus services to travel

	e: Berinsfield	appraisal Matrices for Strates	site options	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain		through the allocation will be needed. Other more general infrastructure upgrades may be required to enable development
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	1	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	11	Significant positive effect identified as the rationale for development here is to secure a range of facilities that will be secured through the Berinsfield Community Investment Scheme and associated masterplan. Development at Berinsfield is expected to deliver significant community benefits in the form of regenerated and new community facilities. The site promoters are continuing to work closely with the community to develop an appropriate masterplan,
		 recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc) 	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities		identifying the necessary improvements and how they will be funded. Notwithstanding this unknown, but likely significant contribution to community facilities, the site also benefits from good access to existing facilities in Berinsfield such as a primary school, leisure centre, open space, and shops.

Site	e: Berinsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		The site is located within 800m of several open spaces Windrush Road Greenspace) and a GP's surgery (Berinsfield Health Centre). The site would also provide a new health centre.
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area 	0	No effect.

Site	ite: Berinsfield				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Iand? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources? 	* X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). 12 OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new	✓	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary School, GP's surgery, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. The development of the site would require the rerouting of existing bus routes to run through it to ensure future residents have optimal access to the local bus service. The site would be designed to ensure it is easily traversable for pedestrians and cyclists and would integrate with the existing built environment of Bernsfield.

¹² GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

	e: Berinsfield	appraisar matrices for Strateg	•	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		improvements?	development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes.		
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the	travel by less sustainable forms of transport. ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.	x	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site. It is important to note that the Council's Habitats Regulations Assessment identified the site as having no to negligible risk of significant effects. The Berinsfield site is also dominated by intensively managed arable agriculture that is of low ecological value, meaning its allocation is not likely to result in the loss of many ecological assets.
		creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentatio	s impact on biodiversity is uncertain		



	e: Berinsfield	appraisar watrices for Strateg		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		n and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?			
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	xx	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Open Farmed Hills and Valleys who's key characteristics are: Rolling plateau landform. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility; Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development. Flat Open Farmlands Distinctively flat farmland with a low-lying character. Rectilinear field pattern with distinctive network of drainage ditches. Weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion from built development near Chalgrove. Open, denuded landscape with high intervisibility. The development of the site would result in the loss of 5 ha of ALC Grade 1 (significant negative) and 128 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative) and 128 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative effect).



	e: Berinsfield	appraisar matrices for strateg	·	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					area has a weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences. However, it does highlight that the landscape is sensitive to change and is of moderate landscape value. It also says the site has a overall capacity of low. The development of the site would also have significant negative effects on the surrounding landscape due to a large part of the site changing from open countryside to residential development.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	x	There are areas of archaeological constraint within the site.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.

Site	e: Berinsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 5.45 ha within Flood Zone 3 6.24 ha within Flood Zone 2 0.13 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 0.76 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.

Site	Site: Berinsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	x	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	Does the option/alternative: Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		Given the size of site it is assumed that it could potentially provide more than 1ha of employment land.
	c) small firms, particularly				

	Berinsfield	Appraisar Matrices for Strateg		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? • Attract new high value businesses? • Support innovation and enterprise? • The delivering new jobs? • Support the delivery of new homes?	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain		The site would provide 1,700 dwellings within the Science Vale area.



Sit	Site: Berinsfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	across the Science Vale area.				
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 	-	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a primary school (Abbey Woods Academy) and the site could provide a new Primary School. The site would provide new expanded premises for Abbey Woods Academy. However, the nearest secondary school is over 3km away.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Sit	e: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√√	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~1,000 dwellings. Significant infrastructure improvements have already been identified to accommodate planned development at Didcot, including new river crossings between Didcot and Culham, Didcot Science Bridge and A4130 capacity improvements. The site could be partially isolated until the nearby developments are implemented/finished. Additional capacity for water and waste water may be required.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	√	The site is of sufficient size to support a facility but there would also be opportunity to integrate the site with existing commitments in the longer term.

_	e: Hagbourne Fields	Appraisar Matrices for Strates		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	✓	The site is located within 800m of open spaces (Holly Lane Amenity Greenspace) but not a GP's surgery.

Sit	Site: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No effect.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development	√	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary School (Northborne C of E School), a supermarket

ite	: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	is within 800 m walking distance of all services). OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		(Didcot Cockcroft Express) and a bus stop. The site would rely to some extent on the infrastructure improvements that would be provided by surrounding proposed developments, though the site would ensure it also provides its own infrastructure improvements. The site would help to deliver a spine road resulting in less traffic passing through West Hagbourne. Site would also improve the general access/movement between Didcot and its surroundings.
	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site. Several Tree Preservation Orders exist along the north east boundary of the site.

¹³ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

te: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary	
Susta	ninability Appraisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ① if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
land u and en open count those their l	prove efficiency in use and to conserve enhance the district's spaces and tryside in particular, areas designated for landscape importance, rals, biodiversity and uality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	xx	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Open Rolling Downs who's key characteristics are: • Smoothly rounded hills and downland flanks. • Dominance of intensive arable cultivation with weal or absent hedgerow structure and large scale field pattern. • Distinctively 'grey' and flinty soils. • Large-scale, open and denuded landscape. • Rural character with few detracting influences. • Open landscape results in high intervisibility and extensive views. The development of the site would result in the loss of 47 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative). The development of the site would also have significant negative effects on the surrounding



Site	: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		landscape due to the size of the scheme, the conversion of agricultural land into residential development and due to the gap between Didcot, Coscote and West Hagbourne being eroded making the boundaries of these individual settlements less distinct The site is within the setting of North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Likely significant impacts due to its flat and open nature including impacts on landscape and setting of the AONB.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	?	The site is within 500m of West Hagbourne Conservation area.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.

_	e: Hagbourne Fields	oppraisal Matrices for Strateg		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or 	0	The following flooding data is known for this site: 0.13 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 0.21 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. No significant effects are identified in relation to flood risk in view of the relatively small area affected.

Site	: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledgebased economy that deliver high-valueadded, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms,	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain	0	Appraised on the basis that this would be a residential led scheme.

Site	Site: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs;	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	11	The site would provide 1,000 dwellings within the Science Vale area.
	d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving	of new homes?			

Site	: Hagbourne Fields			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	infrastructure across the Science Vale area.				
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 	-	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a primary school (Northbourne C of E School) and is within 3km of a Secondary School (St Birinus School). Appraised on the basis that the scheme would support a Primary School if required. There is also potential for the other development sites in the area to provide new educational facilities closer to the site in the longer term.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Sit	Site: Palmers Riding Stable			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	*	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~300 dwellings. There are also capacity issues on the roads in this area and capacity issues on existing river crossings in and around Reading. It is also unknown how the site will gain access to the surrounding road network. The majority of the site is within 300 metres of an existing bus route (Reading Buses Pink 25) on the B481, therefore an improvement to capacity/frequency is likely to be most appropriate. The water treatment capacity in this area is unlikely to be able to support the demand anticipated from this development. Significant infrastructure upgrades are likely to be required to ensure sufficient treatment capacity is available to serve this development.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community	•	√√ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be	0	The site is only located within 800m of a bus stop and is not of sufficient size to sustain many if any services.



-	facilities and services.	spraisal Matrices for Strategic	safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.		
	Site: Palmers Riding Stable Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	Commentary
		Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary,	 ✓√site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). O Employment led Site 	✓	Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery but is appraised on the basis that open space would be provided on site.



_ <u>A</u> p	pendix I - Draft Revised A	Appraisal Matrices for Strategic	Site Options		
		community, and faith groups? • Access to local, healthy food?	x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.		
	Site: Palmers Riding Stable			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No effect.

App	oendix I - Draft Revised <i>I</i>	Appraisal	Matrices for	or Strategic	Site Options

		Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?			
	Site: Palmers Riding Stable Sustainability Appraisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	Commentary
	Objective Appraisal	Guide Questions	basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹⁴ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development.	✓	The majority of the site is within 300 metres of an existing bus route (Reading Buses Pink 25) on the B481. The site is relatively remote and may not therefore encourage walking and cycling. The size of the site is such that it is not likely to provide many services/facilities, therefore potentially encouraging the use of the car to access needed services and facilities.
		improvements?	✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less		

¹⁴ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Арі	genuix i - Drait Reviseu A	spraisal Matrices for Strategic	sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		
	Site: Palmers Riding Stable			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	3000	Commentary
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	xx	Site boundary is within 400m of Chambers Corpse Ancient woodland and a Conservation Target Area.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive	✓✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character.	x x/?	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Amenity Landscapes

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Appendix I - Draft Revised Appraisal Matrices for Strategic Site Options						
open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PROW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	√Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		 Typical golf course landscapes of greens, fairways, roughs and bunkers, with associated buildings and car parking. Intensively managed and somewhat sub urban character. Use of exotic tree species out of character with locality. Rural, often well-wooded setting with moderate to low intervisibility. Semi-enclosed Dipslope Typically level or more gently sloping ground. Comparatively open fields contained within a strong structure of woods, hedgerows or trees to form a loose mosaic. Dominance of arable cultivation. Strong structure of woods and hedgerows generally provides visual containment and results in moderate to low intervisibility. Distinctive pattern of winding rural roads, irregular field boundaries and scattered rural settlements, typical of 'ancient countryside'. Generally rural and unspoilt character but with some 'suburbanising' influences within rural settlements and along main roads (e.g. A4074, A4130), and localised intrusion of built development and power lines (e.g. around Sonning Common and Caversham). The development of the site would result in the loss of 26 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain). Development would result in the loss of greenfield land and reduce the gap between Reading and Sonning Common. There could also be an impact on the setting of the Chilterns AONB, given the site's proximity to it. 		
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic	Does the option/alternative: • Protect and enhance	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.	0	There are no designated heritage assets within		

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wood.

10	environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	archaeology and heritage assets? • Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? Does the option/alternative:	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. √The potential for a positive effect against	- -	the site or within 500m of the site. Potential for greenhouse gas emissions
	causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of	climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.		associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.
	sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is	 Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more 			



A		ppraisal Matrices for Strategic	Site Options	T.	
	resilient to the effects of climate change.	extreme weather events?			
111	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	хх	The following flooding data is known for this site: 0.85 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 3.28 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation;	✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land	0	Site does not provide employment land.

	investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. • Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire • Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by:	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the	0	Site is located outside of the Science Vale area.

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7 17	Appendix 1 - Draft Nevised Appraisal Matrices for Strategic Site Options					
	a) attracting new high value businesses;	infrastructure? • Attract new high value	Science Vale area.			
	b) supporting innovation and	businesses?Support innovation and enterprise?	O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used			
	enterprise; c) delivering new jobs;	The delivering new jobs?Support the delivery of	x x Not used			
	d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and	new homes?	? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain			
	e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.					
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. 	x	The site is residential and relies on a Primary School that is over 800m away (Sonning Common Primary School). There is a Secondary School that is within 3km (Chiltern Edge Secondary School).	
		 Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages? 	x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away			



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		11	,		
			 x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Site	Site: North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√ √	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~1,200 dwellings. Oxfordshire County Council has advised that there are no obvious access points where appropriate sightlines can be provided, therefore the site is not considered suitable to come forward as identified in terms of providing a suitable access arrangement. The water treatment capacity in this area is unlikely to be able to support the demand anticipated from this development.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	>	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	√√Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	√	The site is adjacent to an existing bus stop and although no details have been provided as to whether or not any additional facilities would be included in the development it has been appraised on the basis that it could provide a facility of some sort (commensurate with the size of the scheme.

Site:	North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	✓✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.	✓	Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery but is appraised on the basis that open space would be provided on site.

	e: North Weston	Appraisar Matrices for Strate		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	No effect.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of	V	The site is only within 800m of a bus stop meaning it would contribute to traffic on local roads through future residents likely needing to travel to services

Site	e: North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	all services). ¹⁵ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		The site is also not of sufficient size to accommodate a wide range of new services, therefore increasing resident's off-site trips. The site is also relatively isolated and therefore has no existing built environment to merge with, making it harder for the site to encourage the use of walking and cycling. The bus service in the area does provide an excellent level of public transport, ensuring some of these off-site trips could be achieved through more sustainable modes of transportation. However, the Oxford Bus Company has highlighted that this service is unlikely to be commercially viable in the long term without infrastructure improvements that give buses priority.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated	✓√Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects	х	There are around 10 Biodiversity Priority Habitats within the site, the most prominent ones lying to the north west and west of the site, both of which consist of floodplain grazing marsh. There is a Tree

¹⁵ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

	e: North Weston	Appraisal Matrices for Strate	Broade a brown	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentatio n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		Preservation Order (TPO 71B14) that runs the length of Mill Lane.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity?	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant 	x x/?	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Undulating Open Vale who's key characteristics are: • Low-lying, undulating or gently rolling landform. • Large-scale farmland, mostly under intensive arable cultivation. • Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries. • Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. • Open, denuded and exposed character, with high intervisibility. • Distinctive elevated and expansive character on higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. • Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. The development of the site would result in the loss of 45 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 51 ha of

Site	: North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources? 	negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). The site is located in an area of low-lying undulating open vale. It has an open and exposed character with high intervisibility. Potential therefore for development to not integrate well with landscape and the potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape are identified on that basis.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	?	There are no designated heritage assets on the site but the adjacent village of Shabbington (Aylesbury Vale) contains a number of listed buildings.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation?	✓The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.

Sit	e: North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 33.97 ha within Flood Zone 3 38.03 ha within Flood Zone 2 2.29 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 5.22 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.



Site	: North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level	0	Site does not provide employment land.
	knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. • Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire • Promote and support	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the	a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy			



Site	: North Weston	•	<u> </u>	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	Site is located outside of the Science Vale area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider	44	Appraised on the basis that the site could provide a Primary School if required. Secondary School is



Site	e: North Weston			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	workforce to support the	and facilities for all	needs.		within 3km (Lord Williams Upper School).
	long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Or		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Sit	e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver	sion	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	 ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√√	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~ 2,900 dwellings. Oxfordshire County Council would not support new vehicular access onto the A40 and access would need to be provided through Bayswater Road and an Unnamed Road to Elsfield. There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. at A40 and Oxford ring road, but particularly at the Headington, Heyford Hill, Littlemore, Cutteslowe and Wolvercote roundabouts that would need addressing. Insufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative • Assist with creating safe places? • Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	1	capacity to serve additional growth in this area. Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	44	The site has been promoted as providing a 2 form entry primary school, including early years provision, a local centre or contributions towards the improvement of adjoining off-site community facilities and services at Barton and sufficient contributions towards primary health care services. Potential to extend the existing Oxford City bus service into the site.

Site	e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ve	rsion	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). Ø Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. 	//	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide open space, including a new Country Park). The site would also provide a local centre or contributions towards the improvement of adjoining off-site community facilities and services at Barton and sufficient contributions towards primary health care services.

: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Vers	sion	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	The site is not within an Air Quality Management Are but it does border the Oxford City AQMA



Sit	e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver	sion	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹⁶ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport. 	✓✓	Potential for site to provide bus links to Oxford City Centre. Development is also likely to include improved pedestrian/cycle links to East Oxford, making sustainable travel to major employment locations more attractive. The combined site provides considerable opportunity to provide a large cohesive environment for cyclists and pedestrians to traverse, though this is more achievable in the western and central portions of the combined site and less so in the east. However, the ability of the site to achieve these improvements is hampered to some degree due to being on one side of the A40, essentially severed from the wider Oxford urban environment. The Bayswater Brook is also a physical barrier. New vehicular access onto the A40 would not be supported, instead using the Bayswater Road and an Unnamed Road to Elsfield though concerns exist around any access onto these roads given the levels of congestion present on these roads. Public rights of way run through the site and would need to be maintained by the site, though the site could improve the accessibility of these public rights of way.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site	хх	The Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI lies adjacent

¹⁶ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

	•	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		to the site and the Wick Copse ancient woodland lies in the site as promoted. The northern part of the site also lies within the Oxford Heights East Conservation target Area. There are records of protected species within and surrounding the site, primarily around Wick Copse/Sidlings Copse and the Bayswater Brook.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. 	√/x x	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Wooded Hills and Valleys • Similar to the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remnant ancient semi-natural woodland). • Varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchwork landscape. • Medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregular field boundaries, especially on steep valley sides. • Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales.



e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	Lower Elsfield Combined Site – Promoter Version	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
Objective	and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		 Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences. Flat, Semi-enclosed Farmland Similar to the flat, open farmland landscape type but with stronger landscape structure and a semi-enclosed character. Large-scale woodland blocks (including remnant ancient woodland of Shotover Forest) are a feature of the low-lying area to the east of Stanton St John and create a strong sense of remoteness and strategic containment. The lower Cherwell valley is characterised by smaller-scale, irregular field pattern and an enclosed, intimate character. The area adjoining the Otmoor lowlands has a larger-scale, more open character but with a strong hedgerow structure. Predominantly rural, tranquil, remote or intimate character with only localised intrusion from the A40 near Marston. Regular pattern of ditches and rural roads. Semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling landform of hills and valleys. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries (predominantly hedgerows). Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility. Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges



: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	Farm and Lower Elsfield Combined Site – Promoter Version		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
•				 Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overh power lines and built development.
				Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys • Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landso type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field patter. • Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern the hedgerow structure remains more intact. • Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. • Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upo roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. • Landform and landscape structure create enclosur and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor.
				The development of the site would result in the los 56 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 110 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative) and 67 ha of ALC Grade 4 la (minor negative effect). Given the nature and scale development and the strong rural character that characterises the site, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. The area that is located within contributes considerably and positively to the wider landscape and the development of the site would compromise this to some degree.
				The site was not considered as a combined site in to 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment, though the t



Site	: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver	sion	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					sites that make up this combined site were. A large portion of the combined site would be on land with very Low overall capacity, with some of the site having Medium/High capacity. This supports the above landscape score of significant negative though development located on the areas that have capacity means it has the potential to provide a minor positive alongside this.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	√√/xx	There is a small area of archaeological constraint also located within the site. There are five listed buildings within 500m of the site, with two of these listed buildings located on site. One of the listed buildings located on site is contained within the Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register (Wick Farmhouse Well House, Grade II* listed). The historic Oxford City viewcone from Elsfield covers the western part of the site. A mixed score is provided on the basis that there features on the site and within 500m of it (significant negative) but there is also opportunity to secure the reuse of Wick Farmhouse Well House (significant positive).
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting,	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use?	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	1	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.

Site	: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver	sion	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) 	хх	The following flooding data is known for this site: 15 ha within Flood Zone 3. 19 ha within Flood Zone 2. 8.5 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 13 ha 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.



Site	: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver	sion	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this site will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	The uses proposed by the promoter of the site do not include employment. No effects in relation to this objective are therefore identified.
	levels of employment	levels of and resilient economy employment and facilitating • Provide opportunities	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land		
	inward investment;	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	Site does not provide employment land		
	b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	based economy that deliver high-value-	communications infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	 Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire 	? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the	 Promote and support a strong network of			



Site	Site: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield Combined Site – Promoter Version			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain	0	The site is located outside of the Science Vale Area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider	4	Appraised on the basis that the site could provide at least one primary school, though the site is likely to



Si	e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Promoter Ver	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities? • Helps address skills shortages?	needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		provide 2 primary schools. There are currently no secondary schools within 3km of the site. The promoter has indicated that they will provide a secondary school on site if required.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Sit	e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Council Version			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	**	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide ~ 1,100 dwellings. Oxfordshire County Council would not support new vehicular access onto the A40 and access would need to be provided through Bayswater Road and Unnamed Road to Elsfield. There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. at A40 and Oxford ring road, but particularly at the Headington, Heyford Hill, Littlemore, Cutteslowe and Wolvercote roundabouts that would need addressing. Insufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure capacity to serve additional growth in this area.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	J J	Site has been promoted as providing 2 form entry primary school, including early year's provision, a local centre or contributions towards the improvement of adjoining off-site community facilities and services at Barton and sufficient contributions towards primary health care services. Potential to extend the existing Oxford City bus service into the site.

Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Council Version	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement 	V V	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide of space and that it is within 800m of Barton Surgery.



: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Council Version	n	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	The site is not lies within an Air Quality Management Area but it does border the Oxford City AQMA Air Quality Management Area.

Site: Wick F	arm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Council Versio	Commentary		
Sustaii Object	nability Appraisal tive	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
and acc the nee	prove travel choice cessibility, reduce ed to travel by car orten the length tration of journeys.	Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹⁷ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport services/cycle routes. 		Potential for site to provide enhanced public transport services due to the Oxford City bus service potentially being expanded to cover the site, as the Oxford Bus Company has identified the area as being viable for a new route given the amount of residential dwellings in the area though some small scale infrastructure improvements would be needed. Stagecoach has also reaffirmed the above by stating the combined site could be incorporated into the cities bus network whilst avoiding the need for very complex and costly additional infrastructure. Development is also likely to include improved pedestrian/cycle links to East Oxford, making sustainable travel to major employment locations more attractive. The combined site provides considerable opportunity to provide a large cohesive environment for cyclists and pedestrians, though this is more achievable in the western and central portions of the combined site and less so in the east. However, the ability of the site to achieve these improvements is hampered to some degree due to being on one side of the A40, essentially severed from the wider Oxford urban environment. The Bayswater Brook is also a physical barrier to movement. New vehicular access onto the A40 would not be supported, instead the site would need to use the Bayswater Road and an Unnamed Road to Elsfield though concerns exist around any access onto these roads given the levels of congestion present on these

¹⁷ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Site	: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Council Version	on .	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentatio n and re-connect / defragment habitats?	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	xx	roads. Public rights of way run through the site and would need to be maintained by the site, though the site could improve the accessibility of these public rights of way. The Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI lies adjacent to the site and the site is 400m of the Wick Copse ancient woodland. The northern part of the site also lies within the Oxford Heights East Conservation target Area. There are records of protected species within and surrounding the site, primarily around Wick Cospe/Sydlings Copse and the Bayswater Brook. The Council's Ecological Assessment identifies this site to be a high risk allocations, having considerable potential effects on biodiversity.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character.	√/x x	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Wooded Hills and Valleys Similar to the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remnant ancient semi-natural woodland). Varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland



e: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield Combined Site – Council Version		on	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations			
mportance, minerals, piodiversity and soil quality.	spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchword landscape. • Medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregul field boundaries, especially on steep valley sides. • Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales. • Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences. Flat, Semi-enclosed Farmland • Similar to the flat, open farmland landscape type but with stronger landscape structure and a semi-enclose character. • Large-scale woodland blocks (including remnant ancient woodland of Shotover Forest) are a feature of the low-lying area to the east of Stanton St John and create a strong sense of remoteness and strategic containment. • The lower Cherwell valley is characterised by smaller scale, irregular field pattern and an enclosed, intimate character. • The area adjoining the Otmoor lowlands has a large scale, more open character but with a strong hedger structure. • Predominantly rural, tranquil, remote or intimate character with only localised intrusion from the A40 near Marston. • Regular pattern of ditches and rural roads. • Semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys • Rolling landform of hills and valleys.	

wood.

Site: Wick Farm and Lower Elsf		Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
Objective				 Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries (predominantly hedgerows). Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility. Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon by roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales
				(e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor. The development of the site would result in the loss of 18 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 65 ha of ALC Grade 2
				(significant negative) and 38.5 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). Given the nature and scale of development and the strong rural character that

	<u>' ' </u>	eld Combined Site – Council Version	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					characterises the site, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. The area the site is located within contributes considerably and positively to the wider landscape and the development of the site would compromise this to some degree. The site was not considered as a combined site in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment, though the two sites that make up this combined site were. A large portion of the combined site would be on land with very Low overall capacity, with some of the site having Medium/High capacity. This supports the above landscape score of significant negative though development located on the areas that have capacity means it has the potential to provide a minor positive alongside this.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	√√/x x	There is a small area of archaeological constraint located within the site. There are five listed buildings within 500m of the site, with two of these listed buildings located on site. One of the listed buildings located on site is contained within the Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register, Wick Farmhouse, Well House (Grade II* Listed). The historic Oxford City viewcone from Elsfield covers the western part of the site. A mixed score is provided on the basis that there are feature on and adjacent to the site (significant negative) there could be opportunity to secure a long-term future for Wick Farmhouse Well House (significant positive).
1	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	√	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.

_	•	Appraisal Matrices for Strate eld Combined Site – Council Version	•	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	developed land? • Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? • Reduce energy use? • Promote renewable energy generation? • Reduce water use? • Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? • Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather	 ✓✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within 	x x	The following flooding data is known for this site: 15 ha within Flood Zone 3. 19 ha within Flood Zone 2. 8.5 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 13 ha 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.

Site				Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		events?	the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this site will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land	0	The uses proposed by the promoter of the site do not include employment. No effects in relation to this objective are therefore identified.
	investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy	access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities;	infrastructure. • Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	c) small firms,	 Promote and support a strong network of 			

Site	Wick Farm and Lower Elsfi	eld Combined Site – Council Version	on	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations			
	particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	towns and villages and the rural economy				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise;	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? • Attract new high value businesses? • Support innovation and enterprise?	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used	0	The site is located outside of the Science Vale Area.	
	c) delivering new jobs;	The delivering new jobs?	x x Not used			
	d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and	Support the delivery of new homes?	? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain			
	e) developing and improving infrastructure across the					



Site	: Wick Farm and Lower Elsfie	eld Combined Site – Council Version	on	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Science Vale area.				
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 	***	Appraised on the basis that the site would provide a 2 form entry primary school. There are currently no secondary schools within 3km of the site. The promoter has indicated a willingness to provide a Secondary School on site should one be required.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative:Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Draft - see disclaimer

SA Objective	Commentary	Options	<u>00d.</u>
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects The Joint Henley and Harpsden Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) officially adopted 14 April 2016, allocated growth at Henley. The baseline option is therefore assessed as having a positive effect associated with the delivery of the growth already identified in the NDP. However, additional need allocated to Henley through this Local Plan, and not addressed by the NDP could mean that all future residents do not have an opportunity to live in a decent home, which would have a negative effect on this objective. A mixed minor positive/negative effect is therefore identified. The potential for a significant positive effect under the second option is identified given the anticipated scale of growth that would take place. It is uncertain if this would include additional supporting infrastructure. Mitigation If the Neighbourhood Plan does not progress with allocating housing at Henley to meet the need identified in this plan, then policy mechanisms should be put in place to ensure the town is able to meet its needs. Assumptions The Henley-on-Thames Neighbourhood Planning group is willing to identify land for new housing in the town and is capable of identifying suitable land within the Neighbourhood Area to deliver this level of growth. Uncertainties None identified. The Neighbourhood Plan group may be resistant to accepting the growth identified in this plan and may not allocate sufficient housing to meet the need.	√lx	√√/ ?
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects Assessed on the basis that all development could contribute towards this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓	✓
To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation,	Likely Significant Effects	✓	√/?



A Objective	Commentary	Options	
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
cultural, and community facilities and services.	Henley has an established town centre and a wide range of services and facilities, including schools and GP surgeries, therefore positive effects are identified in respect of access to services under both options, provided that mitigation was put in place to ensure that facilities had sufficient capacity. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.		
To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects Allowing further growth could enable people to access to a range of health related facilities and services in the town provided that mitigation was put in place to ensure that facilities had sufficient capacity. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	√ /′
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Potential for additional negative effects associated with proximity to an AQMA if additional development is allowed. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	0	х



SA Objective	Commentary	Options	<u>ood.</u>
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
	None identified.		
choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Positive effects anticipated under both scenarios as Henley includes a railway station and existing half hourly bus services to High Wycombe, Marlow, Shiplake and Reading. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√	✓
. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects There are three SSSIs, (Lambridge Wood, Highlands Farm Pit and Harpsden Wood), which are located in close proximity to Henley. These are designated for their particular national wildlife and/or geological value and the potential for negative effects associated with additional development is identified. The principle of development in line with the NDP has already been established therefore no significant effects are anticipated in relation to the first option. The potential for a minor negative effect has been identified under the second option if additional growth is allocated but this is uncertain as it would depend on proximity the existing designated sites. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	x/?
To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's	Likely Significant Effects	0	x/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Options	ood.
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	The principle of development under Option 1 has already been established so no significant effects are anticipated. Development under the second option could lead to negative effects associated with the loss of greenfield land but this is uncertain. The town is tightly constrained by the River Thames and the AONB. The purpose of the Chilterns AONB is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area. Development could result in significant effects; however, it is the location of any further development that will determine the effect. So, the results are overall uncertain. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.		
To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects Henley Conservation Area is characterised by its medieval street plan, by the survival of its burgage plots, by the continuous terraces of listed buildings and its principal streets and attractive riverside setting and its many other listed buildings. The range and quality of preserved listed and timber buildings provides an extremely attractive town centre setting. The quality of Henley's historic buildings makes the town an important national destination which is also an important catalyst for its success as a tourist destination. Mitigation is in place to prevent harm to the environment, through-out the development of the existing allocations under the first option. Therefore, no direct impact is identified. Development could result in significant effects; however, it is the location of any further development that will determine the effect under the second option. So, the results are overall uncertain. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	0	?



SA Objective	Commentary	Options	<u> </u>
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
	None identified.		
. To seek to address the causes and effects	Likely Significant Effects		
of climate change.	It is assumed that development under both options could contribute to this objective.		
	<u>Mitigation</u>		
	None required.		
	<u>Assumptions</u>	✓	✓
	None identified.		
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Mitigation is in place to prevent harm to the environment, through-out the development of the existing allocations under the first option. Therefore no direct impact is identified. The town is tightly constrained by the river, the proximity of the town to the River Thames means it is affected by Flood Zones 2 and 3. The location of further allocations under Option 2 could impact the outcome of this objective but this is uncertain. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	?
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that additional development under option 2 would lead to negative effects associated with domestic waste. Mitigation	0	x



SA Objective	Commentary	Options	000.
SA Objective	Commentary	No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
	None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.		
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Likely Significant Effects Uncertain if additional growth in Henley under the second option would include employment related development. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	?
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects No direct impact for either option. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	0	0

wood

SA Objective	Commentary	Options	ood.
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth
	<u>Uncertainties</u>		
	None identified.		
5. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects Impact of the second option are uncertain as it is not known if additional development would include additional education facilities. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	?
i. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects Henley is a popular tourist destination and therefore either option would support growth of the town either through new allocations or through existing allocations which would contribute to the tourism sector in the town and in turn have a positive effect on this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓	✓
Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation None identified.	4 4	/ /



		AA.	000.				
SA Objective	Commentary						
		No further Growth	Allow Further Growth				
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						



Net		Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west an	d south of Nettlebed	Score	Score				Commentary
Ser	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). X X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain		•		•	•	Net1. Site will provide ~ 11 new homes. Net3. Site will provide ~ 15 new homes. Net2 and Net4. Sites will provide ~ 19 new homes. Net5. Site will provide ~ 20 new homes.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	•	•	/	•	•	Assumed sites will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.



