

URGENT BUSINESS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Executive

7 November 2016

Agenda Item Number	Page	Title	Officer Responsible	Reason Not Included with Original Agenda
7.	Pages 1 - 620	Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1): Oxford's Unmet Housing Need Options Consultation Paper Appendices 4 and 5 PUBLISHED ONLINE ONLY HARD COPY AVAILABLE IN MEMBERS' ROOM	Head of Strategic Planning and the Economy	Published as a supplement to the main agenda due to size of documents

If you need any further information about the meeting please contact Natasha Clark, Democratic and Elections natasha.clark@cherwellandsouthnorthants.gov.uk, 01295 221589

This page is intentionally left blank

Rep No.	Representative Respondent	Question No.	Question number assigned to in summary	Comments
PR-A-001	R E Everitt		13	<p>This particularly deals with planning some of the housing that should not be placed in Oxford City is to be placed in Cherwell District. The majority will end in Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington. All three cases it is essential that the accomodation as such does not cause abutting onto nearby villages so losing their village identity. This is already in danger with Banbury and Bodicote.</p> <p>Employment possibilities must be considered to account for this extra population. This overflow would indicate very serious consideration as to how after 2031 with Oxford City unable to take any more housing, the four districts will cope with any planned expansions.</p>
PR-A-002	Godington Parish Meeting		General & SCI	<p>Parish meetings were set up under the 1972 Local Government Act as an organisation to take part in local government. Where a meeting is in place everybody on the electoral roll is a member. PMs are in fact the most democratic form of local government and should certainly be consulted on relevant matters in a plan. Why are parish meetings not mentioned in the proposed local plan? PMs are often confused with Parish Councils which in fact have quite different legislation.</p>
PR-A-003	T Snow		3	<p>Oxford's housing needs are well described. It is hard to exaggerate the effect of high house prices and rents in Oxford. Employers in the public and private sectors find it impossible to recruit and retain the staff they need. I see this in schools in Blackbird Leys. Good staff are desperately wanted but those few who join find they cannot afford to stay.</p>
PR-A-003	T Snow		6	<p>Yes, the area should be close to Oxford to try to accommodate the large number of people who work in Oxford but cannot afford to live there. District wide would be an irrelevance.</p>
PR-A-003	T Snow		7	<p>Houses should be within the affordable range of those on average incomes. They should be near to public transport links. 'Development gains' must be recaptured to provide infrastructure.</p>
PR-A-003	T Snow		9	<p>Yes, Green Belt building should indeed be considered. The Green Belt is a thick tight corset around Oxford and has been one of the principal inhibitors of the natural growth of a dynamic city. Sites have been identified of no great landscape value to allow major construction. It has always been accepted that incursion to the Green Belt would have to be made to deal with housing shortage and traffic congestion and we have both of these in spades.</p>
PR-A-003	T Snow		14	<p>Affordability and near transport links as I have said already. Also consider flats - perfectly ok for singles, families with no children and old people who are going to be increasing by numbers.</p>
PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited		1	<p>It is considered that the working figure of 3,500 homes is a reasonable assumption at this stage in the process. However, it is recommended that this figure is set as a minimum target for Cherwell District to meet because neighbouring authorities, most notably West Oxfordshire, may not be able to accommodate a similar number of houses due to the environmental constraints within those authorities, such as the proportion of the district that is designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Because Cherwell has less areas of 'protected landscape' it is considered that it could meet somewhere between 4,000 and 5,000 new homes.</p>
PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited		2	<p>While it is not considered essential for the additional housing to be supported by additional employment generating development, it is apparent that opportunities exist for the housing growth to be complimented by further employment development within the district. Our client's site to the north of Kidlington (as shown on the attached location plan) is in close proximity to essential services and facilities and is well linked to the future expansion of Begbroke Science Park set out in Policy Kidlington 1 (Accommodating High Value Employment Needs) of the Council's adopted Local Plan. The construction of new homes near to jobs and employment would minimise journey lengths and provide a good balance of land uses, as encouraged by paragraph 37 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The site would therefore contribute to the creation of a sustainable, mixed community. The prospect of further expansion at the Science Park will be improved by providing new housing on our client's land as it will create a larger workforce in the local area.</p>

PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited	4	<p>The additional growth in the district should aim to fulfil the three aspects of sustainable development as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): economic, environmental and social. By locating development in the most sustainable location – near to existing services, facilities and employment opportunities – will ensure that these three aims are met. Development on our client’s land would result in the release of some Green Belt land to the north of Kidlington and, in turn, would result in some landscape change. However, the logical and sustainable location of this land and the economic and social benefits that would be gained from developing the site would outweigh any environmental harm. In any case, suitable landscaping could be planted along the northern boundary of the site to reinforce the edge of the development and a substantial area of the site could remain undeveloped so that it could be used as recreational/amenity space with the potential of creating a country park for the benefit of the wider Kidlington community.</p>
PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited	8	<p>It is considered that the whole district may need to contribute towards meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, but that due to the scale of the additional housing need (at least 3,000 new homes) it is submitted that strategic allocations will need to be made in order to meet this need. The housing market within Banbury and Bicester will be saturated if a significant number of additional large scale allocations are proposed for these towns. As such, it is considered that allocations should be made in and adjoining the larger villages and, in particular, Kidlington which has the closest relationship with the city. Our client’s land is suitable for a strategic development and is available now.</p>
PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited	9	<p>The Oxford Green Belt continues to restrict the ability of new development for the city to be located in the most sustainable and logical location, i.e. closest to the city. It is clearly important to maintain the Green Belt to ensure that urban sprawl is controlled and that coalescence between settlements does not occur. However, a detailed review of the Oxford Green Belt must be undertaken to consider whether the designation is still fit for purpose given the county’s current housing needs. In particular, the potential for new housing to be located within the Green Belt – potentially on the edges of Kidlington – must be properly assessed. The ‘Area for Search’ should therefore include the Green Belt.</p>
PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited	15	<p>Site submission - Land North of Kidlington. Sites that can form part of strategic scale sustainable urban extensions should be considered. Oxford’s unmet housing need will only be fully met if sites of a strategic scale are allocated and the most logical way of achieving this is by extending the existing larger settlements that are well related to the city.</p> <p>The site extends to 37 hectares approx with a potential developable site area of around 20 hectares. Such a site area has a capacity for of up to 500 dwellings assuming a density of 25 dwellings per hectare. Potentially a country park on the site.</p> <p>It would be possible to develop the site in conjunction with the land immediately to the south, which has previously been submitted to Cherwell District Council for consideration under site reference KI104 (Land North of The Moors). According to the Council’s most recent SHLAA Update 2014, this adjoining land has been identified as a site outside of an existing settlement with future potential for development.</p> <p>It is submitted that a combination of our client’s land and SHLAA site KI104 provides a logical opportunity for a strategic scale urban extension to the north of Kidlington, which would help meet the significant unmet housing need of Oxford City. Another advantage of development to the north of Kidlington is that it would avoid the coalescence issue that potential extensions south of Kidlington and north of Oxford would create (if approved).</p> <p>Site information provided.</p>
PR-A-004	Strutt & Parker LLP / Dairystock Limited	28	<p>Site Submission - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington. We wish to submit a site on behalf of our client. This site has been submitted as part of the current ‘Call for Sites’ consultation and is described as ‘Land north of Kidlington’ (OS Grid Ref. E: 448807 N: 215187).</p>

PR-A-004 Strutt & Parker LLP 16 and 17 / Dairystock Limited

The existing strategic highway network, particularly the A40, A34 and A44, are functioning at close to capacity, which adversely affects travel times and in turn the economic productivity and success of the county. While infrastructure improvements may help to alleviate these issues, it is clear that the projected housing growth both in Cherwell District and across the county will place an increased pressure on this network.