Net		lettlebed West of Priest Close, Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and south of Nettlebed e station, Net4: West of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove							Commentary
3ef	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility.	0	0	0	0	0	All sites are housing sites and would not provide additional facilities.



N	Site: Nettlebed Net1: West of Priest Close, Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and south of Nettlebed service station, Net4: West of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove								Commentary
30	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
			X X Site would result in the loss of community facilities						
			? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.						
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). Demployment led Site X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. X X Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.						All of the sites are residential in nature and located within 800m of a GP's surgery and open space.



Net	e: Nettlebed 1: West of Priest Close, I	Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and	d south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary	
ser	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5		
			Rite has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.							
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be	0	0	0	0	0	No effect as sites are not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.	



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Net		Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove	d south of Nettlebed	Score	Score				Commentary
301	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations available to enable an	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
			assessment to be made.						
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓ Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the						Net 1. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office a supermarket and a bus stop. Net 2. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and bus stop. Net 3. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. Net 4. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. Net 5. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop.

¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



Net	e: Nettlebed t1: West of Priest Close, Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and south of Nettlebed rvice station, Net4: West of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove			Score					Commentary
Sei	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
			achievement of the objective. X Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. X X Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.						
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation	 ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. 	хх	xx	хх	xx	xx	All of the sites are within 400m of a nationally designated site.



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Net	e: Nettlebed 1: West of Priest Close, N	Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and	d south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary
ser	Vice station, Net4: West of Sustainability Appraisal Objective	of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
		and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?	X X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.						
			? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain						
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	 ✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in landuse and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on 	√ /x	√/x	√/?/x	√/?/x	√√/?/ x	Net 1. The development of the site would result in the use of 1.48 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural Classified land. Net 2. The development of the site would result in the use of 0.58 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural Classified land. Net 3. The development of the site would result in the loss of 1.27 ha of ALC Grade 3 and use of 0.02 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural land. Net 4. The development of the site would result in the loss of 1.32 ha of ALC Grade 3 and use of 0.56 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural land. Net 5. The development of the site would result in the loss of 4 ha of ALC Grade 3 and use of 7 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural land. All of the Nettlebed sites are located within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, therefore a minor negative effect is anticipated in relation to landscape.



Net	ite: Nettlebed et1: West of Priest Close, Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and south of Nettlebed			Score					Commentary
ser	vice station, Net4: West of Sustainability Appraisal Objective	of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
9	Sustainability		Indscape character or setting of an AONB. X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land ✓ ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. X Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional	Net 1	Net 2	?	?	Net 5	Net 1. There are 2 archaeological constraints, 1 conservation area and 2 local heritage assets within 500m of the site. There are 9 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 301m southeast of the site. Net 2. There are 2 archaeological constraints, 1 conservation area and 11 local heritage assets within 500m of the site. There are 23 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II*, Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 57m southeast of the site. Net 3. There are 2 archaeological constraints, 1 conservation area and 11 local heritage assets
			importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) X X Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or						within 500m of the site. There are 15 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II*, Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 32m northeast of the site. Net 4. There are 3 archaeological constraints, 11 local heritage assets, within 500m of the site. The site is within a Conservation Area. There
			Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone.						are 24 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II*, Grade II* and Grade II.



Net	e: Nettlebed 1: West of Priest Close, N	Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and	d south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary
ser	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
			Response to the street of the						The closest listed building is 33m east of the site. Net 5. There are 4 archaeological constraints, 11 local heritage assets within 500m of the site. There is a conservation area located on site. There are 23 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II*, Grade II and Grade II. There are also 3 Grade II listed buildings located on site. Re-use of the site would however have positive effects in terms of keeping the buildings in an appropriate use.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and	The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.						Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of the sites to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.



ı		Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove	d south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary
3	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
	d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	more extreme weather events?							
1	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone) Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone). Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2.	0	0	0	0	0	All the sites lie outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3.



Net		Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and Fridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove	nd south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary
Sei	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
			Site is within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone						
			X X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain.						
			The site is located within Flood Zone 3. Site is within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone.						
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	x	x	х	x	х	Development of these sites will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy	✓ ✓ Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	0	0	0	0	Sites do not provide employment land.
	of employment and	Provide opportunities for all employers to	✓ Site provides less than 1ha of employment land						
	facilitating inward investment; b) a strong,	access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment	Site does not provide employment land						
	innovative and knowledge- based	space; c) high quality communications infrastructure.	X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level						
	economy that deliver high-value- added,	Build on the knowledge-based and	X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level						



Net	e: Nettlebed t1: West of Priest Close, Nettle West of	Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove	d south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary
ser	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
	sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	high-tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	? Impact on employment is uncertain						
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	✓ ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used R x x Not used Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain	0	0	0	0	0	The Sites are outside of the Science Vale area



Net	e: Nettlebed 1: West of Priest Close, N	Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west an	d south of Nettlebed	Score					Commentary
ser	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
	across the Science Vale area.								
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓ Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away X X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is	0	0	0	0	0	The sites are residential and are located within 800m of a Primary School. None of the sites will provide a Primary or Secondary School. The sites are small in nature and local schools should have sufficient capacity to accommodate these developments.



Site: Nettlebed Net1: West of Priest Close, Net2: Bushes Lane, Net3: west and south of Nettlebed service station, Net4: West of Ridgeway, Net5: Joyce Grove			Score					Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1	Net 2	Net 3	Net 4	Net 5	
			over 3km away with no capacity.						
			? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.						
6	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of the sites.
7	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	O No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development the sites. There will be opportunities for public participation in the development of this site in due course through consultation on the Local Plan, and planning application(s) stages, where relevant.



Site	e: Southmead Industrial E	State East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the	Will the option/alternative: • Providing housing?	✓ ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings	0	0	Employment led schemes, no housing to be provided.	
	opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by	 Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? 	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings				
	appropriate levels of infrastructure.	In appropriate locations?	0 no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme				
		Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? * Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). * X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). * Effects on housing are uncertain					
			will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).				
			? Effects on housing are uncertain				
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative • Assist with creating safe places? • Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	1	1	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.	
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	0	0	Employment sites with no new facilities to be provided.	



Si	te: Southmead Industrial E	Estate East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
		recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility.			
			? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.			
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration	✓ ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space)	0	0	Employment led sites.
		 of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? 	✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space).			
			Employment led Site			
		Access to local, healthy food?	X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space.			
			x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.			



Site	e: Southmead Industrial E	Estate East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.			
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air,	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light	✓ ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	0	0	No Effect as site is not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.
	soil and noise pollution.	pollution? • Minimise development on high quality	✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent			
		agricultural land? • Enhance water quality	0 no effect			
		and help to meet the requirements of the	X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area			
		Water Framework Directive?	X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area			
		 Protect groundwater resources? 	? Site has an uncertain relationship to			
		Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land?	the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to			
		 Protect geodiversity and mineral resources? 	be made.			
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more	✓ ✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is	1	1	EMP4i. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School and a bus stop.

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e:	Southmead Industrial E	Estate East (EMP4i) and West (EMI	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
	the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓ Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. X Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes.	LWIT-41	EWF 4II	EMPii. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School and a bus stop.
			X X Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.			
	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated	✓ ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	0	0	No locally or nationally/internationally designated sites wit 400m of the sites. Sites are located on an already established industrial estate that would have few biodivers assets.

GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

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Site	e: Southmead Industrial E	Estate East (EMP4i) and West (EMI	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
		nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats.	✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).			
		wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity?	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.			
		Encourage the creation of new	X Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site			
		habitats and features for wildlife?	X X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.			
		 Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / de- fragment habitats? 	? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain			
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	ond use and to erve and enhance district's open ees and • Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and	✓ ✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character.	x	х	EMP4i. The development of the site would result in the loss of 0.28 ha of ALC Grade 4 Classified land and given the nature and scale of development and its urban location, no significant effects are anticipated in relation to landscape. EMP4ii. The development of the site would result in the loss
		 Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? 	✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character.			of 3 ha of ALC Grade 4 Classified land and given the nature and scale of development and its urban location, no significant effects are anticipated in relation to landscape.
		Improve access to, and enjoyment,	0 Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.			
		understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW?	X Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or			
		 Protect and enhance biodiversity? 	Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on			
		Minimise development on high quality	landscape character or setting of an AONB.	-		
		on high quality agricultural land?	X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or.			



Site:	Southmead Industrial E	state East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
		 Protect mineral resources? 	Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3			
			Agricultural Land			
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and is local Protect high quality design and is local Protect high quality design and is local Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a Listed Building be brought back into beneficial use. V Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into beneficial use. 		0	0	No heritage assets located on or within 500m of the site.
			Archaeological Priority Area) X X Site includes a heritage feature of			
			national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone.			
			? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.			
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation?	✓ The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	1	√	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.



Site	: Southmead Industrial E	state East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
	our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?				
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓ ✓ Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100-year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30-year surface water flood risk zone) ✓ Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000-year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100-year surface water flood risk (2 in 100-year surface water flood risk zone). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000-year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. 	0	xx	EMP4i. is located in Flood Zone 1. EMP4ii. Site is located within Flood Zone 3.



Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations Site is located within 1 in 100-year	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
		surface water flood risk zone.			
		X X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100-year floodplain.			
		The site is located within Flood Zone 3. The site is within 1 in 30-year flood risk zone.			
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	x	x	Employment use could result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
To assist in the development of: a) high and	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse	✓ ✓ Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	11	11	The sites will provide a combined minimum amount of 3ha of employment land.
and for all employers to facilitating access: a) differen inward types and sizes of investment; accommodation; b	Provide opportunities for all employers to	✓ Site provides less than 1ha of employment land			
	access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b)	Site does not provide employment land			
innovative and knowledge-	b) a strong, flexible employment innovative space; c) high quality and communications	X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level			
based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level				
	Oxfordshire • Promote and support	? Impact on employment is uncertain	-		
c) small firms, particularly	towns and villages and the rural economy				
	knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms,	knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that see infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy those that District level X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level 7 Impact on employment is uncertain	knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that see based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; and the rural economy those that infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high-tech economy in Oxfordshire **X ** Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level **X ** Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level **Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy those that



Site	: Southmead Industrial E	state East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii		
	economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.						
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓ ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 			The sites will provide a combined minimum amount of 3ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	
15	area. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning?	✓ ✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs.	0	0	The sites are employment led schemes with no impact on existing schools.	
	competitiveness of the district by raising	itiveness of the					



Site	e: Southmead Industrial E	state East (EMP4i) and West (EM	P4ii)	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	East - EMP4i	West - EMP4ii	
	education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities?	0 Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity.			
	Helps address skills shortages?		X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away			
		X X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity.				
			? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.			
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	encourage the velopment of a byant, sustainable vourism sector? Does the option/alternative: Promote sustainable tourism sector? O No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.		0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	O No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

	ham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfi sy and Traveller Sites.	iciu, Lanu aujacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	✓ ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). X X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). R Effects on housing are uncertain		•				•	Oxford road. Site couprovide ~ up to 12 pitches. Didcot NE. Site could provide ~ up to 4 pitches. Newlands. Site could provide ~ 1 pitch. Chalgrove Airfield. Site could provide ~ up to 3 pitches. Culham Science Centre. Site could provide ~ up to 3 pitches. Ten Acre Caravan Parextension —could provide 5 pitches.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and	✓	✓			✓	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help creat safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon th objective.

	es: Land South of Oxford ham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfi	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
<u> </u>	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
			'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'							
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one.	0	0	0	0	0	0	These sites on their own would not support a range of facilities.

	tes: Land South of Oxford Ilham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfi sv and Traveller Sites.	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
			Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. ① Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. X Site would result in the loss of a community facility. X X Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.							
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within	x	х	x	11	√ √	✓	Oxford Road, Didcot NE and Newlands are all sites that are not located within 800m of a GP's surgery or open space. The Chalgrove Airfield site is located within 800m of a GP's surgery and several open spaces. The wider development of the Chalgrove Airfield residential site would see the creation of a

	es: Land South of Oxford ham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfices, and Traveller Sites.	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
			800 m of a GP surgery or open space). ① Employment led Site X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. X X Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way							GP's surgery and open spaces. The Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre site is located within 800m of several open spaces but not a GP's surgery. However, the wider site development of the Culham site would result in the creation of a GP's survey located within 800m. Ten Acres site is within 800m of a playing field but not a GP surgery.
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? • Minimise development on high quality agricultural land?	in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. I Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	x	0	0	х	0	х	Land South of Oxford Road and the Ten Acres site are within 500m of an AQMA. The Chalgrove Airfield site is not located within 500m of an AQMA. However, in order for the wider site development to be

	s: Land South of Oxford nam Science Centre Gyps	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfic	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
- Cul	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
		 Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources? 	stage of site appraisal and assessment). Ono effect X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.							implemented the need for a new runway for the Martin Baker business to continue operation might be needed. This could result in the creation of potential hazards such as hazardous materials and noise pollution etc.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR	1	√/?	х	1	1	1	Oxford Road. The site is located within 800m walking distance of a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop.

GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Culham Science Centre Gyp Sustainability	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising							Commentary
Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
	Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. X Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR							Didcot NE. The site is not currently located within 800m walking distance of a service or sustainable transport method but could benefit from this once the wider development is built out. Newlands. The site is not located within 800m walking distance of a service or sustainable transport method. Chalgrove Airfield. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary School a bus stop and a rail stop. The Ten Acre site is within 800m of a bus stop.

	es: Land South of Oxford Iham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airficosy and Traveller Sites.	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
			The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes.							
			X X Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.							
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance	✓ ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	0	хх	хх	0	хх	0	Oxford Road, Chalgrove Airfield and Ten Acre sites are not within 400m of a locally or nationally/internationally designated site.
		natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife?	✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified							Didcot NE, Newlands and Land adjacent Culham Science Centre sites are within 400m of A nationally/internationally designated site.
		Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / de-fragment habitats?	for other scores do not apply. X Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site							
			X X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.							

	es: Land South of Oxford ham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfices and Traveller Sites.	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
			? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain							
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	 ✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. X Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in landuse. and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on 	?	xx	√/x	xx / 🗸	?	?	Oxford Road. The development of the site would result in the loss of 1.61 ha of ALC Grade 3 land. Didcot NE. The development of the site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 2). Newlands. The development of the site would result in the use of 0.15 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural land. The site within an AONB and a mixed score (minor positive and negative is given). Chalgrove Airfield. The development of the site would result in the use of a small amount of ALC Non-Agricultural land however the wider site also includes best and most versatile

Sites: Land South of Oxford Culham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airf	ield, Land adjacent to	Score						
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
		landscape character or setting of an AONB X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land							agricultural land so a mixed score is given. Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre. The development of the site would result in the loss of a small amount of ALC Grade 3 land. Ten Acre site would result in the loss of about 0.3 ha of Grade 3 ALC land. Given the nature and size of the sites and the fact that in some instances they are associated with larger schemes where landscape effects have already been accounted for it is not anticipated that the sites would give rise to additional effects in landscape terms, the
To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.	?	?	0	?	?	0	Newlands site is however within an AONB. Oxford Road and Didcot NE are both within an archaeological constraints area and

	ites: Land South of Oxford ulham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfi	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
	archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? 	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. X Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) X X Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.							Didcot NE also has a Local Heritage Asset nearby. The Newlands site is not located near any heritage assets. Chalgrove Airfield. There is a small area of Historic Battlefield, several archaeological constraints, a conservation area and several listed buildings within 500m of the site. Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre. There are areas of archaeological constrains, a conservation area, registered park and garden and several listed buildings within 500m of the site.
1	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy,	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low	✓ The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for	0	0	0	0	0	0	Due to the nature and size of the sites there is likely to be less opportunity to incorporate renewable energy features.

	tes: Land South of Oxford Ilham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfic	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
	water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments. O Gypsy and Travelling sites.							
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers,	✓ ✓ Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	The sites are all located outside of Flood Zones 2 & 3.

		ad, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfie and Traveller Sites.	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
Sustainabii Appraisal C	lity G	uide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
		wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	(1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone) ✓ Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year surface water flood risk (2 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone). ✓ Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. ✗ Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site located within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone ✗ ✗ Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone 3. Site located within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone							

	es: Land South of Oxford ham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfices	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	х	х	х	х	X	Development of any of the sites would result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	or more of employment land Site provides less than 1ha of employment land Site does not provide employment land X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level X Impact on employment is uncertain	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oxford Road, Didcot NE and Newlands sites are all residential sites that are too small to provide employment land. The Chalgrove Airfield and Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre gypsy and traveller sites sit within larger sites that have the potential to provide employment land and this has been accounted for in the appraisal of the wider site.

	es: Land South of Oxford Iham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfices	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
	economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.									
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	✓ ✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Didcot NE and Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre sites are within the Science Vale area and this has been accounted for in the appraisal of the wider site.

	tes: Land South of Oxford Ilham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfi	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	✓ ✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓ Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or	X	x	X	0	0	x	The Oxford Road, Didcot NE, Ten Acre and Newlands sites are all not located within 800m of a Primary School or within 3km of a secondary school. The Chalgrove Airfield and Land Adjacent Culham Science Centre sites are within 800m of a Primary School and would be within 3km if a Secondary School after the associated wider site is developed.

	ites: Land South of Oxford ulham Science Centre Gyp	Road, Didcot NE, Chalgrove Airfi	eld, Land adjacent to	Score						
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Land South of Oxford Road	Didcot NE	Newlands	Chalgrove Airfield	Land Adjacent Culham Science	Ten Acre Caravan Park Extension	Commentary
			Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on							
			education facilities are uncertain.							
1	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
1	7 Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	O No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	王	WAL1	
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects These policies set out the spatial strategy for the District, the quantum of housing development to meet needs in the District, a contribution to meeting Oxford City's unmet housing need, the quantum of employment land required and policies to guide development in main towns. Policy STRAT1 sets out preferred strategy for delivering new homes to meet the needs of local communities and economies, this will be supported by appropriate infrastructure, services and facilities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be provided, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. through provision of a variety of housing types, densities and tenures. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, to help deliver the scale and distribution of development (including housing) set out in Policies STRAT1 to 4. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	11	11	11	11	√ √	√/?	11	√ √	√ √	11

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	표	WAL1	
	will be protected from harmful development. Within its boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate by the NPPF, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. In consequence, proposals for residential development within the Green Belt would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6. It supports the objective, through contributing to a 'decent environment' for residents to live in. Amending the green belt boundary at Wheatley and other locations could contribute towards the achievement of this objective but the scale is uncertain as development will come through the NDP. Overall a minor positive effect with some uncertainty is identified. Policy STRAT5 seeks to optimise densities but also provides the basis for securing a range of dwelling types across larger sites. A significant positive is identified. Policy HEN1 sets out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by supporting development proposals which are in accordance with the NDP, this will include housing provision. The policy also encourages housing above shops and mixed use schemes in the town centre. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TH1 sets out the strategy for Thame, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by supporting										
	development proposals which are in accordance with the NDP, this will include housing provision, including housing above shops and housing on suitable infill and redevelopments sites. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy WAL1 sets out the strategy for Wallingford, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	Ŧ	WAL1	
	with the NDP, this will include housing provision. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	<u>Mitigation</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Policy STRAT1 will contribute to this objective by ensuring that adequate infrastructure, facilities and services are provided. The proposed settlement hierarchy will help ensure that they are accessible across the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be provided, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by confirming the level of development to be planned for and therefore requirements in relation to policing, health and social services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by confirming the level of development to be planned for and therefore requirements in relation to policing, health and social services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	11	11	11	11	11	•	11	11	11	11

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	王	WAL1	
	Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. use of best practice design standards. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, which include provision of infrastructure and mix of uses, informed by a comprehensive Masterplan and the need to support and complement the role of existing settlements and communities. This should ensure that they result in the creation of safe places to live and work. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for										
	South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. This aspect of the policy will not have an effect on this objective. New housing development in Wheatley identified in the NDP (which STRAT6 will enable) could potentially contribute to this objective, e.g. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. A minor positive effect is identified in relation to this aspect of the policy.										
	Policy STRAT5 seeks to secure appropriate densities that will also contribute to the objective of safe and secure environments.										
	Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 set out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively, with NDPs providing more detailed polices and proposals. They would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging enhancements to the towns' built and natural										



Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Po	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	E	WAL1	2,100,13
	environments and improvements to accessibility, car parking, pedestrian and cycle links. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 will contribute to this objective by ensuring that adequate infrastructure, facilities and services are provided. The proposed settlement hierarchy will help ensure that they are accessible across the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be created, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by confirming the level of development to be planned for and therefore requirements in relation to health, education and social services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating new housing developments that are located within close proximity of existing key services, increasing their accessibility. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	11	11	11	11	11	√/?	11	11	11	11

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft F	Policies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	Ŧ	WAL1	
	Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. through provision of a variety of cultural, recreational and commercial amenities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments are sited in sensible locations, ensuring they are located in close proximity to key services. New development proposals must also outline how they will improve the local infrastructure, improving the accessibility of local key services further. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. Proposals for new facilities within the Green Belt would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6. This aspect of the policy will not have an effect on this objective.										
	Policy STRAT5 will make a significant positive contribution to this objective, e.g. by creating walking neighbourhoods.										
	Amending the green belt boundary at Wheatley and other locations could contribute towards the achievement of this objective but the scale and nature of development is uncertain as development will come through the NDP. A minor positive effect with some uncertainty is identified in relation to this aspect of the policy.										
	Policy HEN1 sets out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by identifying the need to improve accessibility and encouraging mixed-use development in the town centre. The policy also identifies the need to support the										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	된	WAL1	2.1100.10
	accommodation needs of Henley College and Gillotts School. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TH1 sets out the strategy for Thame, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by supporting schemes which help meet the accommodation needs of schools, health and other service providers. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy WAL1 sets out the strategy for Wallingford, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging measures to improve accessibility, car parking, cycling and pedestrian links and measures to strengthen the town centre. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified.										
	Assumptions										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
4. To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 will contribute to this objective by ensuring that adequate infrastructure, facilities and services are provided. The proposed settlement hierarchy will help ensure that they are accessible across the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be created, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by confirming the level of development to be planned for and therefore	11	11	11	11	11	11/?	11	11	11	11

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft F	olicies					1			Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	된	WAL1	
	requirements in relation to policing, health, social services and the voluntary sector. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy STRAT3 sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by confirming the level of development to be planned for and therefore requirements in relation to policing, health, social services and the voluntary sector. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. through seeking to improve the infrastructure of Didcot, potentially resulting in an improvement to community cohesion. This improvement in infrastructure alongside the policies requirement to enhance the environment and implement green infrastructure, could result in improved public health. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, which include provision of infrastructure. The policy also requires proposals to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. Proposals for new facilities within the Green Belt would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6. This aspect of the policy will not have an effect on this objective.										
	STRAT6 amends the green belt boundary at Wheatley and other locations an could contribute towards the achievement of this objective as development would benefit										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	Ŧ	WAL1	
	from proximity to existing GP facilities within Wheatley. There is also potential for provision of open space within the area taken out of the Green Belt, although any proposals would come through the NDP. The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified in relation to this aspect of the policy. Policy STRAT5 will make a significant positive contribution to this objective, e.g. by creating walking neighbourhoods. Policy HEN1 sets out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames and requires development to consider the Henley and Harpsden Neighbourhood Development Plan, which would directly contribute to this SA Objective by ensuring new developments have the required levels of health, education, leisure and infrastructure to create healthy and connected communities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TH1 sets out the requirement for a strategy for Thame, which would directly contribute to this SA objective										
	by enhancing local infrastructure, encouraging mixed use in the town centre and improving accessibility, car parking, pedestrian and cycle links. The policy also encourages developments to be suitable for everyone. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy WAL1 sets out the requirement for a strategy for Wallingford, which would directly contribute to this SA										
	objective by enhancing local infrastructure and increasing the accessibility of local communities. The policy also supports the strengthening of the market place as a focal hub, which would provide a place for social interaction. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified.										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	王	WAL1	
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
5. To reduce harm to the	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u>										
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Policies STRAT1 and STRAT2 set out the overall strategy for development in the District, the need for new development to help meet needs arising in the District and Oxford City and strategic allocations, which would all have a direct effect upon this SA objective through the provision for future development. However, other policies in the Local Plan, e.g. policies EP1 'Air Quality,' ENV12 'Pollution - Effect from neighbouring and/or Previous Land Uses on new Development (Receptors)' and ENV13 Pollution - Effect from neighbouring and/or Previous Land Uses on new Development (Sources)' would help reduce potential effects associated with development and the potential for existing uses to affect new development during both construction and operation. Policy EP1 identifies instances where effects might have to be offset through planning obligations. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. use of best practice design standards and a step change towards active and public transport. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring an appropriate scale and mix of uses, in suitable locations that support and complement the role of existing settlements and communities. The policy also	x	x	11	11	11	√√/?	11	~	//	√ √ / x

wood

SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	五	WAL1	- Effects
	requires proposals to be accompanied by a Health impact Assessment and an Air Quality Assessment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. Proposals for new facilities within the Green Belt would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6. Restricting development in the Green Belt will contribute towards this objective as it will minimise sources of pollution associated with development within the natural environment. Policy STRAT5 could help reduce harm to the environment by optimising densities and thereby reducing overall land-take. A significant positive effect is identified. STRAT6 Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 set out the overall strategy for developments within Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford, which would guide the NDPs for the towns. The policies for Henley-on-Thames and Thame do not contribute specifically to this objective, therefore no relationship between the SA objective and these policies has been identified. WAL1 highlights the need to improve air quality in Wallingford and a significant positive effect is identified on that basis. Mitigation It was previously suggested that policy HEN1 could identify										
	the need to improve air quality, consistent with Policy WAL1. The policy has been amended accordingly. Assumptions None identified.										



	Strategy											
	SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
			STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	된	WAL1	
		<u>Uncertainties</u>										
		None identified.										
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 sets out the preferred spatial strategy and provides the basis for ensuring that transport infrastructure is in place along with facilities and services. This would help contribute towards this objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be provided, which would indirectly contribute to this SA objective by confirming the level of development to be planned for and therefore requirements in relation to transport infrastructure. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, this provides the basis for ensuring that transport infrastructure is in place along with facilities and services. This would help contribute towards this objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	11	11	11	11	11	11/?	11	11	11	4 4
		Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. by seeking to improving local infrastructure and public transport, decreasing the need to travel by car and increasing travel choice. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, including the need to provide an appropriate mix and scale of uses, including relevant infrastructure, this should help reduce the need to travel and also encourage active forms of travel. It also requires that proposals to										



Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	표	WAL1	
	deliver strategic development need to be supported by a Transport Assessment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. Any proposals that would provide transport choice within the Green Belt, would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6. This aspect of the policy will not have an effect on this objective.										
	Policy STRAT5 will make a significant positive contribution to this objective, e.g. by creating walking neighbourhoods.										
	Policy HEN1 sets out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by improving the attractiveness of the town centre (reducing the need to travel further afield) and improving pedestrian and cycle links (reducing reliance on motorised transport). A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Significant positive effects are identified on the same basis in relation to Policy TH1 and WAL1 relating to Thame and Wallingford respectively.										
	<u>Mitigation</u>										
	None required.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the District, which could help conserve biodiversity by protecting and	х	х	11	11	11	√ √ /x	~	~	~	√ √ /x

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	Policies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	王	WAL1	
	enhancing the countryside and hence its important biodiversity assets. That said, the policy promotes development that could affect biodiversity if not mitigated. Policies ENV2 'Biodiversity - Designated Sites, Priority Habitats and Species' and ENV3 'Biodiversity - non designated sites, habitats and species' would require any new developments to be well designed and avoid a net loss of biodiversity, or where this can't be prevented or mitigated, it should be compensated for. The potential for a minor negative effect is identified in relation to STRAT1 on the basis that there could be potential harm to biodiversity that needs to be mitigated or compensated for. Policy STRAT2 would result in the creation of 17,8250 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land. A minor negative effect is identified on the same basis as Policy STRAT1. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need. A minor negative effect is identified on the same basis as Policy STRAT1. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. requiring an increase in biodiversity within the Masterplan Area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by ensuring new developments include green infrastructure that could contribute to biodiversity. The need for a comprehensive masterplan should also help ensure that existing areas of importance for biodiversity are taken into consideration as a scheme progresses. A significant										



SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	Policies								Cumulative
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	Ŧ	WAL1	Effects
	Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. The restriction of development in the Green Belt will help protect existing biodiversity and a significant positive effect is identified on that basis. STRAT6 also proposes to amend the Green Belt by releasing land at Wheatley and other locations and this could lead to the loss of greenfield land with the potential for associated effects on the natural environment and biodiversity. However, the land is not within 800m of a locally or nationally designated site, so any effects would be minor. The SA for the NDP would need to consider potential effects on biodiversity once site specific proposals are identified. Policy STRAT5 could make a significant positive contribution to this objective by reducing the amount of land that would otherwise be required to accommodate new homes. Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 set out the overall strategy for developments within Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford, which would guide the NDPs for the towns. The policies do not contribute specifically to this SA objective, therefore no relationship between the SA objective and these policies has been identified. Mitigation None required. Assumptions Policies ENV2 and ENV3 provide the basis for avoiding, mitigating or compensating for potential effects on biodiversity. Uncertainties										





Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	王	WAL1	
	None identified.										
efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by seeking to protect and enhance the countryside. The policy will inevitably however result in the loss of some greenfield land and the potential for a significant negative effect is identified on this basis Policy STRAT2 would result in the creation of 17,825 new homes and 37,5ha of employment land. A significant negative effect is identified on the same basis as Policy STRAT1. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need. A significant negative effect is identified on the same basis as Policy STRAT1. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. use of higher density development in suitable locations and the protection of the rural character and setting of surrounding towns and villages. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations, including the need for a comprehensive Masterplan which would directly effect upon this SA objective by ensuring the efficient use of land and integration with existing settlements and communities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It	хx	хx	11	11	√ √	√√/xx	~	~	~	✓ √ /xx