It is considered that some of these problems could be solved by locating new housing development close to the strategic transport links that already exist. Our client's site is in close proximity to Oxford, as well as the recently opened Oxford Parkway railway station. Housing development in this location would therefore have excellent connectivity with public transport into and out of the city, while also allowing residents to travel north to Bicester or south to London from the new railway station. This approach of planning new development close to existing infrastructure and services accords with the sustainable development objectives of the adopted Local Plan and the NPPF.

PR-A-004 Strutt & Parker LLP 6 and 7 / Dairystock Limited

We agree that the 'area of search' should be well related to Oxford City. It would be best to deliver the city's unmet housing need in a location that is well connected to the strategic transport network and in close proximity to the city boundary so that access to the services, facilities and jobs within the city can be obtained quickly and without the need for extended journeys to be undertaken.

PR-A-005 D Pratt

16 Infrastructure-On the roads question, you plonk down 10,000 houses in Bicester by 2031 plus another 3000 yet to come creating another 20,000 cars or so. But there is no thought on the routes these incomers will take to get in and out of Bicester to get elsewhere and the surrounding villages just have to accept ever increasing traffic particularly rush hour. You mention that there is more work to be done on Exit 10 on the M40 but do not say what it is. I only hope that they are going to re route the Westbound traffic coming off to bypass coming thru Ardley, Middleton Stoney (a B road) and Kirtlington et al.

The peripheral damage that housebuilding and employment places brings to the rural villages is not even considered by the planners and it should be. Right from the beginning when Govt dictates so much building to be done by DCs, the first reply should be a demand for outlying/bypass road funds from the Govt. (cont...)

PR-A-005 D Pratt

18 (cont...) Sewerage - I expect that TW supply this facility to most of Cherwell and they should be forefront of the Utilities that you should constantly be badgering for improvements. Kirtlington, like other villages nearby, suffer from an old fashioned pre war system of using underground fibre pipes that are blistering which have long since been unfit for purpose but CDC does not seem to be pro-active in getting TW to update their system in the areas where development is known to be forthcoming. The National Planning Policy Guidance states that development can be phased to allow time for this to be corrected but if it is not working properly now, it won't be working in the first phase of the buildout so that comment is only a sop to avoid facing the problem up front. We spoke with Mr Atherton at CDC's Environmental Health Department when this was part of his remit but he has since moved elsewhere so nothing has been done to get TW off its backside to fix the overflow problem this Village has had for years. When the villagers call TW they are fobbed off with a reply such as it is your fault for putting fat down the drains or similar. Calls are frequently not returned. (cont..)

PR-A-005 D Pratt

1&6

Oxford City Overspill - I see from your LP1 Partial Review that Kidlington is going to expand its employment positions which includes the expansion of Begbroke for Oxford's Scientific Park and yet on page 12 of the LP2 Issues Paper, at 3.5 you state that there is to be NO strategic housebuilding at Kidlington. This surprises me immensely because at numerous CDC - run talks/occasions they have stated that the main areas for building in Cherwell will be B, B and Kidlington. This means it is going to be Oxford and Kidlington's overspill that will dump even more houses in the south western part of Cherwell District and I think CDC must try and put a stop to this part of Oxfordshire being conurbated. If Oxford wants or has to expand it should look to its own Colleges to supply land of which they own a lot in and close around Oxford itself. (cont...)

PR-A-005	D Pratt		<p>16 (cont...) With the new Oxford Parkway Rail station, it is obvious to those that live, work and visit Kidlington, the free parking spaces available along the main route through Kidlington are all taken up by 7.30 am by train commuters who wish to avoid parking fees at the station and then bus in or walk to the station. This is extremely difficult for those that drive into Kidlington to get to work by 9 am to find no all day free spots and are forced to use the 3 hour car parks and move their cars at three hourly intervals. Again plonking some large venture in a small town without thinking about the knock on effect - I realise this is probably OCC's doing and not yours but it goes to show the lack of forethought by district councils.</p>
PR-A-006	Rapeleys / Pandora Trading Ltd	15+28	<p>Site submission - Land West of Southam Road, Banbury. Bearing in mind the above, my client is the sole owner of a 17.79 ha site known as 'Land West of Southam Road' on the northern edge of Banbury. Approximately 6 ha of our client's land benefits from an extant outline planning permission for "Development of up to 90 residential (Use Class 3/extra care housing), Class A uses, Class D1 use with associated access, landscaping/open space, parking and related works" (LPA Ref: 14/01767/OUT). This same area of land also forms part of a wider site allocation within the adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 Part 1 (July 2015) under 'Policy Banbury 2: Hardwick Farm, Southam Road (East and West)' which seeks to deliver approximately 600 dwellings.</p> <p>As part of this current 'Call for Sites' consultation exercise, the remaining 11.5 ha of our client's land is being promoted for up to 150 homes. A Site Location Plan is enclosed.</p> <p>The site is well connected to a number of established services and facilities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multi-functional playing field and recreational facility to the west; - A Tesco food store approximately 1 km to the south; - Banbury Town Centre circa 2 km to the south; - Employment sites including Hardwick Business Park and Banbury Cross. <p>The site will also benefit in its proximity to 500 sqm of retail and 500 sqm of community facilities, once built, being provided as part of the outline permission development immediately to the south. It will also be within easy walking distance to the new primary school being built to the east of Southam Road under planning permission 13/00158/OUT. (cont.....)</p>
PR-A-006	Rapeleys / Pandora Trading Ltd	15+28	<p>(cont....) In terms of site accessibility, two multi-functional points of access will be available off Dukes Meadow Drive and Southam Road to the east to accommodate both vehicles and pedestrians. The site benefits from existing public transport provision, including two existing bus stops located on Dukes Meadow Drive approximately 200 m walking distance away, and Banbury Railway Station, circa 3km to the south of the site.</p> <p>In summary, my client is fully committed to pursuing development on the remainder of the site which falls under single ownership, is unfettered and immediately available for development. As such, my client's site represents an established sustainable location to assist Cherwell in their commitment to addressing the housing need from elsewhere in the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area, particularly Oxford City. Further details are provided on the accompanying form.</p>