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	된	WAL1	
	boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate by the NPPF, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. In consequence, proposals for development within the Green Belt would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6 and there is potential for a significant positive effect in relation to this policy. Policy STRAT5 could make a significant positive contribution to this objective by reducing the amount of land that would otherwise be required to accommodate new homes. It also allows for density requirements to be varied if other policies relating to habitat sites, impact on the AoNB and other factors indicate that this is appropriate. Removing land from the Green Belt at Wheatley and other locations could result in the loss of greenfield land but could also potentially involve the re-use of previously developed land and buildings as the area to be inset includes existing employment areas. A mixed significant positive and negative score for Policy STRAT6 is therefore identified on this basis. Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 set out the overall strategy										
	for developments within Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford, which would guide the NDPs for the towns. The policies do not contribute specifically to this SA objective, therefore no relationship between the SA objective and these policies has been identified.										
	Mitigation										
	It was previously suggested that Policy STRAT6 could be amended to reflect the NPPF (paragraph 141), i.e. to identify opportunities for beneficial use of the Green Belt:										
	"Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	王	WAL1	
	provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land."										
	The Council have indicated that they do not consider that an explicit reference to this principle in Policy STRAT6 is necessary.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Policies STRAT1 and STRAT2 set out the overall strategy for the District and the level of development to be planned for, including development of strategic and local scale, which could have an effect upon the local historic environment. However, policies DES1 'Delivering High Quality Development,' DES2 'Enhancing Local Character', ENV6 'Historic Environment,' ENV9 'Conservation Areas' and ENV10 'Archaeology' seek to protect the historic environment and its assets by requiring new development to incorporate high quality design that enhances character. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. use of best practice design standards and the protection of the rural character and setting of surrounding towns and villages. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	•	1	11	11	11	11/?	11	11	11	11

A Objective	Commentary	Draft F	Policies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	нем	TH.	WAL1	
	Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic allocations to be accompanied by a comprehensive Masterplan which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments respects the existing historic environment. It also requires that proposals to deliver strategic development need to be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment and an archaeological assessment to include a written scheme. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It will be protected from harmful development. It could help make a significant contribution towards this objective, e.g. by protecting the setting of heritage features within the Green Belt. STRAT5 makes a significant positive contribution to this objective because the target densities reflect local character and the policy allows for exceptions relating to impact on built heritage and other factors. Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the requirements for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to maintain the quality of place, enhance the town's environment and improve the attraction of Henley-on-Thames for visitors. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation None identified.										
	Assumptions Nepp identified										
	None identified.										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	Ŧ	WAL1	
	None identified.										
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 sets out the preferred spatial strategy and provides the basis for ensuring that transport infrastructure is in place along with facilities and services. This would help contribute towards this objective by potentially helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel when compared to the baseline, although this is uncertain. New development will give rise to greenhouse gas emissions during both the construction and operational phases. On balance a minor positive effect is identified. STRAT2 identifies the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land, which will result in greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction and operation of development. The scale of emissions when compared to the baseline is uncertain but given the scale of the growth proposed, a large amount of greenhouse gases is expected to be produced during construction and from future residents. A significant negative effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which will result in greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction and operation of development. The scale of emissions when compared to the baseline is uncertain but given the scale of the growth proposed, a large amount of greenhouse gases is expected to be produced during construction and operational phases. A significant negative effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town		хx	11			•	~	~	~	√ / /x

ective Commentary	Draft F	Policies	1	<u> </u>	1					Cumulative Effects
	STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	王	WAL1	
reduced reliance on motorised vehicles. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for site allocations, which include the need to provide an appropriate scale and mix of uses, in suitable locations that support and complement the role of existing settlements and communities. This could help reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel when compared to the baseline. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It will be protected from harmful development. Within its boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate by the NPPF, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. Proposed renewable energy related developments in the Green Belt would need to demonstrate very special circumstances. The protection of open spaces created within the Green Belt could provide temporary storage for flood waters arising from increased in the frequency and severity of surface water flooding associated with climate change. STRAT6 STRAT5 could contribute to this objective by encouraging active forms of travel (reducing Greenhouse gas emissions), a significant positive effect is identified. Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford which would guide the NDPs for the towns. The policies do not										

Strategy										_	
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	王	WAL1	
	None required.										
	Assumptions										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Policies STRAT1, and STRAT2 would result in the creation of new developments, infrastructure improvements and improvements to the built environment, which would all directly affect this objective by potentially resulting in an increased risk of surface water flooding within the District. Policies DES1 'Delivering High Quality Development,' and DES4 'Masterplans for Allocated Sites and Major Developments' and DES9 'Promoting Sustainable Design' would mitigate the likelihood of flooding through requiring developments to be well designed and resilient to the effects of climate change and reduce risk of surface water flooding. The potential for a minor negative effect is identified. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. use of best practice design standards, green walls and roofs and development that is resilient to future climate change. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic site allocations, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by ensuring new developments is guided by a	x	x	11	11		11	~	~	~	√ √ /x

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	표	WAL1	
	infrastructure. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Retaining land in the Green Belt under STRAT6 could have a role in maintaining flood plain and permeable surface within the district. This is assessed as a significant positive effect against this objective.										
	Policy STRAT5 will have a minor positive impact against this objective because it recognises that there may be a need to vary density in response to flood risk.										
	Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford which would guide the NDPs for the towns. The policies do not contribute specifically to this objective, therefore no relationship between the SA objective and these policies has been identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None required.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	Policies DES1 'Delivering High Quality Development,' DES4 'Masterplans for Allocated Sites and Major Developments' and DES9 'Promoting Sustainable Design' would mitigate the likelihood of flooding through requiring developments to be well designed and resilient to the effects of climate change and reduce risk of surface water flooding.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u>	X	х	11	11	1	?/ x	~	~	~	√ √ /x



Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	五	WAL1	
encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Policies STRAT1 and STRAT2 would result in the creation of new developments that will result in waste associated with both construction and operation. However, this is partly mitigated by policy DES8 'Efficient use of Resources' which encourages sustainable design and construction, including the use of recycled and energy efficient materials. A minor negative effect in relation to waste generation is identified. Policy STRAT3 sets out the requirement for new developments in Didcot to be well designed, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The principles also envisage Didcot as a town that champions green living. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic site allocations, including the provision of appropriate infrastructure that could contribute to the provision of waste infrastructure. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It will be protected from harmful development. Within its boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate by the NPPF, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. Any proposals for waste related development in the Green Belt that required planning permission would be determined in accordance with the NPPF and STRAT6. As very special circumstances may need to be identified, an uncertain effect is identified. Removing land from the Green Belt at Wheatley and other locations set out in STRAT 11 could result in localised development occurring. This could lead to an increase in waste production in the district, although will be subject to the operation of other plan policies. The potential for a										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	王	WAL1	
	minor negative effect for this element of the policy is identified.										
	Policy STRAT5 could enable kerb side collection of materials to be undertaken more efficiently and a minor positive effect is identified.										
	Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford which would guide the NDPs for the towns. The policies do not contribute specifically to this objective, therefore no relationship between the SA objective and these policies has been identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledgebased economy that deliver high-	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the District, including provision for employment in Science Vale and the need to enhance the economic dependencies between towns and village. This would result in the creation of new employment opportunities and services, increasing the size of the local economy and making it more robust. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be created, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by generating	11	11	11	11	1	•	11	11	11	//



Str	ategy											
SA	Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
			STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	王	WAL1	
c)	value-added, sustainable, low-effect activities; small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and thriving economies in our towns and villages.	employment associated with construction and operation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. by championing science and through collaboration in the Science Vale. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirement for strategic site allocations, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by encouraging the creation of mixed-use developments that provide employment opportunities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It will be protected from harmful development. Within its boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate by the NPPF, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. As very special circumstances may need to be identified in order that any development that would contribute to this objective would be permitted, an uncertain effect is identified for this element of the policy. Policy STRAT6 could contribute to this objective by encouraging development that is appropriate within the Green Belt and a minor positive effect is identified. Optimising the density of housing related sites under STRAT5 could contribute to this objective reducing the loss of existing employment land and a minor positive effect is identified.										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	TH	WAL1	
	Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the requirements for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for the creation of employment related development that meet the needs of the towns. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
14. To support the development of	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u>										
Science Vale as an internationally recognised	Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the District, including provision for employment in Science Vale. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
innovation and enterprise zone	Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be created, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating new employment and residential opportunities within the Science Vale. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	11	11	11	11	1	11	~	~	~	11
	Policy STRAT3 would directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging new sustainable employment and residential opportunities within the Science Vale, together with cooperation with public and private sector bodies in the Science Vale. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										



Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Po	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	표	WAL1	
	Policy STRAT4 makes a significant positive contribution to this objective by encouraging high quality development with the District, including Science Vale. A significant positive effect is s therefore identified.										
	Part of the Science Vale area lies within the Green Belt. STRAT6STRAT6 allows for alterations to the Green Belt to enable development within Science Vale and a significant positive effect is identified.										
	Optimising the density of housing related sites under STRAT5 could contribute to this objective reducing the loss of existing employment land, a minor positive effect is identified.										
	Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the requirements for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively they sit outside of the Science Vale area and no relationship is therefore identified between this SA objective and the policies.										
	<u>Mitigation</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by	Likely Significant Effects Policies STRAT 1 and 2 contribute to this objective by confirming the spatial strategy for growth and associated levels of growth. A significant positive effect is identified.	11	11	~	~	~	?/0	11	11	~	11

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies			1					Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	Ŧ	WAL1	
raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	There is no relationship between Policies STRAT3 and 5 of this objective. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It will be protected from harmful development. Within its boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate by the NPPF, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. As very special circumstances may need to be identified in order that any development that would contribute to this objective would be permitted, an uncertain effect is identified. There is no relationship between STRAT5 and this policy. Policy HEN1 sets the strategy for Henley-on-Thames and identifies the need to support Henley College and Gillotts School and meet their accommodation needs. A significant positive effect is identified. Policy TH1 sets out the strategy for Thame and identifies the need to support schools in the NDP area to meet their accommodation needs. A significant positive effect is identified. Policy WAL1 sets the strategy for Wallingford. It does not contain any criteria that support this policy and so no relationship is identified. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties										





Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies								Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	Ŧ	WAL1	
	None identified.										
6. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects Policy STRAT1 sets out the overall strategy for the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by supporting the development of new tourist attractions alongside enhancing existing destinations. The policy also encourages improvements to infrastructure, allowing tourists to access the District more easily. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT2 sets out the requirement for 17,825 new homes and 37.5ha of employment land to be created, which would not directly effect on this SA objective. Policy STRAT2 also sets out the requirement for new housing to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, which would not directly effect on this SA objective. Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. by creating a strong town centre offer with cultural, recreational and commercial amenities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy STRAT4 sets out the requirements for Strategic Allocations which would not directly effect on this SA objective. Policy STRAT6 seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. It will be protected from harmful development. Within its boundaries, development will be restricted to those limited types of development which are deemed appropriate. The policy would have a role in protecting the countryside from development and hence help maintain the district's attractiveness as a place to visit and so a significant	11	~	11	~	11	√√/?	//	√ √	11	

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft Po	olicies			ı					Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN1	표	WAL1	
	positive effect is identified. However any proposals for tourism related facilities in the Green Belt that require planning permission would need to demonstrate very special circumstances, hence uncertainties are also identified.										
	STRAT5 supports the objective by helping to maintain the character of existing settlements. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	STRAT6Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the strategy for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting the towns existing tourist attractions and encouraging the creation of new ones, for example improvements to Wallingford with an emphasis on the River Thames. These policies also call for their town's quality of place to be preserved and enhanced and wish to be attractive places for visitors. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified.										
	<u>Assumptions</u>										
	None identified.										
	<u>Uncertainties</u>										
	None identified.										
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them	Likely Significant Effects No relationship is identified in relation to this SA objective and Policies STRAT1, 2 5 and 12.	~	~	11	~	~	11	11	11	11	11
and enable communities to	Policy STRAT3 requires proposals for development in Didcot Garden Town to demonstrate how they positively										

Strategy											
SA Objective	Commentary	Draft P	olicies	ı	T		1		I	I	Cumulative Effects
		STRAT1	STRAT2	STRAT3	STRAT4	STRAT5	STRAT6	HEN	TH1	WAL1	
provide local services and solutions.	contribute to the achievement of the Didcot Garden Town Principles, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g.by requiring community consultation and participation throughout the evolution of the garden town. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	The policy seeks to ensure that the Green Belt for South Oxfordshire continues to serve its key functions. This aspect of the policy will not have an effect on this objective.										
	Insetting land from the Green Belt at Wheatley through STRAT6 will enable the local community to plan positively for the area taken out of the Green Belt and a significant positive effect is identified in relation to this objective.										
	Policies HEN1, TH1 and WAL1 all set out the requirements for Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford respectively, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by setting out the District Council's commitment to support development that accords with their neighbourhood plans, which will be prepared by the local communities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.										
	Mitigation										
	None identified.										
	Assumptions										
	None identified.										

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Delivering New Homes SA Objective	Commentary									Dro	ft Poli	oioc									Cumulative
SA Objective	Commentary	Ŧ	Н2	H3	H4	8H	6H	H10	H11	H12	H13	41H	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Effects
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing. Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12 and H13 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through the provision of new homes. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H9 sets out the requirements for affordable housing provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring there is housing that is affordable and thus allowing more people to rent or own their own homes. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H11 sets out the requirement for a proportion of houses to be accessible and adaptable and a mixture of housing sizes to be built, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring that a range of needs are met and that people are able to stay in their own home for longer. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies H14 and H15 would directly contribute to this SA objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H16 sets out policy for infill development, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by enabling suitable sites to come forward. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies H17 and H21 set out the requirements for the sub-division and conversion of dwellings and their extension, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing people to better meet their needs	* *	✓ ✓	* *	* *	✓ ✓	√ √	* *	> >	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	* *	> >	**	✓ ✓	✓	✓	* *	* *	↓ ↓	*

Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	7	Н2	H3	H4	H8	6Н	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
	as long as this wouldn't have a negative effect upon others. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for rural workers to live in a decent home. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H19 sets out the policy for the re-use of rural buildings, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging rural buildings to re-enter the housing market. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H20 sets out policy for replacement dwellings which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for the replacement of housing. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H22 protects suitable residential accommodation within town centres, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None identified. Mitigations None identified. Uncertainties None identified.		T		Ť	<u> </u>				-						±	±				
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	>>	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	11



Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	누	72	13	44	87	6T	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	Cumulative Effects
	Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing and encouraging the re-use of rural buildings. The policies make a significant positive contribution towards this objective, e.g. by contributing towards mixed and balanced communities and vibrant town centres. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.																				
To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing and encouraging the re-use of rural buildings. This would result in improved access to essential services located throughout the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √	> >	>>	> >	* *	> >	* *	>>	* *	>>	>>	>>	* * *	*	*	>>	√ √	>>	> >	> >

Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	Ŧ	H2	H3	H4	H8	6H	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects good quality housing stock will help contribute to good health. A significant positive effect is therefore identified in relation to all policies. Additional commentary on specific policies is provided below. Policy H9 sets out the requirement for affordable housing provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring there is good quality housing to meet such needs. Policy H11 sets out the requirement for a proportion of																				
	houses to be accessible and adaptable and a mixture of housing sizes to be built, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring that a range of needs are met and that people are able to stay in their own home for longer. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.																				
	Policy H13 provides policy on specialist housing for older people, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring older people have access to a range of accommodation that meets their needs. This could include accommodation that provides extra care. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	> >	✓ ✓	> >	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	> >	✓ ✓	√ √
	Policies H14 and H15 would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring Gypsies and Travellers have a settled base to access health facilities from. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.																				
	Policies H18 and H19 would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for people to find housing that better meets their needs if they work or want to live in rural areas. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.																				
	Mitigation																				
	None identified.																				
	<u>Assumptions</u>																				

Delivering New Homes										Draf	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary None identified.	H	H2	Н3	H4	18 18	6H	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
	Uncertainties None identified.																				
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, H13, H14, H17, H20 and H21 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which could result in the creation of air pollution. These policies could also result in noise pollution during the construction of new houses. However, Policies EP1 'Air Quality,' ENV12 and ENV13 on pollution. NDPs will also have a role in avoiding significant negative effects. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. Policies H10, H14, H17, H18, H19 and H21 would all result in small developments whose impacts on air quality would be mitigated by the aforementioned environmental policies. No significant impacts are therefore identified. Here is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H16, and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	х	×	x	x	x	~	0	1	x	x	0	~		0	0	0	~	0	~	x

Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	Н	Н2	Н3	H4	8H	6H	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, H13, H14, H16 and H20 would all result in the creation of new housing, Gypsy and Traveller sites or houses to meet the needs of older people or to create or re-use dwellings and buildings in a rural area. The policies will contribute to this objective by providing the basis for planning transport infrastructure. Policies INF1 'Infrastructure Provision,' TRANS4 'Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans and TRANS5 'Consideration of Development Proposals' would require new developments to improve local transport. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1	>	•	√	1	~	•	~	✓		>	·	\	•	*	*	\		~	•
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing.	х	х	х	х	x	~	x	~	x	х	х	~	х	~	х	x	~	~	?	х

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Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	두	H2	H3	4 .	87	6T	110	71	112	113	114	115	116	117	H18	119	120	121	422	Cumulative Effects
	Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, H13, H14 and H16, H18 and H19 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which could result in a loss of biodiversity. However, policies ENV2 'Biodiversity Designated Sites, Priority Habitats and Species',' and ENV3 'Biodiversity – non designated sites, habitats and species' would require new developments to be well designed and avoid a net loss of biodiversity, or where this can't be avoided, contributions given to biodiversity projects. These design and environmental policies, in combination with the careful siting of sites or small scale nature of the housing policies means a minor negative effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H20, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.																				
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, H13, H14 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which could have an effect upon the countryside and landscape. However, policies DES1 'Delivering High Quality Development', ENV1 'Landscape and Countryside', ENV2 and ENV3 relating to biodiversity would require the developments to be well designed, ensuring they respect the local landscape. A minor negative effect is therefore identified.	х	х	x	x	x	~	x	~	x	x	x	~	>>	~	0	\	1	~	~	x



Policy H16 sets out policy on infill developments and protects important open spaces. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy H16 sets out policy on infill developments and protects important open spaces. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the trural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is the refore identified. Policy H19 sets out the policy on the re-use of rural buildings, which would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H20 sets out policy in relation to replacement dwellings outside of the built up limits of eattlements. Which would have an effect on this objective by the possibly reducing the protect to the Act objective by the possibly reducing the protect or the Act objective by the possibly reducing the read to construct one buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H3, H11, H15, H17, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties. None identified.	Policy H16 sets out policy on infill developments and protects important open spaces. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy H19 as to at the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the rural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is therefore identified. Policy H19 sets out the policy or make not believe by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H20 sets out policy in relation to replacement dwellings and the policy on the results of the work of the built up limits of settlements, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to ensure that proposals are of an appropriate scale etc. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
Policy H16 sets out policy on infill idevelopments and protects important open spaces. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the rural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is therefore identified. Policy H19 sets out the policy on the re-use of rural buildings, which would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H20 sets out policy in relation to replacement dwellings outside of the built up limits of settlements, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to ensure that proposals are of an appropriate scale etc. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	Policy H16 sets out policy on infill developments and protects important poen spaces. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the rural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is therefore identified. Policy H19 sets out the policy on the re-use of rural buildings, which would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H20 sets out policy in relation to replacement dwellings outside of the built up limits of settlements, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to ensure that proposals are of an appropriate scale etc. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	SA Objective	Commentary	7	2	13	4	8	6	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	
			protects important open spaces. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the rural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is therefore identified. Policy H19 sets out the policy on the re-use of rural buildings, which would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H20 sets out policy in relation to replacement dwellings outside of the built up limits of settlements, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to ensure that proposals are of an appropriate scale etc. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H21 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	至	CH.	5	F44	8	H9	H10	H1	25	开3	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	ET 3	H20	H21	H22	

Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	Ŧ	H2	H3	H4	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing. Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, and H13 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which could have an effect upon the local historic environment. However policies DES1 'Delivering High Quality Development,' DES2 'Enhancing Local Character', ENV6 'Historic Environment,' ENV9 'Conservation Areas' and ENV10 'Archaeology' seek to protect the historic environment and its assets by requiring new development to incorporate high quality design that enhances character. Policy ENV9 and ENV10 affords protection to the District's conservation areas and archaeological assets respectively. Given the high quality of design required by the aforementioned design and environmental/historic policies, new housing developments could enhance the areas historic environment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H14 sets out the requirement for new Gypsy and Traveller sites, which could have an effect upon the local historic environment and local distinctiveness as such sites are hard to blend in to the surrounding area, despite being required to by the aforementioned design and environmental/historic policies. The effect of policy H18 on this objective is therefore uncertain. Policy 16 sets out the requirement for infill developments, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by enabling new, high quality developments which would complement the nearby historic environment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.		•	1	•	•	~	•	~	•	•	?	~		~	0	•	•			



Delivering New Homes										Draf	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	Ξ	H2	H3	H4	£	6H	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
	Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the rural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is therefore identified.																				
	Policy H19 would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.																				
	Policy H20 sets out the requirement for replacing dwellings, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by enabling the replacement of dwellings with ones that complement the local historic environment.																				
	Policy H21 sets out the requirement for extending dwellings, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by working alongside the aforementioned design and environmental/historic policies to create extensions that improve the local historic environment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.																				
	Policy H22 sets out the requirement for preventing the loss of existing residential accommodation in town centres, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by maintaining the character of town centres. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.																				
	There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, and this objective.																				
	Mitigation																				
	None identified.																				
	<u>Assumptions</u>																				
	None identified.																				
	<u>Uncertainties</u>																				
	None identified																				

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Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	F	H2	웃	44	8	6 <u>7</u>	H10	111	H12	113	114	115	116	117	118	419	120	121	H22	Cumulative Effects
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing. Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, and H13 all set out the requirement for new housing developments, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by providing energy efficient homes in suitable locations. Policy DES8 requires new developments to consider and reduce its contribution to climate change. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H14 sets out the requirement for new Gypsy and Traveller sites, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by providing sites in suitable locations. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policies H16, H17 and H20 would directly contribute to this SA objective through the creation of more energy efficient homes with lower carbon footprints. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy H19 would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas which would result in less of a contribution towards the causes of climate change. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H18, H21, and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified.	/	•	1	•	•	~	•	~	•		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	~			1		/	~	1	



Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Uncertainties None identified.	Ŧ	H2	H3	H4	Н8	61	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, H13, H14, H16, H18, H20 and H21 would all potentially effect upon this SA objective through the creation of new housing developments, extensions to existing buildings, infilling or the creation of new Gypsy and Traveller sites and new rural worker dwellings. These new developments could all increase the District's likelihood of flooding, though policies DES1 and DES8 would both mitigate the likelihood of flooding through requiring developments to be well designed and resilient to the effects of climate change and some of the policies (such as H14 for example) are self-mitigating with regard to flooding. A sequential test and, in exception circumstances, an exception test will be applied to developments to ensure only sufficiently resilient developments will be permitted in areas at risk of flooding. No significant effects are therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H11, H15, H17, H19 and H22 and this objective. Mitigation Consider adding a policy in relation to flood risk. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	~	0	0	0	~	0		0	}	0	0	}	0

Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	H	H2	H3	H4	Н8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing. Policies H1, H2, H3, H4, H8, H10, H12, H20 and H13 could all result in the creation of waste during their construction and operation. However, this is mitigated somewhat by policy DES7 which requires the efficient use of resources and for developers to re-use materials. A no direct effect is therefore identified. Policy H14 sets out the requirement for new Gypsy and Traveller sites, which could result in the creation of waste. The aforementioned design policy would also apply to policy H14. A no direct effect is therefore identified. Policy H18 sets out the policy for rural worker dwellings which has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the creation of new dwellings in the rural environment. However, the dwellings are often temporary in nature and carefully designed to reduce their impact on the surrounding environment. No significant impact is therefore identified. Policy H19 would have an effect on this objective by possibly reducing the need to construct new buildings in rural areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies H9, H12, H15, H16, H17, H21, and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified Assumptions	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	~	0	0	0	~	?	~	0	•	0	~	~	0

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Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	Ξ	H2	H3	H4	8F	6H	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-effect activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective, with the exception of policy H19 which prioritises economic uses when rural buildings undergo a change of use, potentially contributing towards the rural economy. A minor positive effect is therefore identified for policy H19. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	7	₹	~	₹	~	1	~	~	~	0
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0

	None identified.																				
Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary																				
																					Cumulative Effects
						8							10	10		~					
		Ξ	H2	H3	4H	8	6Н	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	
To assist in the development of a	Likely Significant Effects																				
skilled workforce to support the long term	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.																				
competitiveness of the district by raising	<u>Mitigation</u>																				
education achievement levels and encouraging	None required.																				0
the development of the skills needed for	<u>Assumptions</u>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	U
everyone to find and remain in work.	None identified.																				
	<u>Uncertainties</u>																				
	None identified.																				
16. To encourage the development of a	Likely Significant Effects																				
buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.																				
	Mitigation																				
	None identified.																				0
	<u>Assumptions</u>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	U
	None identified.																				
	<u>Uncertainties</u>																				
	None identified.																				
17. Support community involvement in	Likely Significant Effects																				
decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The policies support the creation of new, high quality housing, allow for the extension and improvement of existing property, provide and safeguard Gypsy and	1	2	11	1	11	~	~	?	1	1	~	~	1	~	~	~	~	~	~	11



	Traveller sites and set requirements for the mix and type of housing and affordable housing.																				
Delivering New Homes										Dra	ft Poli	cies									
SA Objective	Commentary	7	12	13	14	H8	67	H10	111	112	113	114	H15	116	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	Cumulative Effects
	Policies H1, H3, H4, H8, H12 and H13 all set out the requirement for Neighbourhood plans to be considered and supported, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by supporting community involvement in decisions. There is no relationship between policies H2, H9, H10, H11, H14, H15, H16, H17, H20, H21, and H22 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.											H			+			±	_		



Employment and Econom SA Objective	y Commentary						Dra	ıft Polic	ies							Cumulativ
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Effects
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects Policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. 2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for people to use and for people safe places.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policy DES1 requires new developments to be of high design and policy DES2 requires new developments to enhance their local character. New employment developments would therefore be well sited within the established built environment and be better designed which would create a safer place for the District's residents to live and traverse. A minor positive effect is therefore identified for all these policies. Mitigation None identified.	\	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•

Employment and Econon																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	es							Cumulativ e Effects
	Assumptions	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															
	None identified.															
To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policy EMP11 relates to development in the countryside and rural areas through encouraging and protecting tourist, leisure, public houses and cultural developments in these areas. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP12 sets out policy on tourism development which has the potential to protect and enhance important cultural buildings, developments and key features. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between Policies EMP1, EMP2, EMP3, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, EMP9, EMP10, EMP13 and EMP14 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	2	~	}	√ √		~	2	0

Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary					Τ	Dra	ft Polic	ies							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. A minor positive effect is identified for all policies on the basis that there are health and well-being benefits associated with employment. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	1	\	1	1	1	1	1	1	√	1	1	1	1	✓	√
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land or the redevelopment/intensification of Culham Science Centre, which would directly affect this SA objective by creating air, soil and noise pollution during the construction and operation of any of the new developments. However, policies EP1, ENV12 and ENV13 require developments to be implemented in ways that heavily reduce the amount of pollution they create. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP1 would result in the loss of 37.2ha of land. Policy EMP4 would result in the loss of 2.92ha of land. Policy EMP5 would result in the loss of 1ha of land. Policy EMP6 would result	хх	~	~	х	х	x	x	x	х	1	1	0	0	0	X

Employment and Eco SA Objective	onomy Commentary						Dra	ıft Polic	ies							Cumulativ
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Effects
	in the loss of 1.6ha of land. Policy EMP7 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 0.28ha of land. Policy EMP9 would see the redevelopment/intensification of Culham Science Centre. Policy EMP9 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. A minor negative effect is therefore identified for these policies besides EMP1 where a significant negative effect is identified due to the large amount of land lost to employment related development. Policy EMP10 encourages the use of local suppliers and services during the construction and operation of new developments, which in combination with the aforementioned design and environmental policies would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring raw materials and labour come from locations closer to the site. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP11 sets out the requirement for development in the countryside and rural areas to be sustainable, which in combination with the aforementioned design and environmental policies would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting areas more likely to contain important soils and more susceptible to damage from air and noise pollution. A minor															
	positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP12 sets out the requirement for new tourist developments to conform with the other policies contained within the Plan, which would effect this SA objective by ensuring new tourist developments do not contribute pollution to the local area. No direct effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP13 sets out the requirement for new caravan and camping sites to not have an adverse effect upon the local area, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such sites do not contribute pollution to the local area. No direct effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP14 sets out the requirements for new visitor accommodation to not negatively effect upon the local area, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such															

Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	es							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	ЕМРЗ	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	C Endoid
	sites do not contribute pollution to the local area. No direct effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies EMP2 and EMP3 and															
	this objective. Mitigation None required.															
	Assumptions None identified.															
	Uncertainties None identified.															
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by increasing the options available to the Districts residents on where they wish to work. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies EMP11, EMP12 and EMP13 could potentially improve the amount and quality of travel choice located throughout the District by requiring new tourist and local attractions/activities. Some of these attractions could be located closer to the rural villages, reduction the duration and length of journeys for certain residents. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP14 sets out the requirements for new visitor accommodation, which would directly contribute to this SA	V V	~	~	//	<i>\ \</i>	11	<i>V V</i>	**	V V	?	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	J	\(\)	11

Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies							Cumulativ e Effects
		ЕМР1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
	objective by providing increased choice for where visitors stay. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.															
	There is no relationship between policies EMP2, EMP3 and EMP10 and this objective.															
	<u>Mitigation</u>															
	None required.															
	<u>Assumptions</u>															
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															
	None identified.															
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land, which could directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new developments that could affect biodiversity. However, policies ENV2 and ENV3 on designated and non-designated sites would require new developments to be well designed and avoid a net loss of biodiversity, or where this cannot be avoided, contributions given to biodiversity projects. A minor negative effect is identified on this basis. Policy EMP1 would result in the loss of 35.9 ha of land. Policy EMP4 would result in the loss of 2.92ha of land. Policy EMP5 would result in the loss of 1.6ha of land. Policy EMP6 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 0.28ha of land. Policy EMP9 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 1.25ha of land.	хх	~	~	х	x	x	x	х	х	7	•	0	0	0	x

Employment and Ec	onomy Commentary						Dr	aft Polic	oioc							Cumulativ
SA Objective	Commentary	-	2	3	4	2				o	10	11	12	13	14	e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
	besides EMP1 where a significant negative effect is identified due to the large amount of land lost.															
	Policy EMP11 sets out the requirement for development in the countryside and rural areas to be sustainable, which in combination with the aforementioned design and environmental policies would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting areas more likely to contain important biodiversity assets. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP12 sets out the requirement for new tourist developments to conform with the other Local Plan policies, which would effect this SA objective by ensuring new tourist developments do not contribute to the loss of biodiversity. No direct effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP13 sets out the requirement for new caravan and camping sites to not have an adverse effect upon the local area, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such sites do not contribute to the loss of biodiversity. No direct effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP14 sets out the requirements for new visitor accommodation to not negatively effect upon the local area, ensuring such sites do not contribute to the loss of biodiversity. No direct effect is therefore identified.															
	There is no relationship between policies EMP2,EMP3 and EMP10 and this objective.															
	Mitigation															
	None required.															
	<u>Assumptions</u>															
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															

Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	es							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Lifetis
	None identified.															
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land or the redevelopment/intensification of Culham Science Centre, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new developments that could affect the open space and landscape of the area. However, policies DES1, ENV1, ENV2 and ENV3 would require the developments to be well designed, ensuring they reduce impacts on the landscape. Policy EMP1 would result in the loss of 35.9 ha of land. Policy EMP4 would result in the loss of 2.92ha of land. Policy EMP5 would result in the loss of 1ha of land. Policy EMP6 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. Policy EMP8 would result in the loss of 2.25ha of land. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. A minor negative effect is therefore identified for these policies besides EMP1 where a significant negative effect is identified due to the large amount of land lost. Policy EMP2 sets out the requirement for the range and size of employment premises, which would directly contribute to this SA objective as the policy encourages small to medium sized premises which would have a reduced effect upon open spaces, and local landscape. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP1 sets out the requirement for development in the countryside and rural areas to be sustainable, which in combination with the aforementioned design and environmental policies would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting areas more likely to contain important biodiversity	хх	√	~	x	x	x	X	X	X	~	✓	0	0	0	X



Employment and Econor SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	aft Polic	cies							Cumulativ
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Effects
	assets, open spaces, landscape features and areas with important minerals and soils. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP12 sets out the requirement for new tourist developments to conform to the other policies contained within the Plan, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring new tourist developments do not negatively effect upon the biodiversity, open spaces, landscape features and areas with important minerals and soils. A no direct effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP13 sets out the requirement for new caravan and camping sites to not have an adverse effect upon the local area, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such sites do not contribute to the loss of biodiversity, open spaces, landscape features and areas with important minerals and soils. A no direct effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP14 sets out the requirements for new visitor accommodation to not negatively effect upon the local area, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such sites do not contribute to the loss of biodiversity, open spaces, landscape features and areas with important minerals and soils. A no direct effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy EMP3 and EMP10 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.															



Employment and Econor SA Objective							Dro	ft Polic	ioc							Cumulativ
SA Objective	Commentary	EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Effects
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land or the redevelopment/intensification of Culham Science Centre, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new developments that could effect upon the historic environment of the District. However, policies DES1, DES2, ENV6, ENV9 and ENV10 protect the historic environment and its assets from poor developments by requiring high quality design that enhances the local character of the area. Policies ENV9 and ENV10 affords protection to the District's conservation areas and archaeological assets respectively. Given the high quality of design required by the aforementioned design and environmental/historic policies, new employment developments could enhance the local characteristics of the area and thus enhance the areas historic environment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP2 sets out the requirement for the range and size of employment premises, which would directly contribute to this SA objective as the policy encourages small to medium sized premises which would have a reduced effect upon the local historic environment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP11 sets out the requirement for development in the countryside and rural areas to be sustainable, which in combination with the aforementioned design and environmental policies would directly contribute to this SA objective by resulting in employment sites that do not effect upon the local historic environment. Through requiring new employment sites to be sustainable, this policy is also requiring a high level of design. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP12 sets out the requirement for new tourist developments to conform to the other policies contained within		•	~	•	•	•		•	•	~	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	0	0	0	✓

Employment and Econo							Dur	# Dalia	:							Compulation
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	les							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
	the Plan, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring new tourist developments do not negatively effect upon the historic environment of the area. A no direct effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP13 sets out the requirement for new caravan and camping sites to not have an adverse effect upon the local area, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such sites do not negatively effect upon the local historic environment. A no direct effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP14 sets out the requirements for new visitor accommodation sites, which would directly effect this SA objective by ensuring such sites do not negatively effect upon the local historic environment. A no direct effect is therefore identified.															
	There is no relationship between policy EMP3 and EMP10 and this objective.															
	Mitigation															
	None identified.															
	Assumptions															
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															
	None identified.															
10. To seek to address the	Likely Significant Effects															
causes and effects of climate change	New employment related development provides the opportunity to create energy efficient buildings with reduced greenhouse gas emissions but new development will also create greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction and operation of buildings, including transport related emissions. A minor negative effect is identified for these policies besides EMP1	хх	x	х	x	x	x	x	×	x	~	x	x	x	x	х

Employment and Econon																
SA Objective	Commentary			Ι	Π	Ι	Dra	ft Polici	es							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	<u> </u>
	where a significant negative effect is identified due to the scale of the development that policy would create.															
	There is no relationship between policy EMP10 and this objective.															
	Mitigation															
	Policy DES8 of the Local Plan could require new employment related development to achieve a BREEAM rating (e.g. BREEAM Good).															
	<u>Assumptions</u>															
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															
	None identified.															
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land, which would directly effect upon this SA objective by creating new employment developments that have the potential to increase the risk of flooding in the surrounding area. However, policies DES1 and DES8 would both mitigate the likelihood of flooding through requiring developments to be well designed and resilient to the effects of climate change. A sequential test and, in exception circumstances, an exception test will be applied to developments to ensure only sufficiently resilient developments will be permitted in areas at risk of flooding. No direct effect is therefore identified. Policies EMP11, EMP12, EMP13 and EMP14 all set out the	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0

Employment and Econom	ny															
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies							Cumulativ
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	ЕМР6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Effects
	development in areas at risk of flooding. Policy EMP13 does require new caravan and camping sites to be located outside flood zone 3, which should mitigate the amount of developments at risk of serious flooding to some degree. Again, policies DES1 and DES8 and the sequential tests should mitigate the likelihood of developments being at risk of, or increasing the likely of, flooding. No direct effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy EMP2,EMP3 and EMP10 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.															
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment, which would directly affect this SA objective by creating new employment developments, which lead to the production of waste during the construction and operation of the employment sites. However, this would be mitigated by policy DES7 requiring new developments to efficiently use resources and prioritise the use of recycled material. No direct effect is identified. Policies EMP11, EMP12, EMP13 and EMP14 could lead to development that generates additional waste during the construction and operational phases. Again, this would be	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0

Employment and Econon																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	es							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	0 = 110010
	mitigated by policy DES7 requiring new developments to efficiently use resources and prioritise the use of recycled material. No direct effect is identified. There is no relationship between policy EMP2,EMP3 and EMP10 and this objective. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.															
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-effect activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP1, EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8, and EMP9 would all see the creation of new employment land or the redevelopment of Culham/intensification Science Centre, which would directly affect this SA objective by creating new employment developments that allow for innovative and knowledge based jobs alongside providing more general employment opportunities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP2 sets out the requirement for the range and size of employment premises, which would directly contribute to this SA objective as the policy encourages the use of small and medium sized employment developments which better support the rural economy. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	11	44	11	11	44	44	√ √	>	* *	>>	>>	< <	* * *	>>	<>

Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	es							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	ЕМР6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Liiecis
	Policy EMP3 sets out the requirement for employment land to be retained, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important employment land is not lost. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP10 encourages the use of local workers and the creation of apprenticeships and training opportunities, which directly contribute to this SA objective by providing opportunities for people, especially younger people, to become trained and employed.															
	Policies EMP11, EMP12, EMP13 and EMP14 all set out the creation of new employment sites in the countryside or of a specific employment type, which directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging a range of small to medium employment opportunities across the District, but particularly in rural areas. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.															
	Mitigation															
	None identified.															
	<u>Assumptions</u>															
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															
	None identified.															
14. To support the development of	Likely Significant Effects															
Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation	These policies relate to the creation and retention of employment land, tourism and caravan/camping sites.	11	V	11	1	√	1	√	✓	√	~	✓	2	~	~	/ /
and enterprise zone	Policies EMP1, EMP2 and EMP3 all involve the creation of employment land and protect existing employment land within the Science Vale, which directly contributes to this SA objective by allowing the Science Vale to expand alongside providing land	VV	VV	VV	V	V	V	V		V		✓				





Employment and Econom							D	ft Dalie								Communication
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	es							Cumulativ e Effects
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		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	EMP9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
		ш	ш	ш	ш	□	□	ш	ѿ	□	ш	П	П		ш	
	for jobs that support the Science Vale. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.															
	Policies EMP4, EMP5, EMP6, EMP7, EMP8 and EMP9 all require the creation of new employment land in key towns and villages across the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for more employment opportunities in this area that support the Science Vale. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.															
	Policy EMP11 sets out the requirement for development in the countryside and rural areas to be sustainable, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new businesses in the countryside are stronger and more sustainable, allowing for them to support the Science Vale better. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.															
	There is no relationship between policy EMP10, EMP12, EMP13 and EMP14 and this objective.															
	Mitigation															
	None identified.															
	<u>Assumptions</u>															
	None identified.															
	<u>Uncertainties</u>															
	None identified.															
15. To assist in the development of a	Likely Significant Effects										√					
skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising	These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism.	//	~	//	/ /	11	11	11	//	1	✓	√	√	~	~	/ /
education achievement levels and encouraging the	All of the policies, besides those mentioned below, would contribute to this SA objective through the creation of new employment sites which allows for a wide variety of jobs to be											•	V			





Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	
development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	created. Increasing the level of employment throughout the District will aid in the creation of a skilled workforce as people learn from their employment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy EMP2, EMP13 and EMP14 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.															
To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policy EMP11 supports sustainable rural tourism. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP12 supports new or extensions to existing tourist facilities that are compliant with other Local Plan policies. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP13 sets out the requirement for new caravan and camping sites, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating new tourist accommodation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EMP14 supports new visitor accommodation, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring there is a wide range of accommodation options open to visitors visiting	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	2	~	7	>>	> >	> >	>>	√ √





Employment and Econom																
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	es							Cumulativ e Effects
		EMP1	EMP2	EMP3	EMP4	EMP5	EMP6	EMP7	EMP8	ЕМР9	EMP10	EMP11	EMP12	EMP13	EMP14	e Effects
	the area. The policy also requires new visitor accommodation to not negatively effect upon the surrounding area and be of a high quality. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between this objective and Policies EMP1 to 10. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.															
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects These policies provide guidance on the size and scale of new employment land and its location, development in the countryside and rural areas and tourism. Policies EMP5, EMP6, EMP7 and EMP9 identify the amount of employment land required in specific settlements with the expectation that NDPs will identify appropriate sites. A significant positive effect is therefore identified in relation to this objective. There is no relationship between policy EMP1, EMP2, EMP3, EMP4, EMP8, EMP10, EMP11, EMP12, EMP13 and EMP14 and EMP15 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	~	~	~	~	//	√ √	√√	?	*	2	~	~	~	~	√ √





Infrastructure SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul
3A Objective	Commentary	INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policy INF1 sets out the requirement for infrastructure provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring appropriate levels of infrastructure are provided alongside development proposals A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS1a sets out the requirement for strategic transport investment across the Oxford-Cambridge arc and Policy TRANS1b in respect of the rest of the District, both would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new development proposals do not negatively effect upon the existing strategic transport network and improve the overall level of infrastructure across the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS2 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring any infrastructure is sustainably designed and encourages the use of different modes of transportation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS3 sets out the requirement for strategic transport schemes to be safeguarded, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to ensure that appropriate levels of infrastructure are provided. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies TRANS 4 and TRANS 5 sets out the requirement for transport assessments/plans and how development proposals will be considered, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new development proposals consider how best to connect with their surroundings, encourage different modes of transport and	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	√ √	√ √	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	>	√ √	√ √

Infrastructure								(D !!						
SA Objective	Commentary		S1a	S1b	S2	83		ft Polic		S 7				Cumul ative Effects
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	
	overall improve the level of infrastructure found across the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy TRANS6 sets out policy for rail related development that falls outside of permitted development, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring rail contributes to appropriate levels of infrastructure. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy TRANS7 sets out the requirement for developments that would result in increased lorry movements, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through ensuring such developments mitigate the effect of increased lorry movement on the road network and associated environmental effects. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policies INF2 and INF3 set out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments have sufficient communications infrastructure, which is important given the relatively high proportion of home-based working in the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy INF4 sets out the requirement for the District's water resources, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments have sufficient and sustainable water infrastructure/supply. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Mitigation													
	None identified.													
	<u>Assumptions</u>													
	None identified.													
	<u>Uncertainties</u>													
	There is potential for any new developments to temporarily disrupt the existing infrastructure of the District in the short term whilst they are being built and carrying out needed infrastructure improvements and modifications.													



Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. 2. To help to create safe places for people to use and to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1 a and 1b, TRANS2, TRANS4 and TRANS5 sets out the requirements for infrastructure provision, sustainable transport, accessibility and transport assessments and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through the provision of infrastructure to maintain road safety. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS6 sets out policy on rail provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring rail passenger facilities are expanded and improved which could create safer spaces that people enjoy moving through. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS7 sets out the requirement for developments that would result in increased lorry movements, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring that an increase in lorry movements do not negatively effect upon the transport network and road safety. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy TRANS3, INF2, INF3 and INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	>>	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	√ √	~	✓ ✓	> >	✓	>>	~	~	~	✓ ✓
To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation,	Likely Significant Effects	√ ✓	√ ✓	√ ✓	//	//	✓ ✓	√ ✓	//	√	~	~	~	//

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul ative
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	Effects
cultural, and community facilities and services.	These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS4 and TRANS5 set out various requirements for infrastructure provision, sustainable transport, accessibility and transport assessments and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through improving the accessibility of key services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS3 sets out the requirement for strategic transport schemes to be safeguarded, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by improving the transport network, helping to improve access to facilities and services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS6 sets out the requirements for rail provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by potentially improving the rail network and improving accessibility to higher order services by rail. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS7 sets out the requirement for developments that would result in increased lorry movements, this could help address issues associated with severance and enable access to facilities and services. A minor positive effect is identified. There is no relationship between policy INF2, INF3 and INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.													

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups. 4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community, and saith groups.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1 a and b, TRANS2, TRANS4 and TRANS5 would directly contribute to this SA objective by improving the accessibility of local communities and encouraging walking and cycling (the benefits of exercise are well known and wide ranging). A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS3 sets out the requirement for strategic transport schemes to be safeguarded, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by contributing to road safety and reduced severance in the affected settlements. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS6 sets out the requirements for rail provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by potentially improving the rail network and improving accessibility to communities. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS7 sets out the requirement for developments that would result in increased lorry movements, which could potentially directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring an increase in lorry traffic does not reduce the accessibility of communities and threaten the cohesion of communities located near such developments A minor positive effect is identified. Policies INF2 and INF3 sets out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping people to access services and facilities on-line. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None identified.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	11	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓	√	~	✓ ✓

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	None identified.													
	Uncertainties													
	None identified.													
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out various requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision which would directly affect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District which could result in the creation of water, air, soil and noise pollution during construction and operation and therefore have minor negative effects on this objective. However, policy TRANS2 promotes sustainable transport and accessibility, possibly reducing the negative effect these policies would have on this SA objective. The policies themselves could potentially reduce the creation of air and noise pollution through encouraging a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. Policies EP1, ENV12 and ENV13 require developments to be implemented in ways that heavily reduce the amount of pollution they create. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS2 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring transport developments are sustainable and encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport, which could result in a reduction in air and noise pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS4 sets out the requirement for transport assessments, statements and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring developments to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport assessments, statements and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring developments to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport as a walking, cycling and public transport. A minor positive effect is therefore considered.	x	x	✓ ✓	11	x	✓	✓ ✓	x	✓	0	0	~	√lx

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	Policy TRANS5 sets out the requirement for the consideration of development proposals, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring developments to be connected to the local public transport networks, encourage walking and cycling and encourages developments to provide facilities for electric and/or low emission vehicles. This could all potentially result in developments that, when operational, would reduce the creation of air and noise pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore considered. Policy TRANS7 relates to development generating new lorry movements, which could potentially directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring such developments to avoid serious and adverse environmental effects. This could reduce the creation of air and noise pollution, especially in combination with the aforementioned environmental policies. A minor positive effect is identified. Policies INF2 and INF3 set out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which, in the absence of mitigation, could directly effect this SA objective by potentially creating temporary water, air, soil and noise pollution when creating new electronic and telecommunications infrastructure. However, it is assumed that industry best practice would be employed and no significant effects are anticipated. There is no relationship between policy INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties Besides policy TRANS3 and INF4, uncertainty exists as to the size and scale of the transport and infrastructure these policies will create. There is considerable potential for small to medium sized transport and infrastructure developments to have no direct effect on the							H	F	F		4		



Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	t Polici	es					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3, TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS6 and TRANS7 set out various requirements for transport and infrastructure developments, requiring them to be sustainable, assessable, avoid significant effects on the existing transport network and encourage modal shift, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A major positive effect is therefore identified. Policies INF2 and INF3 sets out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for people to communicate with others without the need to travel. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policies INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	√ √	√ √	✓ ✓	* *	**	✓ ✓	✓	✓	~	<>
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INE1, TRANS1a and b. TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out.	х	х	х	/ /	х	~	~	х	~	0	0	~	х
	Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out various requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly affect this SA													

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District which could result in the loss of biodiversity. However, policy TRANS2 does require for infrastructure and transport developments to be sustainable, possibly reducing the negative effect these policies have on this SA objective. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 relating to biodiversity would require new developments to be well designed and avoid a net loss of biodiversity, or where this can't be avoided, contributions given to biodiversity projects. A minor negative effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy TRANS2 promotes sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this SA objective, e.g. by supporting measures that improve air quality. A major positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policies INF2 and INF3 set out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly affect this SA objective by potentially resulting in temporary effects associated with construction and the loss of biodiversity when providing new electronic and telecommunications infrastructure. However, the aforementioned environmental policies alongside best practice should help avoid significant effects. No effects are therefore anticipated.													
	There is no relationship between policy TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS7 and INF4 and this objective.													
	Mitigation													
	None required.													
	<u>Assumptions</u>													
	None identified.													
	<u>Uncertainties</u>													
	Besides policy TRANS3 and INF4, uncertainty exists as to the size and scale of the transport and infrastructure these policies will create. There is considerable potential for small to medium sized transport and infrastructure developments to have no direct effect on the achievability of this objective.													

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary	INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	Cumul ative Effects
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out various requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly affect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District which could result in the loss of land within the countryside and effects on local landscape. Policies DES1, ENV1, ENV2 and ENV3 would require the developments to be well designed, ensuring they blend in with the local landscape. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. Policies INF2 and INF3 sets out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly affect this SA objective by potentially resulting in the loss of land within the countryside and effects on landscape character. However, Policy INF3 requires that proposals in sensitive areas should not have an unacceptable effect. In combination with the aforementioned environmental policies this should help ensure that significant effects are avoided. No effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS7 and INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	x	x	x	x	x	~	~	x	~	0	0	~	x
To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment	Likely Significant Effects	x	x	x	x	x	~	~	x	~	0	0	~	x



Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3 and TRANS6 sets out various requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly affect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District which could have an effect upon the historic environment and archaeological assets. Policies DES1 and ENV1 would require developments to be well designed, reducing effects on the wider area, including heritage features. Furthermore, policies ENV9 and ENV10 affords protection to the District's conservation areas and archaeological assets respectively. The potential for a minor negative effect is identified as there could be effects on the setting of heritage assets. Policies INF2 and INF3 sets out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly affect this SA objective by potentially new electronic and telecommunications infrastructure effecting upon the historic environment. However, Policy INF3 requires that proposals in sensitive areas should not have an unacceptable effect. No significant effects are therefore identified. There is no relationship between policy TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS7 and INF4 and this objective Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.													

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS3 and TRANS6 sets out the requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly affect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District, which could result in the creation of greenhouse gases during construction of the transport and infrastructure developments. The policies themselves could potentially reduce the creation of greenhouse gases through encouraging a modal shift towards walking, cycling and public transport. Policy DES8 requires new developments to consider and reduce its contribution to climate change. A minor positive effect is identified for policy TRANS6 due to its provision of greener and sustainable transport methods and a minor negative effect is identified for the remaining policies due to the scale of the impacts these policies would create. Policy TRANS2 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable transport and accessibility, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring transport developments are sustainable and encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport, which could result in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases created. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS4 sets out the requirement for transport assessments, statements and plans, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring developments to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TRANS5 sets out the requirement for the consideration of development proposals, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring developments to be connected to the local public transport networks, encourage walking and cycl	x	x	x	*	x	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	√ √	





Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	Policy TRANS7 sets out the requirement for developments that would result in increased lorry movements, which could potentially directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring such developments to maximise opportunities for sustainable transport. This could reduce the creation of greenhouse gases especially in combination with the aforementioned design policy. A minor positive effect is identified.													
	Policies INF2 and INF3 set out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, by their nature these are not assumed to generate significant greenhouse gas emissions associated with their operation. These policies could potentially reduce the amount of greenhouse gases produced by allowing people to work from home and no longer being required to travel into work frequently A minor positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy INF4 could contribute to this objective by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction of new water related infrastructure and the movement of water to meet demand. A significant positive effect is identified.													
	Mitigation													
	None required.													
	Assumptions													
	None identified.													
	Uncertainties													
	None identified.													
AA To an door the state of														
To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources.	0	0	0	0	0	~	_	0	~	~	~	_	0
	Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3 and TRANS6 sets out the requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly effect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District, which could result in an increased risk of surface water	J					~		0					

Infrastructure	_													
SA Objective	Commentary						Draf	t Polici	es					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	flooding. However, policy TRANS2 does require for infrastructure and transport developments to be sustainable, possibly reducing the negative effect these policies have on this SA objective. Policy DES8 requires new developments to be well designed and resilient to the anticipated effects of climate change. No effects are therefore identified, and so overall impacts are neutral. There is no relationship between policy TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS7, INF2, INF3 and INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.													
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policies INF1, TRANS1a and b, TRANS2, TRANS3 and TRANS6 set out various requirements for infrastructure provision, strategic transport schemes and rail provision, which would directly affect this SA objective through creating new or improving the infrastructure of the District, which could result in the creation of waste during construction. However, Policy DES7 requires new developments to use resources efficiently and prioritise the use of recycled material. A neutral effect is therefore identified. Policies INF2 and INF3 sets out the requirements for electronic communications and telecommunications, which would directly affect this SA objective by potentially creating waste when new electronic and telecommunications infrastructure is provided. However, the aforementioned design policy should mitigate the likelihood of these	0	0		0	0	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	0



Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Draf	t Polici	es					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	developments creating waste. No significant effects are therefore identified.													
	There is no relationship between policy INF4 and this objective.													
	Mitigation													
	None identified													
	Assumptions													
	None identified.													
	Uncertainties													
	None identified.													
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-effect activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Likely Significant Effects The provision of adequate transport, telecommunications and water related infrastructure is essential to the economy and a significant positive effect is anticipated in relation to all policies. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	√ √	**	<<	< <	<	< <	<<	√ √	\$	√ √
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policy TRANS3 does safeguard	~	~	~	~	√	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Draf	t Polici	es					Cumul ative
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	Effects
recognised innovation and enterprise	several transport schemes, some of which are inside the Science Vale Area. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties													
	None identified.													
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and provision.	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	✓	✓	√	~	~	~	~	√

Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polic	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	Policy INF1 sets out the requirement for infrastructure provision, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring appropriate infrastructure is provided alongside development proposals, ensuring a higher quality public realm for tourists to navigate. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy TRANS1a and b set out the requirement for strategic transport investment, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new development proposals do not negatively affect the existing strategic transport network and improve the overall level of infrastructure across the District. This could result in a better public realm and make it easier for tourist and visitors to travel. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy TRANS2 promotes sustainable modes of transport, which could be utilised by tourists and visitors to the District. A minor positive effect is identified on the basis that the majority of trips are likely to be by car.													
	Policies TRANS 4 and TRANS 5 sets out the requirement for transport assessments/plans and how development proposals will be considered, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new development proposals consider how best to connect with their surroundings, encourage different modes of transport and improve the level of infrastructure in the District. These improvements could help retain and enhance the District's role as a visitor destination. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.													
	Policy TRANS6 sets out policy in relation to the provision and upgrade of rail facilities, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to retain and enhance the District's role as a visitor destination. A minor positive effect is identified.													
	There is no relationship between policies TRANS3, TRANS7, INF2, INF3 and INF4 and this objective.													
	Mitigation													
	None identified.													
	<u>Assumptions</u>													



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Infrastructure														
SA Objective	Commentary						Dra	ft Polici	ies					Cumul
		INF1	TRANS1a	TRANS1b	TRANS2	TRANS3	TRANS4	TRANS5	TRANS 6	TRANS 7	INF2	INF3	INF4	ative Effects
	None identified.													
	<u>Uncertainties</u>													
	None identified.													
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the retention, improvement and implementation of transport, electronic, telecommunications and water infrastructure and resources. Policy INF1 recognises the role of NDPs in identifying infrastructure requirements. A significant positive effect is therefore considered. There is no relationship between policy TRANS1a and b, TRANS2 TRANS3, TRANS4, TRANS5, TRANS6 TRANS7 INF2, INF3 and INF4 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	√ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	> >



Natural and Historic En SA Objective	Commentary									Poli	cies								
		ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	EP1	EP2	EP3	EP4	EP5	Cumul ative Effect s
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape, countryside and rural areas to be protected which would directly contribute to this SA objective by enabling existing and future residents to have access to a high quality environment. It also seeks to protect the Chilterns and North Wessex Downs AoNBs. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 set out the requirements for biodiversity on designated and non-designated sites in the District to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important biodiversity assets are maintained, ensuring future residents can enjoy a high quality environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV6 sets out the requirement for the historic environment to be maintained	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	✓ ✓	√√	✓	✓ ✓	~	√	✓ ✓	> >	> >	✓	✓	~	~	√ √

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and enhanced, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting distinctive heritage assets that contribute to the built and natural environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV7 sets out the requirement for the alteration and extension of listed buildings, which could directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important herigate assets contribute to local distinctiveness. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV8 sets out policy on Conservation Areas, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments conserve and enhance conservation areas, helping to maintain and enhance built and natural environment for the District's residents. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to maintain and enhance built and natural environment for the District's residents. A minor positive effect is identified.

Policies ENV11 and ENV13 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by reducing pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP1 sets out the requirement for new developments to reduce and mitigate any negative effect they have on the air quality of the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the environment for current and future residents is protected. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

		Policy EP2 sets out the requirement for the movement and storage of hazardous substances, which would contribute to this SA objective by ensuring current and future residents would live in a safer environment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EP3 sets out the requirement for the provision of sufficient space for the adequate storage and collection of																		
		recycling and refuse containers, which would contribute to this SA objective by ensuring current and futures residents are able to manage waste. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.																		
		There is no relationship between policy ENV4, ENV9, EP4 and EP5 and this objective.																		
		<u>Mitigation</u>																		
		None identified.																		
		<u>Assumptions</u>																		
		None identified.																		
		<u>Uncertainties</u>																		
		None identified.																		
2.	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute	√				>					\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				>				
		to this SA objective by aiding in the creation of safe space for people to enjoy. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate	*	~	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	>	~	~	~	*	1	1	?	√√

	contribute to this SA objective by creating green corridors for active travel. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by preserving distinctive natural and historic assets that provide safe spaces for the District's residents to enjoy. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EP2 sets out the requirement for the movement and storage of hazardous substances, which would contribute to this SA objective to some degree by ensuring current and future residents would live in a safer environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between Policies ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV11, ENV12, EP1, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.																		
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring health and recreational facilities that operate within the	✓ ✓	~	~	~	√ ✓	V	√ ✓	~	~	√	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	//

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countryside are protected. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which could directly contribute to this SA objective by creating a safe and sustainable way for people to access key services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV6 sets out the requirement for the historic environment to be maintained and enhanced, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting distinctive heritage assets which operate as important cultural and, sometimes, community facilities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV7 sets out the requirement for the alteration and extension of listed buildings, which could directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important heritage assets are allowed to continue their important role as cultural assets. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by preserving distinctive natural and historic assets that contribute to the culture of the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

There is no relationship between Policies ENV4, ENV8, ENV9, ENV11, ENV12, EP1, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective.

Mitigation

None identified.

Assumptions



		None identified.																		
		<u>Uncertainties</u>																		
		None identified.																		
4.	To maintain and	Likely Significant Effects																		
	improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support	These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets.																		
	voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to protect green infrastructure that would enable the District's residents to adopt a healthier lifestyle. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.																		
		Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging the Districts residents to adopt a healthier lifestyle and active travel. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	√ ✓	~	~	~	√ ✓	~	~	~	~	✓ ✓	> >	>>	> >	~	~	~	~	4 4
		Policies ENV11 and ENV12 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the District's residents do not have to suffer from pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.																		
		Policy EP1 sets out the requirement for new developments to reduce and mitigate any negative effect they have on the air quality of the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the District's residents do not suffer from the ill affects poor air quality brings. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.																		

5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise	There is no relationship between Policies ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and																		
pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments in the countryside do not contribute to pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 set out the requirements for biodiversity on designated and non-designated sites and across the District to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments do not negatively effect upon these important biodiversity assets through the creation of pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV4 sets out requirements for watercourses, which would directly contribute to this objective by ensuring important water resources are not polluted. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies ENV11 and ENV12 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced	✓ ✓	> >	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	?	~	~	~	~	~	>>	✓ ✓	>>	> >	✓	~	>>	*

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and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by minimising pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP1 sets out the requirement for new developments to reduce and mitigate any negative effect they have on the air quality of the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP2 sets out the requirement for the movement and storage of hazardous substances, which would contribute to this SA objective by managing issues associated with hazardous substances. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP3 sets out the requirement for the provision of sufficient space for the adequate storage and collection of recycling and refuse containers, which would contribute to this SA objective by ensuring current and futures residents can aid in reducing the levels of refuse they create. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP5 sets out the requirement for the safeguarding of minerals, which would contribute to this SA objective by protecting soils. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

There is no relationship between Policies ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9 and ENV10, EP4 and this objective.

Mitigation

None required.

Assumptions

None identified.