PR-A-006	Rapleys / Pandora Trading Ltd	4&6	<p>The proportion of Oxford City's unmet needs that have been identified for Cherwell to accommodate is 3,500 dwellings. At this stage we have no specific observations to make with regard to this potential figure. Irrespective of the figure, the vision and principles for accommodating that need should follow and reflect the sustainable and balanced strategy already established for Cherwell in its adopted Local Plan (Part 1) – i.e., concentration of development at the main settlements of Banbury and Bicester, subject to environmental considerations. It is an anathema to suggest that the provision of an adjacent district's unmet housing need should warrant a different planning strategy from that employed within its own boundaries.</p> <p>Whilst on the one hand it might appear appropriate to concentrate the unmet need close to its source, this is not always possible, practicable or environmentally sustainable. Thus we consider that the accommodation of this need should be approached on a district-wide basis in accordance with the existing strategy. This concentration of housing at the main settlements provides opportunities to live and work in close proximity and reduce the level of out commuting to Oxford. However, an increase in housing needs to be supported by an increase in employment opportunities and other infrastructure improvements, including bus and rail corridors, if sustainable and balanced communities are to be created. (cont.....)</p>
PR-A-006	Rapleys / Pandora Trading Ltd	10	<p>(cont....) We consider that in monitoring housing provision and delivery, there should be some mechanism which distinguishes between Cherwell's own needs and that of Oxford City. The type of housing to be provided can be controlled through the planning application process rather than through a separate policy category reflecting Oxford's apparent need for more 2 and 3 bed houses. However, we do not consider it necessary or appropriate to identify specific criteria to restrict the occupation of the '3,500 or so' houses to those that have a local/familial/economic link to Oxford (in the same way that local affordable housing may be qualified). Housing need is housing need whether it is Cherwell or Oxford generated.</p>
PR-A-007	G Doucas	6	<p>No, I do not think that the 'area of search' should necessarily be 'well related' to Oxford.</p>
PR-A-007	G Doucas	8	<p>Yes</p>
PR-A-007	G Doucas	9	<p>No. This would be a very bad solution that would open the door for further future encroachments on the Green Belt. I fear that the Green Belt study is the first attempt at the gradual 'nibbling' of this valuable asset and the soothing phrases in the report are hardly convincing. There is bound to be strong opposition to any such move. In the same context, I think that it would be wrong for the District Council to allow the University to encroach on the Green Belt at Begbroke. I do not know what they propose to build there (laboratory space, offices?) but I am sure they could find space a bit further away from Oxford. After all, they do bring the Bodleian books back and forth from Swindon.</p>
PR-A-007	G Doucas	16	<p>The idea of creating additional P&R sites may have some merit, but moving existing sites away from Oxford is not a good one. If some Park and Ride sites were to be moved away from Oxford while the new housing is placed very close to the city, people who need to use their cars would have to drive away from the centre before they can get on the P&R. This is unlikely to be a successful solution.</p> <p>The loss of the Water Eaton site would be a retrograde step because it has provided an excellent service to people like me who live near (but not in) Kidlington but who do not have the bus services available to Kidlington</p> <p>The congestion on the main access roads to Oxford (A34, A44, A40) is well documented. What I have not seen is any mention on the ever increasing volume of traffic going through the centre of small villages. Our part of Yarnton, which is what is left of the old village, is a 'small' village and we have seen a huge increase in the traffic on the Yarnton-Cassington Road. I am sure that other villages must have had similar, or worse experiences. We need some protection.</p>
PR-A-007	G Doucas	26	<p>One of the most attractive features of Oxfordshire in general and of S. Cherwell in particular is the rural character of the landscape, which becomes evident at a rather short distance from the city centre. This has been commented upon by numerous visitors and is an asset worth preserving in any future planning decisions.</p>

PR-A-007	G Doucas	N/A	My comments are obviously based on my experience living in Yarnton for 16.5 years and on my understanding on what is being proposed for this area. I believe, however, that they are of more general applicability.
PR-A-008	Suzi Coyne Planning / Sheehan Haulage and Plant Hire Ltd	2	<p>Paragraph 2.19 of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review - Issues Consultation Paper ("the Partial Review") confirms that there is a clear link between housing need and employment growth, as well as other supporting infrastructure. Furthermore the quotations from the Oxford City Core Strategy (after paragraph 2.24 of the Partial Review) clarify that in the city there is a scarcity of available land; development is restricted by policy constraints; that it will never be possible to meet all of the city's housing and employment needs; and more particularly that housing need and demand far exceeds the amount of available and suitable land within Oxford, and employment uses struggle to compete against housing developers.</p> <p>Given this position in Oxford it is considered that the proposed additional housing in Cherwell to meet Oxford's needs must also be supported by additional employment generating development, and that land needs to be allocated for this purpose in Cherwell.</p>
PR-A-008	Suzi Coyne Planning / Sheehan Haulage and Plant Hire Ltd	20	<p>Paragraph 5.79 of the Partial Review confirms that the NPPF expects local planning authorities to support existing business sectors, and paragraph 5.81 states that the adopted Cherwell Local Plan supports economic growth and seeks to provide a more locally selfsufficient and sustainable economy.</p> <p>The waste management industry is a business sector and is one that is scarcely accommodated in Oxford at all. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy Submission Document records at Table 10 that Oxford has 5 waste sites managing only 19,750 tonnes per annum of waste. This capacity amounts to a miniscule 0.8% of the County's total waste management capacity, yet with the highest population of all the Districts (at 23%) and a major economic and cultural centre Oxford is the main generator of waste within the county. The supporting text to Table 10 accepts that Oxford is unlikely to be able to provide for the waste management capacity to meet its needs. The issue therefore arises as to where and how this waste management - and economic - need should be satisfied.</p>
PR-A-008	Suzi Coyne Planning / Sheehan Haulage and Plant Hire Ltd	21	<p>The issue identified at Question 20 of the waste business sector not remotely being provided for in the city affects the potential development locations to meet Oxford's unmet needs, because the nearest existing employment sites in the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1, at Kidlington and Begbroke, are specifically for high value employment needs (paragraph 5.98 of the Partial Review). Waste management facilities are generally of the heavier industrial B2 type use and would therefore not be compatible with this locaiton. The only other employment sites that have been allocated for compatible type uses are at Bicester and Banbury, but are too far away to meet Oxford's needs and would not meet the Cherwell Local Plan objective of providing "a more locally self-sufficient and sustainable economy" (paragraph 5.81 of the Partial Review) in respect of the waste management business sector.</p> <p>The potential development locations to meet Oxford's unmet needs must therefore include employment sites which provide also for heavier industrial B2 type uses, where the waste management business sector could also locate.</p>

- PR-A-009 Blenheim Estates 1
- It is considered essential that the Area of Search should be focused on locations that are wellrelated to Oxford City. Oxford is an economicdriver, meeting the City’s unmet housing needs means that it is inevitable that many people moving into the new homes will have strong links with the City, whether for employment, leisure, family or other reasons.
- Given the above, it makes sense to ensure that housing land to meet Oxford City’s unmet need is wellrelated to the City. This means that land closest to Oxford City, but outside the Green Belt, with excellent transport links, should be considered for development first.
- In Cherwell, the main towns, Bicester and Banbury, have seen rapid growth and have significant land allocations for new housing. There is no need to allocate further land around these two towns. By way of contrast, there is a need to allocated new housing land to provide for the sustainable growth of Oxford City, within appropriate locations close to and wellconnected with, the City. Preferably, new housing allocations should also be capable of accessing daytoday services and facilities – such as local shops, schools, doctors surgery, pubs and cafes – without significant travel distances. Ideally then, the Area of Search should also focus on locations on the edge of, or very close to, existing settlements with services and facilities. In this way, meeting the needs of Oxford City can also help to boost the sustainability of existing settlements, by supporting local services and businesses and investing in infrastructure.
- PR-A-009 Blenheim Estates 2
- The key goal for additional growth in Cherwell to meet Oxford City’s unmet need should be sustainable development. This means investing in and providing for necessary infrastructure and services alongside new homes. It means providing a broad range of homes – from affordable housing through to high quality, even expensive homes, and everything in between. The best places provide for variety, and don’t simply comprise estates of the same type of housing throughout. Sustainable development means investing in high quality design – creating places that are distinctive, establish a sense of place and enhance local character.
- There should be plenty of scope for a broad range of travel options. Some parts of Cherwell closest to Oxford have some of the best transport links in the country: there is an exceptional bus link running from Woodstock to Oxford ; there are two train stations (Oxford Parkway and Long Hanborough) with fast, direct links into central London ; there is a growing international airport. Meeting Oxford’s unmet need in a sustainable manner means making the most of these exceptional transport links by associating new development with them.
- As per 1) above, to be sustainable, allocations to meet Oxford’s unmet need should have good access to services and facilities. The sites should be close to, and provide for investment in, existing centres. This is in line with national planning policy, which supports the vitality and viability of town centres.
- To achieve all of the above, it is essential that the development sites are of sufficient scale to achieve all of the above. Smaller schemes will simply be incapable of providing for the major investment needed to provide new, and invest in existing, infrastructure. By way of contrast, large developments, by their very nature, can bring major benefits in the form of direct investment in necessary infrastructure, facilities, jobs and housing for today and into the future. Ideally, each housing allocation should be for around 1,000 dwellings.
- PR-A-009 Blenheim Estates 3
- Housing allocations to meet Oxford’s unmet need should focus on existing transport corridors, preferably adjacent to major sustainable transport infrastructure – including bus corridors, Park and Ride sites and good access to railway stations; as well as excellent access to the road network, given that the majority of workers in Oxfordshire drive a car.