Uncertainties



	None identified.																		
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which could directly contribute to this SA objective by creating green corridors that encourage active travel. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between Policies ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11, ENV12, EP1, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting existing biodiversity. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 set out the requirements for biodiversity on designated and non-designated sites and across the	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	√ ✓	√ √	~	~	~	~	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	*

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District to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important biodiversity assets are maintained or enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV4 sets out need for development to protect watercourses and their biodiversity, which would directly contribute to this objective. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which also provides the opportunity to incorporate biodiversity. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by preserving distinctive natural and historic assets that can also be of biodiversity value. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policies ENV11 and ENV12 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring biodiversity within the District is not affected by pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP1 sets out the requirement for new developments to reduce and mitigate any negative effect they have on the air quality of the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the District's biodiversity is not affected by air pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

There is no relationship between Policies ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties																		
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 set out the requirement for the requirements for biodiversity on designated and non-designated sites and across the District to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important landscapes are maintained. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 set out the requirements for biodiversity on designated and non-designated sites and across the District to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important biodiversity assets are maintained. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV4 sets out requirements for watercourses, which would directly contribute to this objective by protecting watercourses which are often important areas of biodiversity and open spaces. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirement for conservation areas, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important open spaces, biodiversity rich areas and important landscapes are	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	~	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	✓✓

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protected. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by preserving distinctive natural and historic assets that contribute to the environment, landscapes and biodiversity of the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policies ENV11 and ENV12 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring pollution does not have an effect upon important natural assets such as open spaces, soils and landscapes. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP1 sets out the requirement for new developments to reduce and mitigate any negative effect they have on the air quality of the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring important open spaces, landscapes and biodiverse assets are protected from air pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

There is no relationship between Policies ENV4, ENV9, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective.

Mitigation

None identified.

Assumptions

None identified.

Uncertainties

None identified.

which could directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting important heritage

wood.

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To conserve and **Likely Significant Effects** enhance the district's These policies relate to the protection and historic environment enhancement of environmental and includina heritage assets. archaeological resources and to Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for ensure that new the landscape and countryside to be development is of a protected, which would directly contribute high quality design to this SA objective by ensuring new and reinforces local developments are well designed and do not distinctiveness. negatively affect the local distinctiveness of the area and its landscapes. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policies ENV2 and ENV3 set out the requirements for biodiversity on designated and non-designated sites in the District to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective because areas of biodiversity value can also contribute to the distinctiveness of the area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV4 protects existing water courses which also make an important contribution to the historic environment. Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which could also increase the distinctiveness of the area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV6 sets out the requirement for the historic environment to be maintained and enhanced, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting distinctive heritage assets. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV7 sets out the policy for the alteration and extension of listed buildings,

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assets. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV8 sets out the requirement for conservation areas, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments conserve and enhance conservation areas. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV9 sets out the requirement for archaeological assets to be protected, which would have a direct contribution to this SA objective by conserving and enhancing the historic environment. This policy would also mean that any archaeological assets found during construction are properly protected and managed. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policies ENV11 and ENV12 set out the requirements for pollution to be reduced and mitigated, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the historic environment of the District is protected from pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

Policy EP1 sets out the requirement for new developments to reduce and mitigate any negative impact they have on the air quality of the District, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the historic environment is protected. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.

There is no relationship between Policies EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective.

Mitigation



10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable	None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified. Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation																		
building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	2	~	~	~	~	~	~	2	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV4 sets out policy on watercourses, which would directly contribute to this objective by ensuring new developments are located away from watercourses, reducing risk of flooding. A	~	~	~	* *	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	√ ✓	~	0



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	significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy EP4 sets out the requirement for developments to be at minimal risk of flooding due to careful design and siting. It also requires developments within Flood Zone 2 and 3 to undertake a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) and for developments within Flood Zone 1 to do so if appropriate. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between Policies ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11, ENV12, EP1, EP2, EP3 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.																		
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	2	~	~	~	~	~	2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
To assist in the development of: high and stable levels of	Likely Significant Effects	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0





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employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-effect activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective as this policy also seeks to promote sustainable economic growth in rural area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between Policies ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11, ENV12, EP1, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.																		
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone.	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0



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	L saud and																		
competitiveness of the district by raising education	Mitigation None required.																		
achievement levels and encouraging the	Assumptions																		
development of the skills needed for	None identified.																		
everyone to find and remain in work.	<u>Uncertainties</u>																		
	None identified.																		
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection and enhancement of environmental and heritage assets. Policy ENV1 sets out the requirement for the landscape and countryside to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the District's landscape and countryside can continue to attract tourists and visitors. This policy also encourages the sustainable economic growth in rural areas, which could potentially take the form of new tourist attractions and accommodation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV5 sets out the requirement for existing green infrastructure to be protected and for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure, which would directly contribute to this SA objective through the creation of attractive ways to traverse the District. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV6 sets out the requirement for the historic environment to be maintained and enhanced, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by protecting important and distinctive heritage assets that are visitor destinations. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV7 sets out the policy on the	✓ ✓	~	~	~	✓	✓✓	✓ ✓	~	✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	2	~	<>
	alteration and extension of listed buildings, which could directly contribute to this SA																		



	objective by ensuring important heritage assets are retained. This could help in retaining the District as a visitor destination. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV9 sets out the requirement for archaeological assets to be protected, which would have a direct contribution to this SA objective by conserving and enhancing the historic environment and potentially providing visitor destinations. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy ENV10 sets out the requirement for historic battlefields, registered parks, gardens and historic landscapes to be protected, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by providing visitor destinations. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between Policies ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11, ENV12, EP1, EP2, EP3, EP4 and EP5 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Mone identified. Uncertainties None identified.																		
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0



None identified.									
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Built Environment												
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	cies DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new housing developments meet the needs of future residents and are surrounded by a decent environment. This policy also requires new developments to be accessible, ensuring new developments are useable by everyone. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments enhance their surrounding environment, creating better places for people to live and work in. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide which would directly contribute to this SA objective by aiding in the creation of better designed places. This would result in the creation of places that people want to live and work in. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. This would result	√ √	✓ ✓	√ √	✓ ✓	√ √	4 4	✓	~	✓	~	√ √





Built Environment												
								Polic	cies			
		_	5	3	4	2	60			•	0_	Cumulative Effects
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Effects
	in the creation of places that people want to live and work in. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.											
	Policy DES5 sets out the requirement for outdoor amenity space which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments provide personal outdoor/amenity space for its residents. This would create a better built and natural environment for future residents to enjoy. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.											
	Policy DES6 sets out the requirement for residential amenity which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments ensure that existing and future residents have sufficient daylight and have their privacy protected. This would result in the creation of places that people want to live in. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.											
	Policy DES7 sets out the requirement for public art to be installed at developments over a certain size, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by improving the built environment for current and future residents. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.											
	Policy DES9 could contribute to this objective by providing new homes that are water efficient, helping to reduce running costs and water poverty. A minor positive effect is identified.											
	There is no relationship between DES8 and DES10 and this objective.											
	Mitigation											



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Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	Policy DES1 could reference 'Secured by Design.'1											
	<u>Assumptions</u>											
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments are well designed and easily accessible, resulting in the creation of new safe places. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments enhance their surrounding environment, creating better places for people to live and work in. This could potentially reduce the likelihood of anti-social behaviour. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by aiding in the creation of better designed places. This would result in the	> >	✓ ✓	√ √	✓ ✓	√ √	√ √	~	~	~	~	√ √

¹ http://www.securedbydesign.com/

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Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	creation of safer spaces for people to live and work. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. This would result in the creation of safer spaces that people want to live and work in. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES5 sets out the requirement for outdoor amenity space which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments provide personal outdoor/amenity space for its residents. This would create a better built and natural environment and safe amenity spaces. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES6 sets out the requirement for residential amenity which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential amenity which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments ensure their future residents have sufficient daylight and have their privacy protected. This would result in the creation of places where people feel safer. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES7, DES8, DES9 and DES10 and this objective.	NEC .	EQ PER) DEK) EIG) EQ	No. of the control of) E	DEK) DE	E DE	
	Mitigation											
	None identified.											
	Assumptions											



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Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments are well designed and accessible by everyone. This would allow for existing and future residents to access existing and future key services better. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This would result in the creation of well-connected spaces, improving the accessibility of existing and future key services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. This would result in increasing the accessibility of existing and future key services. This policy also plans for the creation of new, well sited key facilities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	✓ ✓	~	*	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	√ √





Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	There is no relationship between DES2, DES5, DES6, DES7, DES8, DES9 and DES10 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.											
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments are well designed and easily accessible. This could result in improving people's health through encouraging them to adopt active forms of travel. Furthermore, by increasing the accessibility of places this policy could have a positive impact upon community cohesion. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments enhance their surrounding environment, creating better places for people to live and work in. By enhancing local character, the community cohesion of local communities	√√	✓ ✓	√√	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	\



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							Polic	cies —			Cumulative
	DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Effects
could also be protected and improved. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.											
Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements demonstrating how development contributes to the South Oxfordshir Design Guide. This would result in the creation o places that are well connected and easily accessible, improving community cohesion and encouraging existing and future residents to adopt a healthier lifestyle. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.											
Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. This would resu in improving community cohesion and encourage existing and future residents to adopt a healthier lifestyle. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.											
There is no relationship between DES5, DES6, DES7, DES8, DES9 and DES10 and this objective.											
Mitigation											
None identified.											
<u>Assumptions</u>											
None identified.											
<u>Uncertainties</u>											
None identified.											



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. This would result in the creation of less pollution during the operation of new developments. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES8 sets out the requirement for the efficient use of resources which would directly contribute to this SA objective through requiring new developments to use resources efficiently, prioritise the use of recycled materials, renewable energy and addressing the potential for water and air pollution. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES9 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to minimise their carbon and energy impacts in line with the Government's zero carbon building policy. This would result in the creation of developments that have contributed less pollution associated with energy generation. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES1, DES2, DES3, DES5, DES6, DES7 and DES10 and this objective.	~	~	~	✓ ✓	~	~	~	√ √	√ √	~	**



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			1					Polic	ies		ı	
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	None required.											
	<u>Assumptions</u>											
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments are well designed and easily accessible. This could result in improving travel choice. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, demonstrating how development contributes to the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This would result in the creation of well-connected spaces and increase travel choice. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments that are well connected to their surroundings. This would result in the creation of well-connected spaces and increase travel choice. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	√ √	~	√√	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	2	~	√√





Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	There is no relationship between DES2, DES5, DES6, DES7, DES8, DES9 and DES10 and this objective.											
	<u>Mitigation</u>											
	None required.											
	<u>Assumptions</u>											
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements which would directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in development, consistent with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide and its design criteria. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by encouraging development that respects existing biodiversity and makes space for enhancement. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES5 sets out the requirement for outdoor amenity space which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments provide private outdoor/amenity	~	~	*	* *	>	~	~	~	~	√	√ √



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	space for its residents. This would create a better built and natural environment and possibly enhance local biodiversity assets. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES10 sets out the requirement for renewable energy which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring any renewable energy developments do not cause a significant adverse effect to biodiversity, including protected habitats and species and Conservation Target Areas. A minor positive effect is identified on this basis. There is no relationship between DES6, DES7, DES8 and DES9and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.											
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design, consistent with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments complement their surroundings. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	V	√ ✓	√ √	✓ ✓	*	~	~	V	~	V V	√ √



Built Environment								Dolla				
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments enhance their surrounding environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements which would directly contribute to this SA objective by aiding in the creation of better designed places, This could include efficiencies in land-use. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites. This would result in the creation of new developments that reduce their impact upon local open spaces, landscapes and areas of important biodiversity. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES5 sets out the requirement for outdoor amenity space which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new residential developments provide personal outdoor/amenity space for its residents. This would also create a better built environment that blends in with the surrounding landscape. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES8 seeks to optimise density on sites. The policy has included mitigation through reference in the supporting text to the provision of "overriding reasons concerning townscape, character, landscape, design or infrastructure capacity". A significant positive effect is identified.											



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	Policy DES10 sets out the requirement for renewable energy which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring any renewable energy developments mitigate their impact upon the local landscapes and biodiverse assets. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES6, DES7 and DES9 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.											
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments respect their setting and conserve and enhance the districts historic environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring the local historic environment is conserved and enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	V V	✓ ✓	//	✓ ✓	~	~	~	√	~	√ √	√√



Built Environment								Poli	rias			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements, with proposals required to demonstrate how they meet the key design objectives in the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This would result in the creation of new developments that reduce their impact upon the local historic environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by helping to ensure that proposals respect and understand significance or special interest of the local historic environment. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES9 seeks to optimise housing density. The supporting text to the policy highlights the need to take into account townscape character and Conservation Areas. The potential for a minor positive effect is identified on this basis. Policy DES10 sets out the Council's support for renewable energy proposals that do not cause a significant adverse effect to the historic environment (designated and non-designated assets and their settings). A significant positive effect is therefore identified, however see recommendation in relation to amending the policy to reflect terminology in the NPPF in relation to designated heritage assets. There is no relationship between DES5, DES6, DES7 and DES9 and this objective. Mitigation Amend DES9 to reflect the concepts in the NPPF relating to substantial harm and less than substantial harm to a designated asset.											



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	<u>Assumptions</u>											
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES1 sets out the requirement for high quality design and references the Design Guide, which encourages proposals to demonstrate how they minimise energy requirements and include renewable energy technologies, natural and passive ventilation, green roofs and green walls etc. This policy could therefore result in the creation of new developments that are more energy efficient, reducing their contribution to the causes of climate change. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how they meet the design principles in the South Oxfordshire Design Guide and also demonstrate the timely delivery of infrastructure and services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.	√√	~	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	>	√ √	✓ ✓



Built Environment												
								Polic	cies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	Policy DES9 sets out the requirement for promoting sustainable design, including water efficiency standards, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by reducing new developments contribution to the causes of climate change. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. See the recommendation in relation to encouraging voluntary use of the Home Quality Mark. The Policy could also require commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating (subject to commercial viability). Policy DES10 sets out the requirement for renewable energy which would directly contribute to this SA objective by allowing for the construction of renewable energy developments, allowing for the District's residents and businesses to use sustainable forms of energy. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES2, DES5, DES6, DES7 and DES8 and this objective. Mitigation Policy DES 8 could encourage voluntary use of the Home Quality Mark in residential developments. The Policy could also require commercial developments to achieve a BREEAM rating (e.g. BREEAM Good).											
	<u>Assumptions</u>											
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding. 	Likely Significant Effects	~	1	//	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	//



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how development proposals meet the key design objectives and principles set out in the South Oxfordshire Design Guide, which include the need for development to mitigate water run-off and flood risk. The policy also requires the timely delivery of infrastructure. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments including SuDs. This should help ensure that developments do not contribute to flood risk. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES1, DES2, DES5, DES6, DES7, DES8, DES9 and DES10 and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.											
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through	Likely Significant Effects	~	~	✓	✓	2	~	~	//	√	~	✓



Built Environment								Polic	rine			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how development proposals meet the key design objectives and principles set out in the South Oxfordshire Design Guide and its design criteria. The Guide includes a section on storage of waste and recyclables bins, which could help contribute to this objective. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring that development includes waste related infrastructure, although this is not explicitly stated in the policy. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES8 sets out the requirement for the efficient use of resources which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to use resources efficiently, prioritise the use of recycled materials and make adequate provision for the recycling of waste on site. This would all result in the creation of developments that have contributed less waste to the area. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES9 promotes sustainable design, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring new developments to reduce their energy impact in line with national standards. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES1, DES2, DES5, DES6 DES7 and DES10 and this objective.											



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	Mitigation											
	None identified											
	<u>Assumptions</u>											
	None identified.											
	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
	None identified.											
13. To assist in the	Likely Significant Effects											
development of: a) high and stable levels of	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.											
employment and facilitating inward	Mitigation											
investment; b) a strong, innovative	None identified.											
and knowledge- based economy	<u>Assumptions</u>											
that deliver high- value-added,	None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
sustainable, low- effect activities;	<u>Uncertainties</u>											
c) small firms,	None identified.											
particularly those that maintain and												
enhance the rural economy; and												
d) thriving economies in our towns and												
villages.												
14. To support the development of	Likely Significant Effects											
Science Vale as an internationally	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.										~	0
recognised innovation	Mitigation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		0
and enterprise zone by:	mitigation											



Built Environment												
								Polic	ies			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.											
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Likely Significant Effects There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by ensuring new developments enhance their surrounding	44	√ ✓	V	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	√ √



Built Environment		Policies										
								Polic	iles			
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	DES9	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	environment, ensuring important tourist attractions, such as local landscapes and heritage assets are protected or enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements which would directly contribute to this SA objective by aiding in the creation of better designed places through requiring developments to follow the most recent version of the South Oxfordshire Design Guide and its design criteria. This would result in the creation of new developments that reduce their effect upon local tourist attractions and visitor destinations. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES4 sets out the requirement for masterplans for allocated sites and major developments which would directly contribute to this SA objective by creating well designed new developments on these sites that are well connected to their surroundings. This would result in the creation of new developments that reduce their effect upon local tourist attractions, such as local landscapes and heritage assets. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES5, DES6, DES7, DES8, DES9 and DES10 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties											



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Built Environment												
		Policies										
		DES1	DES2	DES3	DES4	DES5	DES6	DES7	DES8	6SEQ	DES10	Cumulative Effects
	None identified.											
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects These policies related to a mixture of design, amenity, rural areas and renewable energy issues. Policy DES2 sets out the requirement for enhancing local character which would directly contribute to this SA objective by requiring development proposals to consider relevant neighbourhood plans and positive features identified in their character assessments. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Policy DES3 sets out the requirement for design and access statements to demonstrate how consultation with the existing community has been incorporated. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. There is no relationship between DES1, DES4, DES5, DES6, DES7, DES8, DES9 DES10 and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	~	✓ ✓	√ √	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	√ √





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Town Centres							
SA Objective	Commentary	Policies					Cumulative
		101	162	103	104	105	Effects
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. Policy TC1 sets out the amount of retail and convenience floor space that will be provided over the Plan period, ensuring new and existing housing developments have access to needed services. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TC2 establishes the 'retail hierarchy' that seeks to ensure Major and Local centres are protected and enhanced over the Plan period, ensuring the services these centres provide are maintained and expanded appropriately for current and future residents. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TC3 sets out what is considered 'appropriate' with regard to the provision of new comparison floorspace (developments) over the Plan period, ensuring there is enough of such services to meet growing areas. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. # For similar reasons, policy TC4 would also have a minor positive effect due to it allowing for the creation of new convenience developments within three market towns. Policy TC5 protects existing Primary Shopping Areas. It would therefore have a minor positive effect as it protects important services that contribute to the needs of residents but also allows for unused residential land to be potentially converted into other uses. Mitigation itigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	✓	✓	✓	✓	√	✓





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	None identified.						
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime. 2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	None identified. Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. Policies TC1, TC3 and TC4 would all see the creation of various types of retail floor space, creating safe new services and encouraging new businesses to operate in an area. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TC2 would continue to promote the role of town centres as places for retail, leisure and office uses and seeks to improve the access and movement of all users of these spaces. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Policy TC5 would have a minor positive effect as it allows for the protection of retail space or possible conversion of said space if unused, within Primary Shopping Areas, improving these places and making them better to traverse and frequent.	√	✓	√	✓	✓	✓
	Mitigation itigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District.Policy TC2 would continue to promote the role of town centres as places for retail, leisure and office uses and seeks to improve the access and movement of all users of these spaces. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. The remaining policies are considered to have no relationship with this objective. Mitigation itigation None identified. Assumptions	~	44	~	~	~	0





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	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. Policy TC2 would continue to promote the role of town centres as places for retail, leisure and office uses and seeks to improve the access and movement of all users of these spaces. This would improve community cohesion and potentially result in the creation of new community services or services that enhance existing communities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. The remaining policies have no relationship with this objective. Mitigationitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	√√	~	~	~	0
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. Policies TC2, TC3, TC4 and TC5 would all have a minor positive effect on this objective due providing a range of retail floor space in existing town and other centres, potentially reducing the need for people to travel far for these services, therefore potentially reducing the amount of air pollution created. Policy TC1 has no relationship with this objective. Mitigation itigation None required. Assumptions None identified.	0	✓	√	√	~	✓



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	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
6. To improve travel choice and	Likely Significant Effects						
accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District.olicies TC2, TC3, TC4 and TC5 would all have a minor positive effect on this objective due providing a range of retail floor space in existing town and other centres, potentially reducing the need for people to travel far for these services.						
journeys.	Policy TC1 has no relationship to this objective.						
	Mitigation itigation	~	√	✓	✓	✓	✓
	None required.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
7. To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects						
enhance biodiversity	This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District.						
	Given the nature of the policies, no significant effects in relation to biodiversity have been identified.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None required.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
8. To improve	Likely Significant Effects		,				
efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the	The policies seek to locate retail and other town centre related uses into existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas, helping to re-use land within	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓





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district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	those centres and reduce the need for greenfield sites. A minor positive effect is identified in relation to all policies. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. The policies would result in the creation of new retail developments located within high streets, other centres, Primary Shopping Areas or certain key areas. Given the nature of high streets and that the new retail developments need to be located within an existing built up area, little effect is predicated upon the District's open spaces and landscapes. Also, policies DES1, ENV1, ENV2 and ENV3 would require the developments to be well designed, ensuring they blend in with the local landscape. Furthermore, policies ENV9 and ENV10 affords protection to the District's conservation areas and archaeological assets respectively. No significant effects are therefore identified. Mitigation None identified. Mitigations None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. Policies TC2, TC3, TC4 and TC5 would all have a minor positive effect on this objective due providing a range of retail floor space in existing town and	~	√	✓	√	√	√





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	other centres, potentially reducing the need for people to travel far for these services, potentially aiding in reducing the causes of climate change. Policy TC1 has no relationship with this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. The policies would result in the creation of new retail developments located within high streets or certain key areas. The creation of these retail developments could result in the production of waste during their construction and operation. However, policy DES7 requires new developments to efficiently use resources and prioritise the use of recycled material. No significant effects are therefore identified. Mitigation None identified	0	0	0	0	0	0





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	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the region. All of the policies would have a significant positive effect on this objective as						
inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy	they would all seek to create retail space in some way or protect retail space from being lost in all but very specific circumstances (TC5). This would both protect and provide a range of jobs within local areas. Mitigation Mitigation None identified.						
that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-effect	Assumptions None identified.	4 4	4 4	√ √	/ /	/ /	/ /
activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy;	Uncertainties None identified.						
and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.							
14. To support the development of	Likely Significant Effects						
Science Vale as an internationally	This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District.						
recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Through the provision and protection of retail space within the region, these policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective as the new services/retail opportunities provided could potentially support the Science Vale.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<u>Mitigation</u>						





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	None identified.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District.						
competitiveness	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.						
of the district by raising education	Mitigation		~				
achievement levels and	None required.	~	~	~	~	~	~
encouraging the development of	<u>Assumptions</u>						
the skills needed for everyone to	None identified.						
find and remain in work.	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
WOIK.	None identified.						
16. To encourage the	Likely Significant Effects						
development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. The policies would have a minor positive effect as they provide or protect existing retail space within the region, which can attract or provide needed services to tourists. Policies TC2 and RC5 also both allow for the creation of new developments that complement the local centre they are based in or allow for an existing retail use to be changed to a different use in certain circumstances. Both of these policies could therefore provide new tourist based attractions/developments.	✓	√	✓	✓	√	√
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						





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	None identified.						
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Likely Significant Effects This set of policies relate to the provision of new retail space within existing centres or Primary Shopping Areas to meet the needs of the District. The policies have no relationship with this objective. The There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	~



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Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Draft Policies				Cumulative
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF5 specifically sets out the requirement that new residential developments must contribute to the provision of such facilities and open space, ensuring they create a pleasing environment for its future residents. The policies combined would help ensure that housing is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure and minor positive effects are anticipated. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	√
To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Providing such facilities could aid in the creation of new safe spaces for the District's residents to enjoy. Policy CF4 sets out the requirement for existing community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be maintained and enhanced, which would directly contribute to this SA objective by improving such facilities that have fallen into disrepair or disuse and are thus considered unsafe by the wider community. The retention, provision and enhancement of community facilities could help reduce anti-social behaviour and minor positive effects are identified on this basis. Mitigation	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓





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Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dr	aft Policie	S		Cumulative Effects
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	
	None identified.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to be easily accessible, especially by public transport. The creation of new community and recreational facilities and open space would also result in more people being able to access these needed services. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	11	11	√ √	√ √	√ √	\
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to be easily	//	11	44	44	44	V V



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Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dr	aft Polici	es		Cumulative Effects
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Lifects
	accessible, especially by public transport. The creation of new community and recreational facilities and open space would also result in more people being able to access these needed services and make it easier for people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. These policies would therefore result in increasing the community cohesion and health of the District. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
5. To reduce harm to the	Likely Significant Effects						
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space.						
especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. This could result in the creation of different forms of pollution during the construction and maintenance/enhancement of such facilities and open spaces. However, policies CF2 and CF3 require the creation of these facilities and open spaces to conform to the other policies established in the local plan. No effects are therefore identified.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None required.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						



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Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dr	aft Policie	S		Cumulative Effects
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects
To improve travel choice and	Likely Significant Effects						
choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to be easily accessible, especially by public transport. The creation of new community and recreational facilities and open space would also result in more people being able to access these needed services and could reduce the need to travel by car. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None required. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	*	√ √
7. To conserve and	Likely Significant Effects						
enhance biodiversity	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. This could result in a loss of biodiversity during the construction and maintenance/enhancement of such facilities and open spaces. However, policies CF2 and CF3 require the creation of these facilities and open spaces to conform to the other policies established in the local plan. The creation of new open spaces and the enhancement of existing open spaces could result in the creation of new areas of biodiversity. A minor positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None required.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓





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Community Facilities SA Objective Commentary Draft Policies Cumu								
SA Objective	Commentary		Dr	aft Policie	Cumulative Effects			
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects	
	<u>Assumptions</u>							
	None identified.							
	<u>Uncertainties</u>							
	None identified.							
8. To improve efficiency	Likely Significant Effects							
in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. Policy CF3 sets out the requirement for new recreational facilities and open spaces to conform to the other policies of the local plan. Policy CF4 sets out the requirement for existing open spaces to be maintained and, where possible, enhanced. A significant positive effect is therefore identified. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified.	V V	V	√ √	V V	V	4 4	
	Uncertainties None identified.							
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation	~	~	~	~	~	0	
development is of a high quality design and reinforces local	None identified.							
distinctiveness.								





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Community Facilities SA Objective Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dra	aft Policie	es		Cumulative
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
10. To seek to address	Likely Significant Effects						
the causes and effects of climate change	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space.						
	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None required.	~	~	~	~	~	0
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
11. To reduce the risk of,	Likely Significant Effects						
and damage from, flooding.	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space.						
	There is no relationship between Policies CF1 and CF2 and this objective. CF3 to CF5 inclusive relate to open space provision and a minor positive effect is identified on the basis that such spaces could help contribute to flood risk attenuation.	~	~	√	√	√	√
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None required.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						





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Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dr	aft Policie	es		Cumulative
	None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects
To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. These policies would set out the requirements for community and recreational facilities and open spaces to be provided, preserved and enhanced and any loss of such facilities by new developments would have to be replaced. This could result in the creation of different forms of waste generation during the construction and maintenance/enhancement of such facilities and open spaces. However, policies CF2 and CF3 require the creation of these facilities and open spaces to conform to the other policies established in the local plan. No significant effects are therefore identified. Mitigation None identified Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0
To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledgebased economy that deliver high-value-	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	0





Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dra	aft Policie	es		Cumulative
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects
added, sustainable, low-effect activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.						
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None identified. Assumptions None identified. Uncertainties None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	0
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for	Likely Significant Effects These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space. There is no relationship between these policies and this objective. Mitigation None required. Assumptions	~	~	~	~	~	0



Community Facilities							
SA Objective	Commentary		Dra	aft Policie	S		Cumulative
		CF1	CF2	CF3	CF4	CF5	Effects
everyone to find and remain in work.	None identified.						
Terriain in Work.	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
16. To encourage the	Likely Significant Effects						
development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space.						
	There is no relationship between these policies and this objective.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>						
	None identified.	~	~	~	~	~	0
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						
	<u>Uncertainties</u>						
	None identified.						
17. Support community	Likely Significant Effects						
involvement in decisions affecting them and enable	These policies relate to the protection, enhancement and provision of community and recreational facilities and open space.						
communities to provide local services and solutions.	Significant positive effects are identified on the basis that the policies will help provide the infrastructure for community involvement.						
	<u>Mitigation</u>	√√	V	V	V	V	√√
	None identified.						
	<u>Assumptions</u>						
	None identified.						



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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Commen	tary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types,	✓ ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings	11	Greenfield neighbourhood allocation for at least 555 new homes.
	decent home and in a decent environment	including affordable housing?	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings		
	supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	In appropriate locations?	0 no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme		
		 Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
			X X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
			? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	1	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes)	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith	0	Housing site with no new facilities to be provided.





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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Comment	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
		cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15.		
			0 Housing or employment with no new facilities provided.		
			X Site would result in the loss of a community facility.		
			x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities		
			? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of doprived cases?	✓ ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space)	11	Site within 800m of an open space and a GP surgery.
	gioups.	• Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith deprived areas? ✓ Site would ensure that new development is located in clo to a facility for healthcare or voluntary, community, and faith	✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space).		
		Access to local, healthy	Employment led Site		
		food?	X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space.		
			X X Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.		



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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Commen	tary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution?	✓ ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	0	No Effect as site is not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.
	pollution.	Minimise development on high quality agricultural land?	✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
		Enhance water quality and help to meet the	0 no effect		
		requirements of the Water Framework Directive?	X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
		Protect groundwater resources?	X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area		
		Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land?	? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available		
		 Protect geodiversity and mineral resources? 	to enable an assessment to be made.		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of	✓ ✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR	1	Site is within 800m of a range of facilities, including a Secondary School, GP and Primary School.

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¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



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Site	e: Wallingford Site B			Comment	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
	and duration of journeys.	land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development.		
		improvements:	✓ Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.		
			0 Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.		
			X Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes.		
			x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites?	✓ ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	0	No locally or nationally/internationally designated sites within 400m of the site.
		Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and	✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
		geodiversity?	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		

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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Comment	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
		Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation	X Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site X X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
		and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?	? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt?	✓ ✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character.	x xl√√	Develops 8.11 ha of ALC Grade 1, 12.79 ha of ALC Grade 2 and 9.02 ha of ALC Urban land. As such a mixed significant positive and negative effect is identified. Potential for significant negative effect in landscape terms given
	in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	 Conserve and enhance 	✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character.		that the site involves the loss of a greenfield site on the edge of the settlement. Site is also within 50m of the South Wessex Downs AONB.
			0 Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.		
			X Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use. and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below)		
		 Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? 	Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB.		
		Protect mineral resources?	x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character.		
			? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		
9	To conserve and enhance the district's	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.	x/?	Site is within an area of archaeological constraint and within 500m of a Conservation Area.



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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Comment	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
	historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? 	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. X Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) X X Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the	The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.		Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.



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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Comment	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
	and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓ Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone) ✓ Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site is located within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone. X X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3. The site is within 1 in 30 year flood risk zone. 	0	Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this site will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of:	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	Housing led scheme.



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Sit	e: Wallingford Site B			Commenta	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
	a) high and stable levels of employment	 Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy 	✓ Site provides less than 1ha of employment land		
	and facilitating inward investment;	 Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and 	Site does not provide employment land		
	b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based	sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality	X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	economy that deliver high-value-added,	communications infrastructure.	X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms,	Build on the knowledge- based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	? Impact on employment is uncertain	_	
	particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural	 Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy 			
	economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the	Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	0	Site is outside of the Science Vale Area.
	recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new	Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and	✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.		
	high value businesses; b) supporting innovation		Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area.		
	and enterprise;	enterprise?	X Not used		





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Site	: Wallingford Site B			Comment	ary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score	
	c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	 The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes? 	? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	✓ ✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓ Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away X X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. P Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.	0	Existing primary school within 800m and secondary school within 3km.
16	To encourage the development of a	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.





Site	Site: Wallingford Site B			Commentary		
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Score		
	buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.					
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.	



Ne	e: Nettlebed t 1: Land to the West of P ation,Net 5 Land at Joyce	Priest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
Sta	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	✓ ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). X X Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). R Effects on housing are uncertain					Net1. Site will provide ~ 11 new homes. Net3. Site will provide ~ 15 new homes. Net5. Site will provide ~ 20 new homes. Cumulative. Sites will provide ~ 46 new homes.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not	•	•	1	✓	Assumed sites will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.



Net	e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of F tion,Net 5 Land at Joyce	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary	
Sta	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
			undermine quality of life or community cohesion.					
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓ Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15.	0	0	0	0	All sites are housing sites and are of a scale of which would not provide additional facilities.



N	te: Nettlebed	Priest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
St	ation,Net 5 Land at Joyce Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Grove Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
			O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. X Site would result in the loss of a community facility. X X Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.					
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). Demployment led Site X Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from					All of the sites are residential in nature and located within 800m of a GP's surgery and open space.

e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of li ion,Net 5 Land at Joyce	Priest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
		a GP surgery and/or open space.					
		x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is					
		managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.					
To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework	✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect	0	0	0	0	No effect as sites are not located in or within 500m o Air Quality Management Ar
	Directive?	X Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area					



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te: Nettlebed et 1: Land to the West of F ation,Net 5 Land at Joyce	Priest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources? Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	X X Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. ✓ ✓ Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or	✓	✓	•	✓	Net 1. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office a supermarket and a bus stop. Net 3. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. Net 5. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop.

¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



: Land to the West of I n,Net 5 Land at Joyce	Priest Close Net3; west and	south of Nettlebed service					Commentary
n, wer 5 Land at 3090e Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
		meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓ Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by	Close	Station			Cumulative. The sites would both be within walking distate of several services and a bustop.



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N	ite: Nettlebed et 1: Land to the West of P ation,Net 5 Land at Joyce	riest Close Net3; west and south o	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
<u> </u>	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	 ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x X Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	XX	xx	xx	XX	All of the sites are within 400m of a nationally designated site and the potential for significant negative effects is identified on that basis. Cumulative. Cumulatively, given the sites proximity to a SSSI, a significant negative effect is anticipated.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance,	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's	✓ ✓ Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character.	√ /x	√ /?/x	√√ /?/x	x	Net 1. The development of the site would result in the use of 1.48 ha of ALC Non-Agricultural Classified land. Net 3. The development of the site would result in the loss of 1.27 ha of ALC Grade 3 and



Nettlebed I: Land to the West of I on,Net 5 Land at Joyce	Priest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score			Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	✓ Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. X Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in landuse and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land					use of 0.02 ha of ALC Non Agricultural land. Net 5. The development of site would result in the loss ha of ALC Grade 3 and us 7 ha of ALC Non-Agricultu land. All of the sites are located within an Area of Outstand Natural Beauty, therefore a minor negative effect is anticipated in relation to landscape. Cumulative. Cumulatively sites would result in the los ALC Grade 3 agricultural land would have a minor negative effect on the Area Outstanding Natural Beaut



Ne	e: Nettlebed t 1: Land to the West of P ttion,Net 5 Land at Joyce	riest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score			Commentary	
Ste	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Does the option/alternative: Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. Used if none of the other criteria apply. X Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) X X Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.	?	?	xx	XX	Net 1. There are 2 archaeological constraints, 1 conservation area and 2 local heritage assets within 500m of the site. There are 9 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 301m southeast of the site. Net 3. There are 2 archaeological constraints, 1 conservation area and 11 local heritage assets within 500m of the site. There are 15 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II*, Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 32m northeast of the site. Net 5. There are 4 archaeological constraints, 11 local heritage assets within 500m of the site. There is a conservation area located on site. There are 23 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II*, Grade II* and Grade II. There are also 3 Grade II listed buildings located on site. Re- use of the site would however have positive effects in terms of keeping the buildings in an appropriate use. Cumulatively. Cumulatively, the sites would both impact



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Net	e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of Pition,Net 5 Land at Joyce (riest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score		Commentary		
Sta	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
								upon the surrounding historic environment which is rich with historical assets.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.					Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of the sites to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.





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Net	e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of P ion,Net 5 Land at Joyce	riest Close Net3; west and south of	of Nettlebed service	Score			Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
	climate change.							
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone) Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone). Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. X Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site is within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone).	0	0	0	0	All the sites lie outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3.



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Net	e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of Pi ion,Net 5 Land at Joyce (riest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
Stat	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3. Site is within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone.					
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	X The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	х	х	х	Development of these sites will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledgebased economy that deliver high-valueadded,	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	✓ Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓ Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level	0	0	0	0	Sites do not provide employment land.



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	: Land to the West of Priest Close Net3; west and south of Nettlebed service on,Net 5 Land at Joyce Grove				Score				
Sustainability Appraisal Object	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative			
sustaina low-imp activitie c) small fin particul those the maintain enhance rural econome and d) thriving econome in our to and villa. 14 To support the development of Science Vale as a internationally recognised innovational enterprise zo by: a) attractirent in new high value business b) support innovation and enterprise zo delivering new job d) support and accelerate delivers in the delivers and accelerate the delivers in the support support sup	act a strong network of towns and villages and the rural econom and the		0	0	0	0	The sites are outside of the Science Vale area		



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Net	e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of Pition,Net 5 Land at Joyce (riest Close Net3; west and south	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
Sidi	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
	of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.		? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain					
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative:	✓ ✓ Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓ Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. X Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or	0	0	0	0	The sites are residential and are located within 800m of a Primary School. None of the sites will provide a Primary or Secondary School. Cumulative. The sites are small in nature and local schools should have sufficient capacity to accommodate these developments.



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Net	e: Nettlebed 1: Land to the West of Pition,Net 5 Land at Joyce	riest Close Net3; west and south o	of Nettlebed service	Score				Commentary
Stu	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	Net 1: Land to the West of Priest Close	Net 3 West and South of Nettlebed Service Station	Net 5Land at Joyce Grove	Cumulative	
			Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away					
			x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are					
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	uncertain. O No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of the sites.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	O No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of the sites. There will be opportunities for public participation in the development of these sites in due course through consultation on the Local Plan, and planning application(s) stages, where relevant.

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Sit	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgr	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	√√	Site will provide ~3,000 dwellings. Significant issues with current capacity of road network due to rural nature of area, access would be from B-road or local roads not suited to high volumes of traffic or conducive with cycling or walking. Built form of neighbouring settlements may limit the potential for highway improvements in some locations. Significant infrastructure improvements needed on and off site to Highways network to mitigate impact of development, integrate it with existing settlement and provide safe access to and from site. This includes the need for the provision of bypasses for Stadhamtpon and Cuxham.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision	11	Site is potentially of sufficient size to support a range of facilities, appraised on the basis that it will provide a sports and cultural facility, green infrastructure and retail facilities.

Site	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgr	d at Chalgrove Airfield (Developable Site)			Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations			
		green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.			
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). O Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		Site would provide a health centre. This would involve the relocation of existing facilities and provision of a larger facility.	
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for	✓✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	Site is not located in or within 500m an Air Quality Management Area but potential issues for new community and relocation of Martin-Baker on site.	

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: STRAT7: Land at Chalg	rove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? • Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? • Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? • Protect groundwater resources? • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? • Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		STRAT7 would be associated with the construction of new runway for Martin Barker to continue operation, which could potentially have an impact on future resident's health through air and noise pollution. However the two uses would need to be compatible for both to occur on site so only a minor negative effects are identified. The site has underlying deposits of sharp sand and gravel but is not within a proposed safeguarding are Although Policy EP5 of the Local Plan does not apply because the site is not within a safeguarded area the potential use of minerals on site should be explored.
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ¹ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g.	V	There are currently poor existing public transport connections for this site. Opportunity to introduce a enhanced bus service to Oxford and Wallingford that would serve the wider area. However, the Oxford Bu Company has expressed concern with the sustainability of this site with regard to bus provision and has stated that any bus services provided would probably only be used by future residents of the site itself.

¹ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

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Sit	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgr	rove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations			
		 Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements? 	that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. X Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		Significant infrastructure improvements needed on and off site to highway networks to mitigate impact of development, integrate it with existing settlement and provide safe access to and from site. This includes the need for the provision of bypasses for Stadhamtpon and Cuxham. This would all result in considerable infrastructure improvements in the area which would make traversing the area easier for both pedestrians/cyclists and motorists.	
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife?	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	x	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site (BAP Priority Habitat on and adjoining the site). The Council's Habitats Regulations Assessment identified the site as having a medium risk on local biodiversity, primarily due to it scoring a 'High' on the potential risk of the site resulting in a net loss of biodiversity.	

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Sit	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgro	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / de- fragment habitats? 			
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	x x/√√	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Airfields who's key characteristics are: • Flat, low-lying land. • Large expanse of open ground with very little vegetation to interrupt views and an open, exposed character. • Typical features of high security fences, large scale sheds or other buildings which are out of character with their rural setting. • High intervisibility. The development of the site would result in the loss of 51 ha of ALC Grade 2 (significant negative) and 43 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). The development of this site would result in the considerable redevelopment of a large amount of brownfield land (significant positive). The site is currently considered to have a landscape character that is of low scenic quality and has a weak sense of place, though the landscape surrounding the site have been assessed as having a medium to high landscape character. However, given the nature and scale of the development and that it is within the setting of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. The 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment identified the site has having a medium to high capacity for development.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.	x x/?	Registered Battlefield within the site. Small area of archaeological constraint also located within the site.

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Site	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgro	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations			
	historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? 	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		There are also other areas of archaeological constraint and a conservation area located within 500m of the site. There are 31 listed buildings within 100m of the site – a mixture of Grade I and Grade II. STRAT7 identifies the need for development to respect the Registered Battlefield and Listed Buildings beyond the site so there is potential for a positive effect but there are uncertainties in relation to the provision of a new runway and impact on the Registered Battlefield.	
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting,	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation?	✓The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.	
	enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy	 Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future 				

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Site	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgr	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Appraisal Objective				
11	generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property?	✓✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water	√√/ x x	Site is not within Flood Zone 2 or 3. 2.29 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone.
		Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	flood risk zone) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site is located within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone. x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3. Site is located within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone.		4.15 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. Development could help address existing surface water flooding in Chalgrove. STRAT7 identifies the need for mitigation and management of surface water and run off and a significant positive effect is identified on this basis.



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Site	: STRAT7: Land at Chalgr	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land	-	STRAT7 requires provision of 5ha of employment land. Land will also be safeguarded to ensure Martin Barker can continue operations alongside the creation of a new runway.
	facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable,	access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and	Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy			



Site	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgro	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.				
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	The site will provide housing outside the Science Vale area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs.	V	STRAT7 identifies the need for provision of schools on site (both secondary and 2 primary) and a significant positive effect is identified on this basis.



Sit	e: STRAT7: Land at Chalgro	ove Airfield (Developable Site)		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. O Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



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te: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	AT 8 Culham Science Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre		Score			Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain	0			Employment. STRAT8 relates to the Culham Science Centre - no housing to be provided as it is an employment led scheme. Housing. Site will provide ~ 3,500 new homes This site is dependent on the provision of a bypass for Clifton Hampden and a new river crossing at Culham. Development here would part fund these improvements to infrastructure which would in turn enable two new Centres of Excellence to come forward at Culham Science Centre and would also provide benefits to the wider area. The site is also likely to require strategic infrastructure upgrades to meet projected demand for water supply. The Local Plan identifies the need for a net increase of 7.3ha of employment land with the existing 10ha on the No. 1 site retained but redistributed across the two sites. The need to support the relocation of occupants of No. 1 site is identified. A significant positive effect is identified.



Site	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓		✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing	0		0	STRAT9 identifies the need for a community hub within a local centre and a significant positive effect is identified. Cumulatively No cumulative effects identified.

Site	: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative	
	Objective		Options/Allocations			Effects	
			facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.				
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	✓✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). 0 Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP	V V	***	V V	The Local Plan identifies the need to provide a variety of services across the two sites for new facilities, including health care. Cumulative. Cumulatively the Culham sites would be within 800m of both a GP's surgery (provided by one of the sites) and several open spaces.

Sit	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
			x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.				
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient 	0	0	0	No Effect as the sites are not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area. The site is to the north of a proposed safeguarding area for sharp sand and gravel. On the basis that Policy STRAT9 requires the masterplan for the site to take account of the site and amenity of future residents no significant effects are identified.



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STRAT 8 Culham Science C	entre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
	exposure of people to contamination land? • Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.				
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Poes the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ² OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.	44		***	Employment. Site is within 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, Primary School, post office, a bus stop and a rail stop. Housing. Site is within 800m walking distance of a Primary School, a bus stop and a rail stop. Cumulative. Both sites are not located near to a local supermarket or secondary school. However, the sites are well connected to the surrounding Culham area by public transport and are located near to local Primary Schools. Whilst the Employment site located near to a post office, the Housing site is not. Due to the aforementioned strong transport links and close proximity to a Primary School, a significant positive effect is predicted as the future residents and workers on these sites will have easily accessible public transport.

² GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



Site	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative	
	Objective		Options/Allocations			Effects	
			0 Site would not have any effect on the achievement of				
			the objective. x Site would increase the	1			
			need for travel by less				
			sustainable forms of				
			transport, increasing road				
			traffic and congestion OR				
			The policy/Site would deliver				
			new development in excess				
			of 800 m from public				
			transport services/cycle				
			routes.				
			. Gates.				
			x x Site would significantly				
			increase the need for travel				
			by less sustainable forms of				
			transport.				
7	To conserve and enhance	Does the option/alternative:	√ √Not used (evaluation of	хх	хх	хх	Both the Employment and the
	biodiversity	Protect the integrity of	any positive effects requires a				Housing sites lie within close proximity
	Í	European sites and	level of detail absent at this				of the Culham Brake SSSI and two
		other designated	stage of site appraisal and				ancient woodlands. This is confirmed
		nature conservation	assessment).				by the Council's Ecological Assessment
		sites?	✓Not used (evaluation of any				of sites which states 'There is potential
			positive effects requires a				for the allocation to cause disturbance
		Protect and enhance	level of detail absent at this				to the Heronry at Furze Brake Local
		natural habitats,	stage of site appraisal and				Wildlife Site and areas of adjacent
		wildlife, biodiversity	assessment).				Ancient Woodland'. This assessment
		and geodiversity?	0 if criteria identified for				does highlight that the overall risk to
		Encourage the creation	other scores do not apply.				biodiversity from the site being
		of new habitats and	Site boundary is within 400m				allocated is Low.
		features for wildlife?	of a locally designated site				
		reactives for whatter.	x x Site boundary is within				Cumulative. Both sites lie within 400m
		 Prevent 	400m of a				of either a locally designates or
		isolation/fragmentation	nationally/internationally				nationally/internationally designated
			designated site.				site. Cumulatively, given the size and

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Sit	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
		and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?	? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain				scale of these sites there would be some impact upon these surrounding biodiversity assets.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	 Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources? 	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape 	√√/xx	x x/√√	x x / √ √	Both the Employment and Housing sites lie with the following Landscape Chatacter Types: Flat Floodplain Pasture • Flat, low-lying riverside meadows alongside the River Thames, typically dominated by permanent pasture with a distinctively 'wet', riparian character. • Prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches. • Comparatively strong landscape structure with willows conspicuous along the riverside. • Intimate and pastoral character. • Generally low intervisibility, although views. • Along the valley may be possible in some more sparsely vegetated areas. • Comparative inaccessibility creates a tranquil, remote character with only localised intrusion close to main urban areas of Abingdon and Oxford. Institutions • Landscaped setting with mature trees and semblance of parkland character but lacking its formal features; • Dispersed complex of buildings, signs and land uses have an urbanising influence on rural context of the site.



Site	: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	entre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
			? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land				Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling plateau landform. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility; Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development.
							Wooded Hills and Valleys • Similar to semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands at the western end of the greensand plateau and steep escarpments of the River Thames. • Strong relief, mixed land use and blocks of woodland create an attractively diverse landscape. • Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible

: STRAT 8 Culham Science	Centre and STRA9: Land adj	acent to Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
						would result in the loss of 5ha of ALC Grade 2, 137ha of Grade 3 and use of 24ha of ALC Urban. A significant
						site would result in the use of brownfield land. Given the nature and scale of development at STRA9 the potential for significant effects in relation to landscape are identified. Housing. The development of the site would result in the loss of 5ha of ALC Grade 2, 137ha of Grade 3 and use of 24ha of ALC Urban. A significant positive and significant negative effect



Sit	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	o Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
							Cumulatively major positive and negative effects are therefore identified.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	X	√/x x	√/x x	Employment. A small area of archaeological constraint is located on site. There are also areas of archaeological constraint, 2 conservation areas and a Grade I registered parks and gardens located within 500m of the site. There are 8 listed buildings within 500m of the site – a mixture of Grade II* and Grade II. The closest listed building is 143m west of the site. Housing. A small area of archaeological constraint is located on site. There are also areas of archaeological constraint, a conservation area and a Grade I registered parks and gardens (Nuneham House) located within 500m of the site. Near to the Culham Station is Grade II* listed; Culham Station overbridge is Grade II listed. Also near to the Grade II Schola Europaea. STRA9 identifies the need for a survey of below ground archaeology and appropriate mitigation together with the need to respect the setting of existing buildings. As a result, the actual effect could be positive. Cumulative. Cumulatively given the size of the sites and the location of a

Site	: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	entre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
							nationally important heritage feature within the Housing site a significant negative effect is identified. It is important to note that the majority of the sites potential effects on local heritage assets were considered to be low to negligible, with the highest effects potentially being on the nearby Schola Europaea Listed Building. It is therefore considered that this, alongside the protective elements of STRA9 means the development of the site has the potential for some minor positive effects on this objective.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: e) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; f) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible g) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	√	✓	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.



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Site	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	entre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
	h) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?					
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year flood risk zone). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site is located within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk 	xx	XX	x x	Employment. Site is not within Flood Zone 2 or 3 but small area of the site (1ha in 1in 30 year surface water flood risk zone). 2ha in 1 in 100ha flood risk zone. Housing. 27.66 ha within Flood Zone 3 36.68 ha within Flood Zone 2. 0.65 ha within 1 in 30 year and 1.53 ha within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone. Combined: Both of the sites would result in increasing the likelihood of surface water flooding in their respective local areas.

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Site	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	Centre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone.				
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	х	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: e) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; f) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; g) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain	**	V	**	The Local Plan identifies the need for a net increase of 7.3ha of employment land with the existing 10ha on the No. 1 site retained but redistributed across the two sites. The need to support the relocation of occupants of No. 1 site is identified. A significant positive effect is identified. Cumulative. Positive cumulative effects associated with both sites providing employment land.

Site	: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	entre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
	rural economy; and h) thriving economies in our towns and villages.						
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: f) attracting new high value businesses; g) supporting innovation and enterprise; h) delivering new jobs; i) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and j) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	**		<	Employment. Site will provide over 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. Housing. Site will provide ~ 3,500 new homes within the Science Vale area and additional employment land. Cumulatively. Cumulatively these sites would provide a significant amount of housing and employment land to support the Science Vale area.
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which:	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site.	44	11	44	Employment. The site is employment led but given the nature of the Science Centre there would be potential for linkages with local schools (see below) Housing. The Local Plan identifies the need to provide two primary schools

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Sit	e: STRAT 8 Culham Science C	entre and STRA9: Land adjacent to	Culham Science Centre	Score			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRA8	STRA9	Cumulative Effects	
	levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	 Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages? 	o Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 3km away Trimary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.				and a secondary school on site. The Secondary School will help meet needs in the wider area. Cumulatively. There could be potential for significant positive effects associated with the provision of new schools and the potential for educational linkages with the Science Centre.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site. There will be opportunities for public participation in the development of this site in due course through consultation on the Local Plan, Neighbourhood and planning application(s) stages, where relevant.

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Sit	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Spa	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain	**	0	STRAT10: Site will provide ~ 1,700 new homes. Infrastructure requirements are summarised below. Oxfordshire County Council would require contributions to off-site road infrastructure (eg Culham crossing and Golden Balls roundabout) Pump-priming of additional bus services to travel through the allocation will be needed. STRAT10i. No housing provided.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative Assist with creating safe places? Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	√	Assumed sites will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals)	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new	11	44	Significant positive effect identified as the rational for development here is to secure a range of facilities that will be secured through the Berinsfield Community Investment Scheme and associated masterplan.

Sit	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Sp	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
		education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.			Development at Berinsfield is expected to deliver significant community benefits in the form of regenerated and new community facilities. The site promoters are continuing to work closely with the community to develop an appropriate masterplan, identifying the necessary improvements and how they will be funded. Notwithstanding this unknown, but likely significant contribution to community facilities, the site also benefits from good access to existing facilities in Berinsfield such as a primary school, leisure centre, open space, and shops.
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups?	residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space.	√√	11	STRAT10. The site is within 800m of a GP's surgery and several open spaces. A new health facility is also required in the Local Plan. The site would also provide a new health centre. STRAT10i. Provides protection to local green open spaces.



Site	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Sp	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
		Access to local, healthy food?	x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.			
			? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.			
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	0	0	No Effect as sites is not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.

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Site: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Sp	ace	Score		Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	 ✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ³ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. 		0	stratio. Site is within an 800m walking distance of a GP's surgery, a Primary School, a post office and a supermarket and a bus stop. The development of the site would require the re-routing of existing bus routes to run through it to ensure future residents have optimal access to the local bus service. The site would be designed to ensure it is easily traversable for pedestrians and cyclists and would integrate with the existing built environment of Bernsfield. STRATIOI. Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

³ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Sit	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Sp	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
			x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.			
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	x	0	STRAT10. Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site. It is important to note that the Council's Habitats Regulations Assessment identified the site as having no to negligible risk of significant effects. The Berinsfield site is also dominated by intensively managed arable agriculture that is of low ecological value, meaning its allocation is not likely to result in the loss of many ecological assets. STRAT10i. Site would have no negative impact on the nearby locally designated site.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment,	✓✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. 0 Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	хх	√	STRAT10. The site lies within the following Landscape Character Types: Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling plateau landform. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees.

: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Spa	ace	Score		Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i		
	understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land			 Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility; Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development. Flat Open Farmlands Distinctively flat farmland with a low-lying character. Rectilinear field pattern with distinctive network of drainage ditches. Weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion from built development near Chalgrove. Open, denuded landscape with high intervisibility. The 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment states the area has a weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences. However, it does highlight that the landscape is sensitive to change and is of moderate landscape value and has low overall capacity. The development of the site would result in the loss of 5 ha of ALC Grade 1 (significant negative) and 128 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative) and 128 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative) effect). The development of the site would also have significant negative effects on the surrounding landscape due to a large part of the site 	

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Site	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield ST	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Spa	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
						changing from open countryside to residential development.
						STRAT10i. Site would not result in any form of development and would protect green space in the heart of Bernsfield.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	x	0	 STRAT10. Archaeological constraint area located within and adjacent to the site and in other areas in close proximity to the site. STRAT10i. The site would have no significant impacts on the achievement of this objective due to the sites location and the lack of any significant heritage assets in close proximity of the site.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: i) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials;	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use?	✓The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.

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Site	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Spa	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
	Appraisal Objective		Options/Allocations			
	j) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible k) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and l) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate	 Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 				
11	change. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	√✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year).	xx	0	STRAT10. The following flooding data is known for this site: 5.45 ha within Flood Zone 3 6.24 ha within Flood Zone 2 0.13 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 0.76 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. STRAT10i. Site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3.



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Sit	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield S	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Spa	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
			O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site located within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3. Site is located within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone			
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	x	x	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: i) high and stable levels	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of	11	0	STRAT10. 5 ha of employment land proposed. Additional health and community facilities will also provide employment.
	of employment	 Provide opportunities 	employment land			STRAT10i. No employment land to be provided.
	and facilitating inward	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	0 Site does not provide employment land			
	investment; j) a strong, innovative	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level			
	and knowledge- based	infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level			



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Site	: STRAT 10: Berinsfield ST	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Spa	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
	economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities; k) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and l) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	 Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy 	? Impact on employment is uncertain			
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: k) attracting new high value businesses; l) supporting innovation and enterprise; m) delivering new jobs; n) supporting and	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	**	0	STRAT10. Site will provide ~ 1,700 new homes and 5 ha employment land and is located within the Science Vale area. STRAT10i. Site does not provide housing or employment land.

Site	e: STRAT 10: Berinsfield ST	TRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Sp	ace	Score		Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
	accelerating the delivery of new homes; and o) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.					
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 		0	STRAT10. The Local Plan identifies the need to provide new and expanded premises for Abbey Woods Academy and a new Primary School is identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis. STRAT10i. Site does not provide housing.



Site: STRAT 10: Berinsfield STRAT10i Bernsfield Local Green Space			Score		Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations	STRAT10	STRAT10i	
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site. There will be opportunities for public participation in the development of this site in due course through consultation on the Local Plan, Neighbourhood and planning application(s) stages, where relevant.

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TRA11 Land South of Gre	enoble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
o help to provide existing and future esidents with the	Will the option/alternative:	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings	44	Site will provide ~3,000 dwellings (1,700 dwellings within the plan period). There is potentially a need to upgrade the existing water network infrastructure and
opportunity to live in a lecent home and in a lecent environment	including affordable housing?	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings • no housing provided, e.g. employment led	-	to ensure the nearby sewage treatment works is capped to ensure its effect on future residents is limited. Furthermore, additional infrastructure
upported by appropriate evels of infrastructure.	In appropriate locations?	scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an	<u> </u> -	improvements would be required to ensure Grenoble Road doesn't separate the site from the rest of Oxford
	Supported by	overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).	_	and encourages cycling.
	appropriate levels of infrastructure?	x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
		? Effects on housing are uncertain		
o help to create safe blaces for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antiocial behaviour and educe crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	√	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
io improve accessibility or everyone to health, iducation, recreation, ultural, and community acilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges.	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4	√√	Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities and services. STRA11 requires developers to provide contributions to upgrading/expanding the community facilities in Blackbird Leys.
	universities, etc) • recreation, (open	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a		
		schools, colleges, universities, etc)	 education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities library etc.) 	 education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) recreation, (open space allotments Should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.)

wood

Site	: STRA11 Land South of Gre	enoble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
4	To maintain and improve	green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc) Does the option/alternative	of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.	***	The site is located within 800m of an open space
	people's health, well- being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). O Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		(Magdalen College School Playing Field) and a GP's surgery (Ley's Health Centre). The site also has potential to provide new open spaces and would be required to provide these and green infrastructure improvements as part of STRA11. STRA11 also requires improvements to be made to local health facilities, either through developer contributions or by providing new heath facilities on site. Nearby sewage treatment works should be capped to ensure its potential effects on future residents are minimal.
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for	✓✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area (Oxford City AQMA). STRA11 does require the site to undergo an Air Quality Screening Assessment to



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STRA11 Land South of Gr	enoble Road (South Oxford Science	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? • Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? • Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? • Protect groundwater resources? • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? • Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		ensure the site and any development mitigates its potential effects on the nearby AQMA.
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁴ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g.	*	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. STRA11 requires the site to provide a new park ar ride facility that would be accessed from the A40. Site also has the potential provide a range of infrastructure and infrastructure improvements to

⁴ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

wood

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S	ite: STRA11 Land South of Gre	enoble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? 	that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development.		in reducing the sites contribution to congestion on surrounding roads.
		Enable key transportinfrastructure improvements?	✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		The Oxford Bus Company has highlighted that the site has excellent potential for a new bus route, especially given the potential infrastructure improvements the site could bring. STRA11 requires the A4074 and B40 roads to be improved to ensure bus routes using these roads can also easily access and service the site. The site would expand the urban fringe of Oxford and would be designed to blend with Oxford's existing built environment, ensuring the site is easily accessible for cyclists. Given the sites proximity to an Air Quality Management Area, the site should aim to be carbon neutral and consider how the emissions generated
					from future residents could potentially affect the Air Quality Management Area.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. 	x	Site boundary is within 400m of a Local Wildlife Site. At the time of writing this Sustainability Appraisal it is proposed for the Sandford Brake Local Wildlife Site to be extended which would take it within the red line boundary for this site twice. The site has been appraised on the basis of this Local Wildlife Site having been extended. Protected species have been
		natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity?	x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		found adjacent to the site.
			? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		

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on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. Site would encourage development on brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. X X Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Lalland?	o	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Flat Floodplain Pasture • Flat, low-lying farmland, typically dominated by permanent pasture with a distinctively 'wet', riparian character. • Prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches. • Comparatively strong landscape structure with willows conspicuous along the riverside. • Small-scale landscapes with intimate, pastoral□and tranquil character. • Generally low intervisibility, although views along the river corridor may be possible in some more sparsely vegetated areas. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys • Rolling plateau landform. • Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. • Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. • Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. • Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility; • Distinctive elevated and expansive character on
nh elae di attori	remative: and enhance ensitive including d Green Belt? Arcases to, and tt, ding and use assets and assets and d enhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and d enhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and d enhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and delenhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and delenhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and delenhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and delenhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and delenhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and delenhance ty? cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets and cocess to, and tt, ding and use assets in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Laraelinerality inerality	remative: and enhance ensitive including different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As and enhance this graph of the provincial different Belt? As a site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. As a site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. As a site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or. Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. As a site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. As and enhance the provincial to significant on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land (site includes 5ha+



Site	e: STRA11 Land South of Gre	noble Road (South Oxford Science	· Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development.
					Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys
					 As above, though with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. Occurs mostly in association with settlements (e.g. Marsh Baldon), where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remain more intact. Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steeper hillsides. Predominantly rural character. Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility.
					The development of the site would result in the loss of 111 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 42 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect).
					The landscape of the site has been categorised as being of medium sensitivity and medium capacity in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment. This means the site should score neutral against landscape.
					STRA11 requires the development to be of <u>a high-quality</u> that is fully integrated and relates closely to the existing settlement of Blackbird Leys. STRA11 also requires any development on the site to be in accord with a Master Plan that is developed between the developer and the Council. This Master Plan would seek to use green infrastructure and other landscape improving methods (tree planting etc) to ensure the edges of the sites are developed to reduce their effects on surrounding landscapes and views.
9	To conserve and enhance	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought	x	A small area of archaeological constraint is located
	the district's historic		back into beneficial use.		within the site.

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Site	: STRA11 Land South of Gre	noble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? 	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.



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Site	e: STRA11 Land South of Gre	noble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 0.28 ha within Flood Zone 30.76 ha within Flood Zone 2 6.55 ha 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone 10 ha 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	44	The site is adjacent to the Oxford Science Park and STRA11 would require it to provide 10ha of employment land.

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Site	e: STRA11 Land South of Gre	enoble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs;	Does the option/alternative: Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? Attract new high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used 	0	Site will provide ~3,000 dwellings outside of the Science Vale area.

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Site	e: STRA11 Land South of Gre	noble Road (South Oxford Science	Village)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	 The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes? 	? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 	-	STRAT11would ensure sufficient education capacity, likely to be on-site primary school provision either in the form of one new 3-form entry primary school or two 2-form entry primary schools, 10.55 hectares for a secondary school with an initial capacity of 600 students and this should have the capability to expand to meet future needs and appropriate contributions towards Special Education Needs (SEN);
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.

wood

Site: STRA11 Land South of Grenoble Road (South Oxford Science Village)					Commentary
Sustaina Objectiv	bility Appraisal e	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
involvem affecting		Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

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Site	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a	Will the option/alternative: • Providing housing?	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings	44	Site will provide ~1,800 dwellings. Potential for the site to contribute to the re-
	decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate	 Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? 	✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings • no housing provided, e.g. employment led		opening of the Cowley branch line. Local upgrades to the existing water network
	levels of infrastructure.	In appropriate locations?	scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an		infrastructure may be required.
		Supported by appropriate levels of	overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to		There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. Cowley Interchange, Garsington Road near the Oxford Business Park and potentially
		infrastructure?	an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		Cowley Road. STRA12 requires Northfields potential impacts upon local infrastructure to be mitigated
2	To help to create safe	Will the option/alternative	? Effects on housing are uncertain ✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed	/	through the provision of new infrastructure or developer contributions. Assumed site will be designed to help create safe
_	places for people to use and for businesses to	Assist with creating safe places?	that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they		places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
	operate, to reduce anti- social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	 Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime? 	are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'		
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health,	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith	√√	Site has been appraised on the basis that it would provide 1,800 dwellings and a local centre focused
	education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals)	facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or		on providing retail space. A significant positive effect is identified on the basis.
		education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)	providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.		
		• recreation, (open space, allotments,	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.)		

Site	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). O Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	✓	The site is located within 800m of several open spaces (Horspath Village Green) but not a GP's surgery.



Sit	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 	x	Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area.
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁵ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR	11	Site is within an 800m walking distance of a Primary School, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. Opportunity to provide improvements to existing public transport, e.g. bus route to Oxford City Centre along the A480 and potential re-opening of the Cowley branch line.

⁵ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

wood

Site	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements? 	Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		The Oxford Bus Company highlighted that the site had good potential for a direct bus route. STRA12 would expect any developer to provide infrastructure and/or developer contributions to ensure a bus route through/to this site is achieved. The site would also expand the urban fringe of Oxford and would be designed to interconnect with its surrounding, ensuring pedestrians and cyclists could access wider Oxford. STRA12 would also require the development of this site to be focused along existing infrastructure to ensure it uses as much existing infrastructure as possible and aid in ensuring the site is connected to its surroundings.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity?	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. 	x	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site.

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Site	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		 Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats? 	? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative:	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land) site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	x/?/0	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Flat Open Farmland • Distinctively flat, low-lying farmland (below 65 metres AOD) occupying former marshland alongside the Baldon Brook on land less prone to flooding and more easily drained and cultivated. • Large-scale rectilinear field pattern with distinctive network of drainage ditches. • Weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences. • Comparative inaccessibility creates a rural and remote character. • Open, denuded landscape results in high intervisibility. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys • Rolling plateau landform. • Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. • Large fields, with rectilinear field boundaries, typical of parliamentary enclosures. • Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. • Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility;



Sit	te: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					 Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads, overhead power lines and built development.
					The development of the site would result in the loss of 78 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 67 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect).
					The area contributes to the separation of Garsington and Horspath by providing an open area of landscape between the settlements where some intervisibility is possible in places increased by the hill top locations of the settlements. Although the gaps between the settlements are fairly wide any substantial development is likely to have an impact on the perception of the separation of the settlements.
					STRA12 requires considerable consideration to be given to protecting local landscapes from the development of this site. The site must be integrated into the landscape in order to mitigate its potential effects on the Green Belt and views from Oxford City. It also requires a network of green infrastructure to be implemented along the western boundary of the site to ensure future residents amenity is protected from the industrial estate near to that area of the site.
					The site scored a medium on overall capacity in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment.
					Given this and the scale of the development and its location in the Green Belt, minor negative to neutral effects are anticipated in relation to landscape, though the requirements of STRA12 would aid in making these significant negative effects less likely.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.	х	The site is located in an area of archaeological interest within an area of known Roman settlement



Site	: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	 Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness? 	✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.		along the line of the Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.	✓	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective. Given the scale of development there could be significant potential for incorporation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures on this site.



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Site	Site: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	resilient to the effects of climate change.	warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	 ✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) 	xx	The following flooding data is known for this site: 15.53 ha within Flood Zone 3. 19.68 ha within Flood Zone 2. 10.46 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 15 ha within 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. STRA12 requires built development within Flood Zone 1 to have site specific flood risk mitigation and management including implementation of sustainable surface water drainage measures.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	√√	Given size of site it is assumed that it could potentially provide more than 1ha of employment land.

Sit	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge- based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	 Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications infrastructure. Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy 	X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level X X Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or	0	Site is outside of the Science Vale area.
	enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses;	the associated infrastructure?	less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area.		



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Site	e: STRA12 Land at Northfield			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	b) supporting innovation and enterprise;	Attract new high value businesses?	x Not used		
	c) delivering new jobs;	 Support innovation and enterprise? 	x x Not used		
	d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and	The delivering new jobs?	? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain		
	e) developing and improving infrastructure	Support the delivery of new homes?			
	across the Science Vale area.				
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away 	- - -	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a primary school (Horspath C of E Primary School) and is within 3km of a secondary school (Wheatley Park School). STRA12 would require the site to provide a Primary School and provide at least contributions towards the building of a Secondary School or Special Educational Needs (SEN) places.
		shortages?	Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.	_	



Site: STRA12 Land at Northfield					Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.

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Site	e: STRAT13 Land North of	Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	 Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure? 	 ✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain 	*	Site will provide ~ 1,100 dwellings. Oxfordshire County Council would not support new vehicular access onto the A40 and access would need to be provided through Bayswater Road and Unnamed Road to Elsfield. There are capacity issues on the routes into and around Oxford e.g. at A40 and Oxford ring road, but particularly at the Headington, Heyford Hill, Littlemore, Cutteslowe and Wolvercote roundabouts that would need addressing. Insufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure capacity to serve additional growth in this area.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed that the site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments,	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision	1 1	Site has been assessed on the basis that it would provide: • proportionate community facilities either on-site or contributions towards the improvement of adjoining off-site community facilities and services at Barton; • A comprehensive Green Infrastructure scheme to include Public open space; and sufficient contributions towards primary health care services.



Site	: STRAT13 Land North of	Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓ site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓ Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). O Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		Appraised on the basis that the site would provide open spaceand is within 800m of Barton Surgery.
	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for	✓✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	х	The site is not lies within an Air Quality Management Area but it does border the Oxford City AQMA Air Quality Management Area.



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: STRAT13 Land North of	f Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? • Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? • Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? • Protect groundwater resources? • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? • Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		
To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁶ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g.	1	Potential for site to provide enhanced public transparences due to the Oxford City bus service potention being expanded to cover the site, as the Oxford Buston Company has identified the area as being viable for new route given the amount of residential dwelling the area though some small scale infrastructure improvements would be needed. Stagecoach has a reaffirmed the above by stating the combined site could be incorporated into the cities bus network.

⁶ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres



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STRAT13 Land North of	of Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield Combined Site)			re Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	 Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements? 	that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. XXSite would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		avoiding the need for very complex and costly additional infrastructure. Development is also likely to include improved pedestrian/cycle links to East Oxford, making sustainable travel to major employment locations mor attractive. The combined site provides considerable opportunity to provide a large cohesive environment for cyclists and pedestrians, though this is more achievable in the western and central portions of the combined site and less so in the east. The A40 and Bayswater Brook provide a physical barrie to movement but STRAT13 identifies the need for measures to enable connectivity. New vehicular access onto the A40 would not be supported, instead the site would need to use the Bayswater Road and an Unnamed Road to Elsfield though concerns exist around any access onto these roads given the levels of congestion present on these roads. Public rights of way run through the site and would need to be maintained, though the site could improve the accessibility of these public rights of way. STRAT13 would require the development of the site and its associated infrastructure improvements to be developed in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Master Plan for the site which should ensure the site is well connected to its surroundings.
To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites and	✓✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	хх	The Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI lies adjacer to the site and the site is 400m of the Wick Copse ancient woodland. The northern part of the site also

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te: STRAT13 Land North o	f Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / defragment habitats?	✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain		lies within the Oxford Heights East Conservation target Area. There are records of protected species within and surrounding the site, primarily around Wick Cospe/Sydlings Copse and the Bayswater Brook. The Council's Ecological Assessment assess this site to be a high risk allocations, having considerable potential effects on biodiversity. STRAT13 would only permit a development that would ensure that there will be no demonstrable negative recreational, hydrological or air quality impacts on the Sidlings Copse and College Pond SSSI.
To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity?	 ✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. 	√/x x	The site lies within several Landscape Character Types: Wooded Hills and Valleys • Similar to the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remnant ancient semi-natural woodland). • Varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchwork landscape. • Medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregular field boundaries, especially on steep valley sides. • Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales. • Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences.



STRAT13 Land North of Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and Lo		Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land		 Similar to the flat, open farmland landscape type but with stronger landscape structure and a semi-enclose character. Large-scale woodland blocks (including remnant ancient woodland of Shotover Forest) are a feature of the low-lying area to the east of Stanton St John and create a strong sense of remoteness and strategic containment. The lower Cherwell valley is characterised by smalle scale, irregular field pattern and an enclosed, intimate character. The area adjoining the Otmoor lowlands has a large scale, more open character but with a strong hedgen structure. Predominantly rural, tranquil, remote or intimate character with only localised intrusion from the A40 near Marston. Regular pattern of ditches and rural roads. Semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility. Open Farmed Hills and Valleys Rolling landform of hills and valleys. Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation. Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries (predominantly hedgerows). Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees. Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibilities. Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridge and higher ground, with dominant sky and long view. Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhele power lines and built development.



te: STRAT13 Land Nort	th of Bayswater Brook (Wick Fa	arm and Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations			
				 Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor. The development of the site would result in the loss of 18 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain), 65 ha of ALC Grade (significant negative) and 38.5 ha of ALC Grade 4 land (minor negative effect). Given the nature and scale of development and the strong rural character that characterises the site, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. The area the site is located within contributes considerably and positively to the wider landscape and the developmen of the site would compromise this to some degree. 	
				The site was not considered as a combined site in the 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment, though the two sites that make up this combined site were. A large portion of the combined site would be on land with very Low overall capacity, with some of the site having	
				Medium/High capacity. This supports the above landscape score of significant negative though development located on the areas that have capacity	



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S	ite: STRAT13 Land North of	Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and	Does the option/alternative: • Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? • Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological potential) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national	√√/x x	means it has the potential to provide a minor positive alongside this. STRAT13 would require the site to be in accordance with a joint Master Plan that would be developed between any potential developer and the Council. This plan would require a well designed Green Belt boundary/a general green edge around the allocation to ensure it's potential effects on the landscape are reduced as much as possible. Small area of archaeological constraint also located within the site. There are five listed buildings within 500m of the site, with two of these listed buildings located on site. One of the listed buildings located on site (Wick Farm Wellhouse) is contained within the Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. A mixed score is provided on the basis that there are features on and near the site (major negative) that is at
1	reinforces local distinctiveness. To seek to address the	Does the option/alternative:	importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. √The potential for a positive effect against climatic	√	risk. However, STRAT13 requires any planning application for the site to ensure it repaired the building therefore ensuring its long term protection. Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with
	causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources	 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? 	factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.		the development of this site to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.

ite: STRAT13 Land No	e: STRAT13 Land North of Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield Combined		Score	Commentary
Sustainability Appraisal Object	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
and materia b) protecti enhanci and improvi our wat supply versible c) maximiz the proport of energy generat from renewal sources, d) ensuring the desi and local of new develop is resilie the effectimate change.	Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?			
To reduce the risk and damage from flooding.		 ✓√Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. 	\	The following flooding data is known for this site: 15 ha within Flood Zone 3. 19 ha within Flood Zone 2. 8.5 ha within 1 in 30 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. 13 ha 1 in 100 year Surface Water Flood Risk zone. STRAT13 would only permit development within Flood Zone 1 land, with the parts of the site within Flood Zone 2 or 3 left undeveloped or only permitting green infrastructure/open spaces within these zones to try and ensure the site is as resilient as possible to



Site	: STRAT13 Land North of	Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		more extreme weather events?	Site is located within Flood Zone 2 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year extent) x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3 or Surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year extent)		flooding. Considering this, the site should not be at risk of flooding and should aid in reducing flood risk. It has therefore scored a minor positive.
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this site will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment	Does the option/alternative: Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	0	The uses proposed by the promoter of the site do not include employment. No effects in relation to this objective are therefore identified.
	and facilitating inward	for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of	0 Site does not provide employment land	-	
	investment; b) a strong, innovative	accommodation; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communications	x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	and knowledge-	infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level		
	based economy that deliver high-value- added, sustainable.	 Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a 	? Impact on employment is uncertain		
	low-impact activities;	strong network of			



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Site	e: STRAT13 Land North of	Lower Elsfield Combined Site)	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	Appraisal Objective				
	c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	towns and villages and the rural economy			
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and the associated infrastructure? • Attract new high value businesses? • Support innovation and enterprise? • The delivering new jobs? • Support the delivery of new homes?	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	The site is outside of the Science Vale Area.

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Site	e: STRAT13 Land North of	Bayswater Brook (Wick Farm and	Score	Commentary	
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	infrastructure across the Science Vale area.				
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative:	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 	**	STRAT13 requires the provision of a 2-form entry Primary School on the site ((including early years provision) alongside developer contributions towards the creation of a Secondary School and SEN places.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



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Site	ite: STRA14: Wheatley Campus			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types,	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or	44	Site will provide ~ 300 new homes. The site would potentially have an impact upon the well trafficked A40 which also acts as a barrier for
	decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate	including affordable housing? • In appropriate	fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme		more active transport means (walking/cycling). The site would also likely lose any bus service provision it currently receives when the site is no longer used as a
	levels of infrastructure.	locations? • Supported by appropriate levels of	x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an		university campus. Site would have sufficient water capacity and infrastructure to support an additional 300 dwellings
		infrastructure?	overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). ? Effects on housing are uncertain		though sewage infrastructure and treatment would be challenging for these additional homes.
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	Assumed site will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc)	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15.	✓	Appraised on the basis that the site would include a small retail facility and the existing quantum of sports pitches would be retained.
		recreation, (open space, allotments,	✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision		

wood

Site	Site: STRA14: Wheatley Campus				Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth organisations etc)	of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be provided.		
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide: Opportunity to increase social cohesion? Promote regeneration of deprived areas? Opportunity to access and support voluntary, community, and faith groups? Access to local, healthy food?	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓Site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		The site is located within 800m of several open spaces (Holloway Road Greenspace), the quantum of existing playing fields on the site is also to be maintained and a GP's surgery is also within 800m (Morland House Surgery).
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce the potential for	✓✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).	0	No Effect as site is not located in or within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area.



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Site	e: STRA14: Wheatley Campu	STRA14: Wheatley Campus			Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? • Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? • Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? • Protect groundwater resources? • Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to contamination land? • Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	 ✓Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O no effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. 		
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development?	✓✓Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁷ OR Site would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g.	V	Site is within an 800m walking distance of 2 GP's surgery, a primary school, a secondary school, a post office, a supermarket and a bus stop. Additional facilities, including retail would be provided on site, improving travel choice. There is potential for the creation of improved public transport services that would benefit the site and wider area. However, the Council's site assessment

⁷ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres

Site	e: STRA14: Wheatley Campu	s		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? Enable key transport infrastructure improvements?	that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development. ✓Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport.		notes that the site could potentially lose the existing direct bus link to Oxford City when the site's use as a university campus ceases, as this bus service is currently subsidised by Oxford Brookes University. The A40 severs the site from Wheatley.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: Protect the integrity of European sites and other designated nature conservation sites? Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife?	 ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). 0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internationally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain 	x	Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site. Site contains a number of trees with Tree Preservation Orders (Tree Preservation Order number 35, 2005). The Council's Ecological Assessment categorised this allocation as being of low risk to biodiversity.

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Site	: STRA14: Wheatley Campu	s		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		Prevent isolation/fragmentation and re-connect / de- fragment habitats?			
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Does the option/alternative: Conserve and enhance areas of sensitive landscape including AONB and Green Belt? Conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside? Improve access to, and enjoyment, understanding and use of cultural assets and PRoW? Protect and enhance biodiversity? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Protect mineral resources?	 ✓/Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character. ✓Site would encourage development on brownfield land (site includes less than 5ha of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to enhance landscape character. O Site would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. x Site would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use and/or Site would result in the loss of agricultural land (Grade 3b or below) Site would have a negative effect on landscape character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land 	x x/√√/?	The site lies within the Landscape Character Type of Semi-enclosed Farmed Hills and Valleys who's key characteristics are: • Similar to the open farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition of field pattern. • Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact. • Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides. • Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon by roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character. • Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor. The development of the site would result in the loss of 5 ha of ALC Grade 3 (uncertain) and 17 ha of ALC Grade 2 land (significant negative effect). Redevelopment of the campus would secure the reuse of previously developed land (significant positive effect) The 2018 Landscape Capacity Assessment identified this site as having slight Landscape sensitivity and moderate Landscape Value. The capacity of the site

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Site	e: STRA14: Wheatley Campu	S		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
					was identified as being medium to high meaning the site would have a minor positive effect on landscape. The development of the greenfield part of the site would also have an effect on the surrounding landscape due to a large part of the site changing from open space/parkland to a residential development and due to its potential effects on other parklands located near to the site. Given the complexity of the site, some uncertainty exists with regard to its potential effects on this objective.
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets? Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness?	 ✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use. O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site. 	√/x x	The site includes a Scheduled Monument - a circular earthwork with surrounding moat situated 580m south west of Church Farm (National Heritage List for England entry number: 1018425). The scheduled monument is located on the greenfield, western side of the site. It's open and semi-rural parkland setting is important to its heritage significance. Conservation Area covering much of Central Wheatley lies approximately 200m to the south of the site. A Listed Building and Scheduled Monument are adjacent to the western side of the site (the moated site of Holton House and its associated ice house). There is also potential for archaeological remains on the undeveloped part of the site. STRA14 does require the site to conserve and enhance nearby heritage features (especially Holton Park) and to establish an appropriate buffer around the Scheduled Monument in order to protect it. A minor positive effect is identified due to this.
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by:	Does the option/alternative:	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas	√	Potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of this site to be reduced and

ite:	: STRA14: Wheatley Campus	s		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	m) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; n) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible o) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and p) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design? Reduce energy use? Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events? 	emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in new developments.		for renewable energy to be incorporated which will have a positive effect on this objective.
1	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers,	✓✓Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year) ✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year).	хх	Site lies outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3 but there is potential for the site to suffer from and potentially exacerbate the issue of surface water flooding. The site is also at risk of groundwater flooding.



Site	ite: STRA14: Wheatley Campus			Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
		wetter winters, and more extreme weather events?	O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk. x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain.	_	
			Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site is located in 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone.		
			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The site is located within Flood Zone 3.		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	Site is located within 1 in 30 year flood risk zone. x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	Development of this site will result in an increase in waste, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
13	To assist in the development of: m) high and stable levels of employment	Does the option/alternative: • Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy	✓✓Site provides 1ha or more of employment land ✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land	0	There could be negative effects associated with the closure of the campus however the current uses are relocating so the overall effect is neutral. The redevelopment of the site would be for residential development so no effects are anticipated.
	and facilitating inward investment; n) a strong, innovative and	 Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodation; b) 	O Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall		
	knowledge- based economy that deliver	flexible employment space; c) high quality communications	growth in employment at the District level		
	high-value- added,	infrastructure.	x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain		



Site	e: STRA14: Wheatley Campus	S		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
	sustainable, low-impact activities; o) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and p) thriving economies in our towns and villages.	Build on the knowledge-based and high tech economy in Oxfordshire Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy			
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: p) attracting new high value businesses; q) supporting innovation and enterprise; r) delivering new jobs; s) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and t) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Does the option/alternative:	 ✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. ✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale area. x Not used x x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain 	0	Site will provide ~ 300 new homes outside of the Science Vale area.

wood

Site	e: STRA14: Wheatley Campus	5		Score	Commentary
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocations		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Does the option/alternative: Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning? Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: Meets the needs of existing and future employers? Reduces skills inequalities? Helps address skills shortages?	 ✓Site includes provision of a new school/educational facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expands an existing school/educational facility on site. © Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or 3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain. 	-	The site is residential and is located within 800m of a primary school (Wheatley Primary School) and is within 3km of a secondary school (Wheatley Park School). Oxfordshire County Council has indicated that pupil generation from approximately 300 homes at Wheatley could be expected to be accommodated but there would be capacity issues if more houses are proposed. The Local Plan identifies the need to deliver any necessary school capacity arising from the proposal.
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Does the option/alternative: • Promote sustainable tourism sector?	0 No significant effects on tourism are anticipated at the site level.	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated from the development of this site.
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	0 No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of this site.



Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	Will the option/alternative: Providing housing? Of appropriate types, including affordable housing? In appropriate locations? Supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure?	✓✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 150 plus dwellings ✓ Site has potential to provide a net gain of 149 or fewer dwellings O no housing provided, e.g. employment led scheme x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing). x x Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing, including affordable housing, including affordable housing).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sites are concerned with safeguarding land for strategic transport schemes and do not provide any housing.



Site	e: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
			? Effects on													
			housing are uncertain													
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the option/alternative • Assist with creating safe places? • Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour, and fear of crime?	✓ For the purposes of the appraisal it is assumed that all sites could have a positive effect in relation to this objective, i.e. by ensuring that they are consistent with paragraph 58 of the National Planning Policy Framework and 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'	✓	✓	>	✓	✓	>	✓	>	✓	✓	✓	>	Assumed infrastructure will be designed to help create safe places and will therefore have a positive effect upon this objective.



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Sit	e: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Will the option/alternative improve accessibility for everyone to: • health, (access to GP's, dentist, hospitals) • education, (location of schools, colleges, universities, etc) • recreation, (open space, allotments, green, infrastructure, cycle routes) • cultural, and community facilities and services? (Churches, community centres, youth	✓✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially support a range of facilities (community and faith facilities, library etc.), so count as significant if more than on facility could be supported. Could be safeguarding existing facilities on site or providing new ones. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under SA Objective 4 and schools under Objective 15. ✓Site is of sufficient size to potentially	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sites are concerned with safeguarding land for strategic transport schemes and do not provide any new facilities.





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Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
	organisations etc)	support a facility (community and faith facilities, library etc.) Could be safeguarding existing facility or provision of a new one. Note to avoid 'double counting' health facilities should only be accounted for under 4 and schools under Objective 15. O Housing or employment with no new facilities provided. x Site would result in the loss of a community facility. x x Site would result in the loss of community facilities ? Uncertain if facilities will be													

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S	ite: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
4	To maintain and improve people's health, wellbeing, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Does the option/alternative provide:	 ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to more than one of a range of facilities for healthcare and wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space) ✓site would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a facility for healthcare or wellbeing (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space). © Employment led Site x Site would deliver residential development in 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sites are concerned with the safeguarding land for strategic transport schemes and does not provide any employment land.





Si	te: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
			excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space. x x Site would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be													
			made.				<u> </u>									7 10 10
5	To reduce harm to the	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Not used for sites (evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x/?	0	x/?	0	0	The Watlington Bypass and Sandford



Site: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	 Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of people to noise, air and light pollution? Minimise development on high quality agricultural land? Enhance water quality and help to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Protect groundwater resources? Minimise and reduce the potential for exposure of 	of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). On effect x Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area x x Site is within an Air Quality Management Area ? Site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the													P&R sites are both located within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area The potential for minor negative effect is identified on this basis but impacts are uncertain, i.e. the bypass could help improve air quality.



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	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
		people to contamination land? • Protect geodiversity and mineral resources?	way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.													
5	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Does the option/alternative: • Reduce the need to travel through more sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable	√√Site would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 800 m walking distance of all services). ⁸ OR Site would create opportunities/ince ntives for the use of sustainable	11	44	44	11	*	*	**	44	11	11	**	√√	The sites would all result in considerable enhancement of South Oxfordshire infrastructure through providing needed bypasses, roads and bridges. These would be used by not only the residents of South Oxfordshire but also those visiting and travelling through the area.

⁸ GP surgeries, -Primary schools, Secondary schools, Post Offices, Supermarkets, town centres





Si	te: Safeguarded Trai	nsport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
		forms of travel? • Enable key transport infrastructure improvements ?	travel/transport of people/goods OR Site would support significant investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services, e.g. that would meet wider needs not just those of the new development.													
			√Site would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 800m of one or more services) OR The policy/Site would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. O Site would not have any effect on													

Sit	e: Safeguarded Trar	nsport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
			the achievement of the objective. x Site would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion OR The policy/Site would deliver new development in excess of 800 m from public transport services/cycle routes. x x Site would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms													
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/alternative: • Protect the integrity of European sites	of transport. ✓√Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at	хх	0/?	x x/?	x x/?	x/?	0	x x/?	0	0	x x/?	x x/?	хх	The A4130, Benson Bypass, Culham to Didcot Crossing, Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd,



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Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
	and other designated nature conservation sites? • Protect and enhance natural habitats, wildlife, biodiversity and geodiversity? • Encourage the creation of new habitats and features for wildlife? • Prevent isolation/frag mentation and re-connect / de-fragment habitats?	this stage of site appraisal and assessment). ✓Not used (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment). O if criteria identified for other scores do not apply. x Site boundary is within 400m of a locally designated site x x Site boundary is within 400m of a nationally/internat ionally designated site. ? Impact on biodiversity is uncertain													Watlington Bypass and Harwell Strategic and Didcot Spine Road are all located within 400m of a nationally/internation ally designated site. The Clifton Hampden Bypass is located within 400m of a locally designated site. A4074/B4015 is within 400m of a nationally designated site. The remaining sites are not within 400m of a locally or nationally/internation ally designated site. The large scale nature and proposed design of some of the sites could result in unknown levels of habitat fragmentation

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Si	e: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
																as new infrastructure is put in. This could potentially occur at the following sites: Abingdon Southern Bypass, Benson Bypass, Culham to Didcot Crossing, Clifton Hampden Bypass, Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd Watlington Bypass and Harwell Strategic and Didcot Spine Road.
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape	Does the option/alternative:	✓✓Site would encourage significant development on brownfield land (site includes 5ha+ of brownfield land) and / or would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape character.	хх	хх	хх	хх	√√/ x	√√/ x	x x /?	ж/?	√√/ xx	хх	хх	хх	A4130, Abingdon Southern Bypass, Benson Bypass, Culham to Didcot Thames Crossing, Watlington Bypass and Harwell Strategic and Didcot Spine Road, would all result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 2) and given the nature and

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Site: Safeguar	ded Transport Sites												
Sustainak Appraisal Objective		ions Basis for Appraising Options/Al ons		Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
importand minerals, biodiversi soil qualit	y and country in the	trict's open aces and untryside? prove tess to, and oyment, derstanding d use of tural assets of PRoW? protect and nance diversity? primise velopment high quality ricultural ources? protect mineral ources? prove development would creat conflicts in use and/or site would in the loss of agricultural (Grade 3b of below) Site would in negative effilandscape.	ant on and s less and) uld ial to I not fect on ment tive. I result leent d or e and- esult f land r										scale of development, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. Clifton Hampden Bypass would result in the use of 14 ha of ALC Urban and loss of 7 ha of ALC Grade 4 land. The site would result in the loss of important agricultural land but would also see a larger amount of brownfield land brought back into use. Given the nature and scale of development, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. Didcot Central Corridor would result in the use of 6 ha of ALC Urban and 4 of ALC Grade 4 land. The site would result in the loss of important agricultural land but would also see a

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Sit	e: Safeguarded Trar	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
			character or setting of an AONB. x x Site would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and/or. Site is within AONB or would have a significant negative effect on landscape character. ? Impacts uncertain, e.g. Grade 3 Agricultural Land													larger amount of brownfield land brought back into use. Given the nature and scale of development, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd would result in the loss of 10 ha of ALC Grade 3 and 4 ha of ALC Grade 4 land. Given the nature and scale of development, minor negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. Sandford P&R would result in the loss of 15 ha of ALC Grade 3 Classified land. Given the nature and scale of development, minor negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape.
																Science Bridge would result in the use of 21



Sit	e: Safeguarded Trans	sport Sites														
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																ha of ALC Urban and 3 of ALC Grade 4 land. The site would result in the loss of important agricultural land but would also see a larger amount of brownfield land brought back into use. Given the nature and scale of development, significant negative effects are also anticipated in relation to landscape. A4074/B4015 would result in the loss of Grade 2 Agricultural land
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of	Does the option/alternative: • Protect and enhance archaeology and heritage assets?	✓✓ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. ✓ Potential for a locally listed building to be brought back into use.	х	х	?	?	х	х	х	?	0	?	?	жх	The sites without archaeological constraints located on site are Benson Bypass, Sandford PR, Science Bridge, Culham to Didcot, A4074/B4015 and Watlington Bypass.



Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Protect high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness ?	O Used if none of the other criteria apply. x Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area) x x Site includes a heritage feature of national importance Or Site potentially impacts on a WHO or its buffer zone. ? Score uncertain if site is within 500m of a Conservation area or nationally designated site.													Abingdon Southern Bypass, Benson Bypass, Clifton Hampden Bypass, Culham to Didcot, Didcot Central Corridor and Watlington Bypass all have a conservation area within 500m. None of the sites have a listed building on them but they all have at least 1 within 500m of their site boundaries, besides Science Bridge. None of the sites have a local heritage asset on them. Clifton Hampden and A4074/B4015 all have a registered park and garden within 500m.



Sit	e: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
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																Culham to Didcot is within 500m of a scheduled monument. Abingdon, Clifton Hampden and Harwell Strategic and A4074/B4015 all have a scheduled monument within 500m.
1 0	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: q) securin g sustain able buildin g practic es which conserv e energy,	Does the option/alternative: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Promote development on previously developed land? Encourage sustainable, low carbon building	√The potential for a positive effect against climatic factors is identified for all sites on the basis that there would be potential for greenhouse gas emissions associated with built development to be reduced and for renewable energy to be incorporated in	V	✓	√	1	V	√	y	√	V	✓	✓	√	Appraised on the basis that new infrastructure improves the network and reduces greenhouse gases when compared to the baseline.





Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
water resourc es and materia ls; r) protecti ng, enhanci ng and improvi ng our water supply where possibl e s) maximi zing the proport ion of energy generat ed	 Promote renewable energy generation? Reduce water use? Provide adequate infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water and disposal of sewerage? Respond to 	new developments.													
from renewa ble sources ; and	the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters, and more														





Si	te: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
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	t) ensurin g that the design and locatio n of new develo pment is resilient to the effects of climate change.	extreme weather events?														
1 1	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Does the option/alternative: • Minimise and reduce flood risk to people and property? • Respond to the likelihood of future warmer summers, wetter winters,	√√Site could significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain) or surface water flood risk (1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone)	0	хх	хх	хх	0	хх	11	0	хх	хх	0	11	The Benson, Watlingtonand Abingdon Southern Bypasses and the Didcot Central Corridor, Science Bridge and Culham to Didcot Crossing are all sites located within Flood Zones 2 and 3.





S	ite: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
		and more extreme weather events?	✓Site could reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain or surface water flood risk (1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone). O Site would neither cause nor exacerbate flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. Site is located within Flood Zone 2. Site is within 1 in 100 year surface water flood risk zone													The remaining 2 sites are all located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3. Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd and the A4074/B4015 are expected to have a significant positive effect due to their ability to deliver improvements to the area that can address existing surface water flood risk issues, therefore increasing the flood resilience of the surrounding area.



Sit	e: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
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			x x Site could result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain.													
			The site is located within Flood Zone 3. Site is located within 1 in 30 year surface water flood risk zone													
1 2	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Does the option/alternative: • Maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and minimising waste?	x The potential for a minor negative effect on waste is identified on the basis that all development will result in an increase in waste.	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х	х	Development of this nature will result in an increase in waste during the construction phase, albeit that this could be mitigated to an extent by management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
1 3	To assist in the development of:	Does the option/alternative:	√√Site provides 1ha or more of employment land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sites are concerned with the safeguarding land for strategic





Site: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
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q) high and stable levels of employ ment and facilitati ng inward investm ent; r) a strong, innovat ive and knowle dge-based econo my that deliver high-value-added, sustain able, low-impact	Promote economic growth and a diverse and resilient economy Provide opportunities for all employers to access: a) different types and sizes of accommodatio n; b) flexible employment space; c) high quality communicatio ns infrastructure. Build on the knowledgebased and high tech economy in Oxfordshire	✓Site provides less than 1ha of employment land 0 Site does not provide employment land x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level x x Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the District level ? Impact on employment is uncertain													transport schemes and does not provide any employment land.





Si	te: Safeguarded Trans															
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	activitie s; s) small firms, particul arly those that maintai n and enhanc e the rural econo my; and t) thriving econo mies in our towns and villages	Promote and support a strong network of towns and villages and the rural economy														
1 4	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and	Does the option/alternative: • Support the development of Science Vale UK and the	✓✓ Development of 150 plus homes and/or 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area.	0	√	0	√	✓	✓	√	0	✓	0	√	√	None of the sites provide housing or employment land as they are concerned with safeguarding





e: Safeguarded Transport Sites Sustainability	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
enterprise zone by: u) attracti ng new high value busines ses; v) support ing innovat ion and enterpr ise; w) deliveri ng new jobs; x) support ing and acceler ating the delivery of new homes; and y) develo ping and improvi u) attracti end; high value businesses? Support innovation and enterprise? The delivering new jobs? Support the delivery of new homes?	✓ Development of less than 150 homes and/or less than 1ha of employment land within the Science Vale area. O Housing or employment related development outside of the Science Vale Area. x Not used ? Impact on the Science Vale area is uncertain													land for strategic transport schemes. The sites with a 0 are outside the Science Vale areas and would have little to no direct impact on improving its infrastructure and accessibility. The sites with a ✓ are located within or in close proximity to the Science Vale area and could potentially increase the accessibility of the area and ensure any new developments are better interconnected to their surroundings.

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Site	: Safeguarded Trans	sport Sites														
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1 5	ng infrastr ucture across the Science Vale area. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education	Does the option/alternative: • Improve opportunities and facilities for all types of learning?	✓✓Site includes provision of a new school/educationa I facility that will meet wider needs. ✓Site safeguards/expan ds an existing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None of the sites provide housing or employment land as they are concerned with safeguarding land for strategic transport schemes.
	achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	Encourage an available and skilled workforce which: • Meets the needs of existing and future employers? • Reduces skills inequalities?	ds an existing school/educationa I facility on site. 0 Employment, commercial or other type of scheme with no impact on existing schools or a housing site that relies on new or existing capacity elsewhere that is within 800m of a Primary School or													

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Si	te: Safeguarded Tran	sport Sites														
	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Guide Questions	Basis for Appraising Site Options/Allocati ons	A4130 Safety Improvements	Abingdon Southern Bypass	Benson Bypass	Culham to Didcot Thames River Crossing	Clifton Hampden Bypass	Didcot Central Corridor	Didcot Northern Perimeter Rd	Sandford Park & Ride	Science Bridge, Didcot	Watlington Bypass	Harwell Strategic and Southern Didcot Spine	A4074/B4015 'Golden Balls'	Commentary
		Helps address skills shortages?	3km of a Secondary School with capacity. x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away x x Site relies on an existing Primary School that is over 800m away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. Or Site relies on a Secondary School that is over 3km away with no capacity. ? Impacts on education facilities are uncertain.													
1 6	To encourage the development of a buoyant,	Does the option/alternative:	No significant effects on tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on tourism anticipated



Sit	e: Safeguarded Tran	• !														
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	sustainable tourism sector.	 Promote sustainable tourism sector? 	are anticipated at the site level.													from the development of infrastructure.
1 7	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Does the option/alternative: • Support community involvement in decision making?	O No significant effects are anticipated on community involvement at the site level as there will be opportunity for public participation at the Local Plan stage, Neighbourhood Plan stage and planning application state, where relevant.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No significant effects on community involvement anticipated from the development of infrastructure. There will be opportunities for public participation in the development of this site in due course through consultation on the Local Plan, Neighbourhood and planning application(s) stages, where relevant.



SA Objectives and Policies in the Draft Local Plan

Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	STRAT1 - The Overall Strategy STRAT2 - The Need for New Development in South Oxfordshire STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT4 - Strategic Development STRAT7 - Land at Chalgrove Airfield STRAT9 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT9 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT10 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Vallingford Policy H1 - Delivering New Homes Policy W1 - Delivering New Homes Policy H2 - New Housing in Didcot Policy H3 - Housing in Larger Villages Policy H4 - Housing in Larger Villages Policy H6 - Joyce Grove, Nettlebed Policy H6 - Joyce Grove, Nettlebed Policy H8 - Housing in Smaller Villages Policy H9 - Affordable Housing Policy H10 - Exception Sites Policy H11 - Meeting Housing Needs Policy H12 - Self-Build and Custom Housing Policy H13 - Specialist Housing for Older People Policy H14 - Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople sites Policy H16 - Infill Development Policy H17 - Sub-division and Conversion to Multiple Occupation Policy H19 - Re-use of Rural Buildings Policy H19 - Re-use of Rural Buildings Policy H20 - Replacement Dwellings Policy H21 - Extensions to Dwellings Policy H21 - Extensions to Dwellings Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and major development Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and major development Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and major development Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and major development Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and Services
2. To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT9 - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre STRAT10 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University



Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy TH1 - The Strategy for Thame Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy ENV1 - Landscape and Countryside Policy DES1 - Delivering High Quality Development Policy DES3 - Design and Access Statements Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and major development Policy DES6 - Residential Amenity Policy DES9 - Promoting sustainable design
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT9 - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre STRAT10 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy TH1 - The Strategy for Thame Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy EMP11 - Development in the Countryside and Rural Areas Policy ENV1 - Landscape and Countryside Policy CF1 - Safeguarding Community Facilities Policy CF2 - Provision of Community Facilities and Services Policy CF3 - New Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities Policy CF5 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation in new residential development Policy TC2 - Retail Hierarchy
4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT4 - Strategic Development STRAT10 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy EMP11 - Development in the Countryside and Rural Areas Policy TRANS2 - Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility Policy TRANS4 - Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans Policy TRANS5 - Consideration of development proposals Policy TRANS7 - Development generating new lorry movements Policy ENV12 - Pollution - Impact of Development on Human Health, the Natural Environment and/or Local Amenity (potential sources of pollution) Policy CF2 - Provision of community facilities and services Policy CF3 - New Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities Policy CF5 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Policy DES5 - Outdoor Amenity Space Policy DES6 - Residential Amenity Policy DES8 - Efficient use of resources



	Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
		Policy DES10 – Renewable Energy Policy EP1 – Air Quality Policy TC2 – Retail Hierarchy
5.	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy TRANS2 - Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility Policy TRANS3 - Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes Policy TRANS5 - Consideration of development proposals Policy TRANS7 - Development generating new lorry movements Policy INF3 - Telecommunications Technology Policy ENV11 - Pollution - Impact from Neighbouring and/or Previous Land Uses on New Development (potential receptors of pollution) Policy ENV12 - Pollution - Impact of Development on Human Health, the Natural Environment and/or Local Amenity (Sources) Policy EP1 - Air Quality Policy EP3 - Waste Collection and Recycling Policy EP5 - Mineral Safeguarding Areas Policy DES6 - Residential Amenity Policy DES8 - Efficient use of resources
6.	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT9 - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre STRAT10 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy TRANS1 – Supporting Strategic Transport Investment Policy TRANS2 – Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility Policy TRANS3 – Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes Policy TRANS4 – Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans Policy TRANS5 – Consideration of development proposals Policy TRANS6 – Rail Policy TRANS7 – Development generating new lorry movements
7.	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT10 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT7 - Land at Chalgrove Airfield Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy H20 - Replacement Dwellings Policy EMP13 - Caravan and camping sites Policy ENV1 - Landscape and Countryside Policy ENV2 - Biodiversity - Designated Sites, Priority Habitats and Species

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Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
	Policy ENV3 – Biodiversity – Non designated sites, habitats and species Policy ENV4 – Watercourses Policy ENV5 – Green Infrastructure in new developments Policy INF3 – Telecommunications Technology Policy DES8 – Efficient use of resources Policy DES10 – Renewable Energy
8. To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT4 - Strategic Development STRAT6 Green Belt STRAT7 - Land at Chalgrove Airfield STRAT10 - Land at Berinsfield STRAT10 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy H5 - Land to the west of Priests Close, Nettlebed Policy H14 - Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Policy EMP13 - Caravan and camping sites Policy ENV1 - Landscape and Countryside Policy ENV8 - Conservation Areas Policy CF3 - New Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities Policy CF4 - Existing Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Policy DES1 - Delivering High Quality Development Policy DES3 - Efficient use of resources Policy DES9 - Promoting sustainable design Policy DES10 - Renewable Energy Policy INF3 - Telecommunications Technology
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	STRAT4 - Strategic Development STRAT7 - Land at Chalgrove Airfield STRAT9 - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy H6 - Joyce Grove, Nettlebed Policy EMP13 - Caravan and camping sites Policy TRANS3 - Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes Policy ENV6 - Historic Environment Policy ENV7 - Alteration of and Extension to Listed Buildings Policy ENV8 - Conservation Areas Policy DES8 - Promoting Sustainable Design Policy ENV9 - Archaeology Policy ENV10 - Historic Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Landscapes Policy DES1 - Delivering High Quality Development Policy DES2 - Enhancing Local Character



Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
	Policy DES3 – Design and Access Statements Policy DES4 – Masterplans for allocated sites and major development Policy DES9 – Promoting sustainable design Policy DES10 – Renewable Energy Policy INF3 – Telecommunications Technology
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change.	Policy TRANS2 – Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility Policy TRANS4 – Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans Policy TRANS5 – Consideration of development proposals Policy TRANS6 – Rail Policy TRANS7 – Development generating new lorry movements Policy DES8 – Efficient use of resources Policy DES10 – Renewable Energy Policy INF4 – Water Resources
11. To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Policy H20 – Replacement Dwellings Policy EMP4 – Employment Land in Didcot Policy EMP13 – Caravan and Camping Sites Policy EP4 – Flood Risk
12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Policy DES8 – Efficient use of resources Policy DES9 – Promoting sustainable design Policy EP3 – Waste Collection and Recycling
 13. To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in our towns and villages. 	STRAT1 - The Overall Strategy STRAT4 - Strategic Development STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy EMP10 – Community Employment Plans Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy TH1 - The Strategy for Thame Policy WAL1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy EMP1 - The amount and distribution of new B-class employment Policy EMP2 – Range, Size and Mix of Employment Premises Policy EMP3 – Retention of Employment Land Policy EMP4 – Employment Land in Didcot Policy EMP5 – New Employment Land at Henley Policy EMP6 – New Employment Land at Thame Policy EMP7 – New Employment Land at Wallingford Policy EMP8 – New Employment Land at Crowmarsh Gifford Policy EMP9 – New Employment Land at Chalgrove Policy EMP9 – New Employment in the Countryside and Rural Areas
	Policy ENV1 – Landscape and Countryside Policy TC1 – Retail and Service Growth



Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
	Policy TC2 – Retail Hierarchy Policy TC3 - Comparison Goods Floorspace Policy TC4 – Convenience Floorspace Provision in the Market Towns Policy TC5 – Primary Shopping Areas
14. To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone	STRAT1 - The Overall Strategy STRAT2 - The Need for New Development in South Oxfordshire STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town
15. To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	STRAT3 - Didcot Garden Town STRAT4 - Strategic Development STRAT14 - Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University Policy EMP10 – Community Employment Plans
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	Policy EMP6 – New Employment Land at Thame Policy EMP12 – Tourism Policy EMP13 – Caravan and Camping Sites Policy EMP14 – Visitor Accommodation
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	Policy H1 - Delivering New Homes Policy H3 – Housing in the towns of Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford Policy H4 – Housing in Larger Villages Policy H8 – Housing in Smaller Villages Policy H12 – Self-Build and Custom Housing Policy H13 – Specialist Housing for Older People Policy HEN1 - The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames Policy TH1 - The Strategy for Wallingford Policy EMP5 – New Employment Land at Henley Policy EMP6 – New Employment Land at Thame Policy EMP7 – New Employment Land at Wallingford Policy EMP8 – New Employment Land at Crowmarsh Gifford Policy EMP9 - New Employment Land at Chalgrove Policy INF1 – Infrastructure Provision Policy INF2 – Electronic Communications Policy ENV1 - Landscape and countryside Policy ENV5: Green Infrastructure in new developments Policy DES2 – Enhancing Local character

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Sustainability Objective	Supporting Policy
	Policy DES4 - Masterplans for allocated sites and major
	Development

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Review of Proposed Monitoring Indicators against the Topics in the SEA Directive

Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
STRAT1: The Overall Strategy	Covered by all other indicators in framework -see below	See below	See below
STRAT2: South Oxfordshire Housing and Employment Requirements	 Number of dwellings permitted and completed in the district to meet the overall need Progress towards meeting South Oxfordshire's portion of unmet need in the housing market area Number of dwellings permitted and completed in the district to meet the overall need Quantum of land permitted and completed for employment by strategic site and allocation Number of Homes delivered at the Grenoble Road, Northfield, and North of Bayswater Brook strategic allocations 	1. 'Housing'. 13. 'Employment' 14. 'Science Vale.'	Population
Strat3: Didcot Garden Town	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Didcot Garden Town Masterplan Principles	The design principles cover design, local character, density and tenure, transport and movement, heritage, landscape and green infrastructure and social and community benefits. As such this indicator is relevant to a number of SA Objectives, including: 1 'Housing' 2 'Community safety' 3 'Access to facilities'	Population, Human health, Material assets, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Cultural heritage, Landscape



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
		4 'Health and wellbeing'	
		5 'Environmental protection'	
		6 'Travel choice	
		7 Biodiversity	
		9 Historic environments	
		17 Community involvement	
STRAT4: Strategic Development	 Progress of essential strategic infrastructure items Progress of other Strategic infrastructure items 	1 'Housing.' 3 'Access to facilities 10 Climatic factors	Population, Material assets
STRAT5: Residential Density	Average density for major developments permitted by strategic allocation and location	8 Land use	Material assets
Strat6: Green Belt	Status and type of permissions granted within the Green Belt	8 Land use	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil
Strat7: Land at Chalgrove Airfield	▶ Progress of Masterplan for the strategic allocation	1 'Housing'	Population
All liciu	Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation	13 'Employment'	
	Quantum of employment land permitted and completed at strategic allocation		
	Number of pitches permitted and delivered for Gypsies and Travellers		



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
STRAT8: Culham Science Centre	Quantum of employment land permitted and completed Culham Science Centre	13 'Employment' 14 'Science Vale'	Population
STRAT9: Land Adjacent to Culham Science Centre	 Progress of Masterplan for the strategic allocation: Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation Number of pitches permitted and delivered for Gypsies and Travellers 	1 'Housing'	Population
STRAT10: Land at Berinsfield	 Progress of Masterplan for the strategic allocation Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation Quantum of employment land permitted and completed at strategic allocation. 	1 'Housing' 13 'Employment'	Population
Strat 10i: Berinsfield Local Green Space	Status and type of permissions granted on land identified	3 'Access to facilities'	Population, Human health
Strat 11: Land South of Grenoble road	 Progress of Masterplan for the strategic allocation Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation Quantum of employment land permitted and completed at strategic allocation 	1. 'Housing'. 13. 'Employment'	
Strat 12: Land at Northfield	 Progress of Masterplan for the strategic allocation Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation 	1 'Housing'	Population
Strat 13: Land North of Bayswater Brook	 Progress of Masterplan for the strategic allocation Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation 	1 'Housing'	Population



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Strat 14: Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes University	Number of homes permitted and delivered at strategic allocation	1 Housing	Population
Policy HEN 1: The Strategy for Henley-on-Thames	 Number of homes permitted and delivered in the Parish of Henley-on-Thames Quantum of employment land permitted and completed in the parish of Henley-on-Thames Quantum of retail floorspace permitted and completed in the parish of Henley-on-Thames 	1 'Housing' 13 'Employment'	Population
Policy TH1: The strategy for Thame	 Number of homes permitted and delivered in the Parish of Thame Quantum of employment land permitted and completed in the parish of Thame Quantum of retail floorspace permitted and completed in the parish of Thame 	1 'Housing' 13 'Employment'	Population
Policy WAL1:	 Number of homes permitted and delivered in the Parish of Wallingford Quantum of employment land permitted and completed in the parish of Wallingford Quantum of retail floorspace permitted and completed in the parish of Wallingford 	1 'Housing' 13 'Employment'	Population
Policy H1: Delivering New Homes	Covered by all other housing indicators	See below	See below
Policy H2: New Housing in Didcot	Number of homes permitted and completed in Didcot by strategic allocation	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H3: Housing in the towns of Henley-on-	Number of homes permitted and completed in the towns of Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford	1 'Housing'	Population



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Thames, Thame and Wallingford			
Policy H4: Housing in the Larger Villages	Number of homes permitted and completed by Larger Village	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H5: Land to the West of Priest Close, Nettlebed	▶ Homes permitted and completed on allocated site	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H6: Joyce Grove, Nettlebed	► Homes permitted and completed on allocated site	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H7: Land to the South and West of Nettlebed Service Station	▶ Homes permitted and completed on allocated site	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H8: Housing in the Smaller Villages	Number of homes permitted and completed by Smaller Village	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H9: Affordable Housing	 Percentage of affordable housing provided on major developments or sites with combined gross floorspace of more than 1000m² 	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H10: Exception Sites	Status of permissions granted for rural exception sites	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H11: Housing Mix	Average housing mix of planning permissions	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H12: Self Build and Custom Housing	 Number of registered interests on the self and custom build register compared with the potential supply of self and custom build housing Proportion of self and custom build plots on strategic allocations 		



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy H13: Specialist Housing for Older People	Number of pitches permitted and delivered for Gypsies and Travellers by location	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H14: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Number of pitches permitted and delivered for Gypsies and Travellers by location	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H15: Safeguarding Gyspy, traveller and travelling Showpeople sites	 Status and type of permissions granted on Safeguarded Gyspy, Traveller and travelling Showpeople sites 	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H16: Infill Development and Redevelopment	Status and type of housing permitted not in accordance with policy	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H17: Sub-division and Conversion to Multiple Occupation	Status and type of permissions relating to sub-divisions houses of multiple occupation	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H18: Replacement Dwellings	Status and type of replacement housing permissions in the open countryside	1 'Housing' 8 'Land use	Population Landscape
Policy H19: Re-use of rural buildings	Status and type of housing permissions in the open countryside	1 'Housing' 8 'Land use	Population Landscape
Policy H20: Rural Workers Dwellings	Status and type of Rural Worker Dwelling application	1 'Housing'	Population
Policy H21: Extensions to Dwellings	Status and type of permissions	1 'Housing'	Population



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy EMP6: New Employment Land at Thame	Quantum of employment land permitted and completed at Thame	13 'Employment'	Population
Policy EMP7: New Employment Land at Wallingford	Quantum of employment land permitted and completed at Wallingford	13 'Employment'	Population
Policy EMP8: New Employment Land at Crowmarsh Gifford	Quantum of employment land allocated, permitted and completed	13 'Employment'	Population
Policy EMP9: New Employment Land at Chalgrove	 Quantum of employment land permitted and completed at Land at Monument Business Park 	13 'Employment'	Population
Policy EMP10: Community Employment Plans	Number of applications for Major developments supported by a community employment plan	13 'Employment' 15 'Education and Skills'	Population
Policy EMP11: Development in the Countryside and Rural Areas	Status and type of applications for employment uses in the open countryside	1 'Housing' 8 'Land use 13 'Employment' 15 'Education and Skills'	Population Landscape
Policy EMP12: Tourism	Status and type of permissions granted for visitor economic developments.	8 'Land use 13 'Employment'	Population Landscape



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
		15 'Education and Skills'	
Policy EMP13: Caravan and Camping Sites	Status and Type of permissions granted for Caravan and Camping Sites	8 'Land use'	Landscape
EMP14: Retention of Visitor Accommodation	► Amount of C1 use floorspace lost	13 'Employment' 16 'Tourism'	
Policy INF1: Infrastructure Provision	Covered by all other infrastructure indicators	See below	See below
Policy TRANS1a: Supporting Strategic Transport Investment across the Oxford to Cambridge Arc:	▶ Progress of Oxford to Cambridge Arc	1 'Housing' 6 'Travel Choice' 10 'Climatic factors'	Population Material assets Climatic factors
Policy TRANS1b: Supporting Strategic Transport Investment	Progress of transport projects identified in the Local Transport Plan	1 'Housing' 6 'Travel Choice' 10 'Climatic factors'	Population Material assets Climatic factors
Policy TRANS2: Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility	 Monitoring of Travel Plans for developments over 80 dwellings Progress of transport schemes To monitor designated Air Quality Management Areas 	1 'Housing' 5 'Environmental protection 6 'Travel Choice' 10 'Climatic factors'	Population Material assets Climatic factors Air



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy TRANS3: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Transport Schemes	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded	1 'Housing' 6 'Travel choice'	Population Material assets
Policy TRANS4: Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans	▶ Monitoring of Travel Plans for developments over 80 dwellings	1 'Housing' 5 'Environmental protection 6 'Travel choice'	Population Material assets Climatic factors Air
Policy TRANS5: Consideration of development Proposals	Number of permissions granted against technical advice	1 'Housing' 5 'Environmental protection 6 'Travel choice'	Population Material assets Climatic factors Air
Policy TRANS6: Rail	Status and type of planning permissions related to rail services	5 'Environmental protection 6 'Travel choice'	Population Climatic Factors Air
Policy TRANS7: Development Generating New Lorry Movements	Number of permissions granted against technical advice	5 'Environmental protection 6 'Travel choice' 10 'Climate Change'	Population Material assets Climatic factors Air
Policy INF2: Electronic Communications	Compliance with Building Regulations	8 'Land-use'	Landscape



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy INF3: Telecommunications Technology	Number of planning permissions refused	8 'Land-use'	Landscape
Policy INF4: Water and Waste Water Resources	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	5 'Environmental protection 11 'Flood Risk'	Biodiversity, fauna, and flora Water
Policy ENV1: Landscape and Countryside			
Policy ENV2: Biodiversity- Designated sites, Priority Habitats and Species	 Changes in areas of Priority Habitats and Species Number of permissions granted contrary to consultee advice on impact on Special Areas of Conservation Number of permissions granted contrary to consultee advice on impact on SSSI's 	7 'Biodiversity'	Biodiversity, fauna, and flora
Policy ENV3: Non- Designated Sites, Habitats and Species	Change in biodiversity area and/or sites	7 'Biodiversity'	Biodiversity, fauna, and flora
Policy ENV4: Watercourses	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	10 'Climate Change' 11 'Flood Risk'	Human health Water Climatic factors
Policy ENV5: Green Infrastructure in New Developments	 Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice Number of buildings on the 'Heritage at Risk' Register Number of new Conservation Area Character Appraisals 	7 'Biodiversity' 8 'Land-use' 9 'Built-heritage'	Biodiversity, fauna, and flora Human health Climatic factors



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy ENV6: Historic Environment	Progress of Heritage Partnership Agreements	8 'Land-use' 9 'Built-heritage'	Cultural Heritage
Policy ENV7: Listed Buildings	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	8 'Land-use' 9 'Built-heritage'	Cultural Heritage
Policy ENV8: Conservation Areas	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	8 'Land-use' 9 'Built-heritage'	Cultural Heritage
Policy ENV9: Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments	Status and type of planning permissions	8 'Land-use' 9 'Built-heritage'	Cultural Heritage
Policy ENV10: Historic Battlefields, Registered Park and Gardens and Historic Landscapes	Status and type of planning permissions	8 'Land-use' 9 'Built-heritage'	Cultural Heritage
Policy ENV11: Pollution Impact from existing and/or Previous Land uses on new Development and the Natural Environment (Potential receptors of Pollution)	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	1 'Housing' 2 'Environmental Protection' 8 'Land-use'	Population Human health Soil Air Material assets Climatic factors
Policy ENV12: Pollution- Impact of Development on Human Health, the natural	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	1 'Housing'	Population Human health



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
environment and/or Local amenity (Potential Sources of Pollution)		5 'Environmental Protection' 8 'Land-use'	Soil Air Material assets Climatic factors
Policy EP1: Air Quality	► To monitor designated Air Quality Management Areas	5 'Environmental Protection'	Air
Policy EP2: Hazardous Substances	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	5 'Environmental Protection' 8 'Land-use'	Air Soil Material Assets
Policy EP3: Waste collection and Recycling	Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting	12 'Waste'	Material Assets
Policy EP4: Flood Risk	Number and detail of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding	11 'Flood Risk'	Climatic Factors
Policy EP5: Minerals Safeguarding Areas	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded.	8 'Land-use'	Material Assets Soil
Policy DES1: Delivering High Quality Development	Covered by all other design indicators	See Below	See Below
Policy DES2: Enhancing Local Character	Number of planning permissions granted against technical advice	1 'Housing' 8 'Land-use'	Population Material Assets



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy DES3: Design and Access Statements	Number of permissions granted for major development supported by an appropriate masterplan and design and access statement.	1 'Housing' 13 'Employment'	Population
Policy DES4: Masterplans for Allocated Sites and Major Development	Covered by indicator for DES3	See DES3.	See DES3.
Policy DES5: Outdoor Amenity Space	Covered by indicator for DES3	See DES3.	See DES3.
Policy DES6: Residential Amenity	Covered by indicator for DES3	See DES3.	See DES3.
Policy DES7: Public Art	 Number of permissions granted for major development, or sites larger than 0.5 hectares, that incorporate public art provision 	1 'Housing' 13 'Employment'	Population
Policy DES8: Efficient use of resources	Covered by indicators for STRAT12, EP1 and EP3	See STRAT12, EP1 and EP3	See STRAT12, EP1 and EP3
Policy DES9: Promoting Sustainable Design	Number of permissions granted that incorporate climate change adaptation measures.	5 Environmental Protection 8 'Land-use' 9 'Built Heritage' 10 'Climatic factors'	Air Soil Climate Factors Material Assets Cultural Heritage Landscape
Policy DES10: Renewable Energy	Status and type of permission granted for renewable energy	8 'Land-use	Material Assets



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Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
	Renewable energy capacity	10 'Climatic factors'	Climatic Factors Material Assets
Policy TC1: Retail and Services Growth	Net change in comparison and convenience retail floorspace	3 'Access to Facilities' 13 'Employment'	Population Material Assets
Policy TC2: Retail Hierarchy	 A use class development permitted by settlement hierarchy Number of applications approved and refused for 500m2 or greater accompanied with a Retail Impact Assessment 	3 'Access to Facilities' 13 'Employment'	Population Material Assets
Policy TC3: Comparison goods floorspace requirements	Comparison retail floorspace permitted by settlement hierarchy	3 'Access to Facilities' 13 'Employment'	Population Material Assets
Policy TC4: Convenience floorspace provision in the Market Towns	 Provision of convenience floorspace (sqm retail floor space) at Henley, Thame and Wallingford 	3 'Access to Facilities' 13 'Employment'	Population Material Assets
Policy TC5 – Primary Shopping Areas	Number of planning permissions granted resulting in loss of retail floorspace in Primary Shopping Areas	3 'Access to Facilities' 13 'Employment'	Population Material Assets
Policy CF1: Safeguarding Community Facilities	▶ Number of community facilities¹ lost	3 'Access to Facilities' 4 'Health'	Population Human Health

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¹ These include use facilities under A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2 use classes.



Local Plan Policy	Indicators from the Local Plan	Sustainability Objective(s)	SEA Topic
Policy CF2: Provision of Community Facilities and Services	Status and type of permissions for community facilities	3 'Access to Facilities' 4 'Health' 7 'Biodiversity'	Biodiversity, fauna and flora Population Human Health
Policy CF3: New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities	▶ Provision of sporting facilities	3 'Access to Facilities' 4 'Health' 7 'Biodiversity'	Biodiversity, fauna and flora Population Human Health
Policy CF4: Existing Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities	Number of permissions leading to the loss of open space, sport and recreation facilities	3 'Access to Facilities' 4 'Health' 7 'Biodiversity'	Biodiversity, fauna and flora Population Human Health