PR-A-009	Blenheim Estates	4	Allocations should have excellent access to existing and future employment sites. Millions of square feet of employment space exists, or has planning permission, along the North Oxford corridor, between the outskirts of the city and Woodstock. This corridor includes regionally significant science parks, an airport and rapidly growing employment areas. It is not sufficiently supported by new housing, meaning that workers need to travel from afar. New housing should be located within the same corridor. This would also have the advantage of excellent public transport access to Oxford in a transport corridor which has received £millions of investment.
PR-A-009	Blenheim Estates	5	New development should ensure significant investment in open space, sport and recreation provision, and the enhancement of biodiversity. This is easiest to achieve on large development sites, providing space to plan and sufficient returns to fund major investment in social and environmental infrastructure. Allocations should take this, local character and the preservation and where possible, enhancement of heritage assets into account.
PR-A-009	Blenheim Estates	28	Site submissions - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke; Land North West of Oxford Airport, nr Woodstock; Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke; Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock
PR-A-010	Anglian Water Services Limited	18	<p>At this stage the District Council has yet to determine whether the area of search for meeting Oxford's housing needs would be limited to the Oxford Green Belt within Cherwell District or it would be district wide. Therefore it is difficult to comment further on the implications for Anglian Water's existing infrastructure at this stage.</p> <p>However it is important that the availability of water recycling infrastructure within Anglian Water's area of responsibility is considered further by the Council when determining the distribution of housing within the district. Please note that Anglian Water would wish to comment further on any housing allocation sites identified by the District Council within our area of responsibility.</p>
PR-A-011	Sport England	18	<p>As Cherwell District Council considers increased housing provision with the implications on transport economic development, natural environment, with the partial review, it does not appear to consider the impact on open space, sports and recreation facilities as per paragraph 73 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Therefore Sport England would strongly urge CDC to prepare a robust and up to date playing pitch strategy and built facilities strategy to ensure healthy sustainable communities are created.</p> <p>Without up to date robust strategies, It is difficult to see how the partial review of the local plan could be considered to be robust.</p>
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	1	This amount is of concern and is questioned about there being a possibility about a hidden agenda over Oxfordshire housing with good transport connects being able to accommodate London overspill.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	2	Under the principles of keeping the home to work journey distances down to a minimum, could lead to much larger developed areas. Where people may still work long way from home, which creates traffic and transport problems.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	3	To keep large green spaces particularly in the Green Belt Gap between the City and Kidlington. It is considered that much of Oxford's home and business needs can be met away from the City.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	28	There are no sites within the Parish which the Parish Council wishes to propose for meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs.

PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	10-15	Would prefer integrating housing and employment that is allocated into the approved Cherwell Local Plan in stages. It is noted Gosford & Water Eaton does not appear mentioned by CDC. Under an earlier village search assessment for housing, the Parish Council accepted that in very a worst case scenario and last resort a development might become inevitable on the field sandwiched between Beagles Close and the recent Kidlingotn burial ground/temporary allotment site.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	4-5	It should be distributed around some parts of Cherwell in stages, monitor and reduce downwards if necessary.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	6-9	Should be considered on a Cherwell wide basis. CDC is reminded that the Peartree area used to be part of the Green Belt, which is now being developed as the North Oxford Gateway. Therefore Oxford City has already taken a large chunk of land out of the Green Belt, which is considered could take more housing, rather than eating further into Green Belt land. It is also considered that more housing could be accommodated within Oxford.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	16-17	There is concern about the accuracy of predictions produced from the OCC national/countywide traffic modelling techniques and over input data from traffic surveys undertaken for proposed development projects. For instance from comparing peak traffic counts between results produced by consultants commissioned by Chiltern Railways, TVP HQ development & Northern Gateway development produced significant variances and after development predictions.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	18-19	Concern over unsuitability of education establishments, water sewerage, medical centres, the road network and public transport to accommodate such further development. It is considered that these provisions are likely to not be met along from developer funding. It is considered that CDC's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) used to support infrastructure should also be used for flood prevention from developments located up stream in a watercourse catchment, for protecting existing downstream properties by funding the provision and maintenance of flood defences and watercourse mantainance.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	20-21	It is considered that to accommodate the required infrastructure to support the housing and business development problems and issues generated will also require support funding from the Government and County Council which is unlikely to be available due the continually cut back of public finance.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	22-23	More housing and people in Cherwell will add to more air and noise pollution, road congestion and loss of open countryside and rural areas. It is hoped CDC's Cherwell Local Plan policies can address this.
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	24-25	<p>The Green Belt area between Kidlington and Oxford in Parish of Gosford & Water Eaton needs protecting as it is of a high quality landscape, being important for farming & wildlife habitats, where a network of footpaths serve as a recreational facility for people living in bordering urban areas.</p> <p>The Parish Council request that in plan making and consultation involvement CIL, along with New Homes Bonus contributions should be used to provide funding for flood defences schemes. This being under the concept that surface water runoff from large developments upstream of this Parish such as Banbury, Bicester, & Upper Heyford drain one way, or another into the River Cherwell, or River Ray and that the Environment Agency has confirming that their flood alleviation scheme north of Banbury will not have any effect on flooding in this Parish. Therefore there is concern about increasing flood risk in this Parish due to the impact from upstream developments taking place. It should therefore be accepted by CDC under their involvement consultation process, that it is fair and reasonable that such developments contribute towards the cost of maintaining, upgrading and providing additional flood defences. Contributions should also be used towards EA and reparian landowner to remove fallen trees and other obstructions from out of watercourses & maintain them.</p>
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	26-27	There are a number of listed building in the Parish of Gosford & Water Eaton which need protecting, such as St Fridewides farm, Water Eaton Manor, Gosford House and Kings Arms (Harvester).

PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council		<p>1 The introduction is clear into why this partial review is taking place and about meeting the housing needs for Oxford by the District Councils, which is under a "Duty to Co-operate". However, there has been much criticism, especially by amenity groups over the make up representatives on the Oxfordshire Growth Board, its countywide housing predictions, green belt study and working arrangements. The Parish Council has some sympathy over these criticisms which are levelled that the process seems biased towards too much development and concerns over the future of the Oxford Green Belt and villages in Oxfordshire.</p> <p>The Parish Council has answered CDC's questions to the best of its ability about issues which have a direct, or indirect affect on the Parish and local community, as follows.</p>
PR-A-012	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council		<p>9 Regarding issues over meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs in Cherwell. The Parish Council is concerned enough to point out from the Oxfordshire Green Belt Study, that is deceptive and gives the general public a false impression when the Land Use Consultants identify and analyse parcels of land in the green belt which are located in this Parish by referring to them as OX(no.), as if they are associated with Oxford City. Whereas these parcels of land are in the Gosford and Water Eaton and District of Cherwell. The Parish Council request Cherwell District Council to point this out to the Oxfordshire Growth Board and press them to amend this referencing accordingly, as EWE(No)</p>
PR-A-013	R Turner		<p>1 Fundamentally the question must be asked is 3,500 homes a reasonable working assumption for Cherwell. The reasoning behind this figure is based on little real time, robust evidence. In addition the production of this data should be made independently and not by parties who are connected in anyway shape or form connected to the construction industry. The drivers of suggested growth appear to be out of line with the UK's expected growth as a whole.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	1	<p>3,500 homes is not a reasonable working assumption. If 15,000 homes is the 'working figure' for Oxford's unmet housing need then why would Oxford City be included within the distribution. At this time, we agree it prudent for the adjoining Oxfordshire Authorities to contemplate an even distribution until such time that more detailed work has been undertaken to determine their own abilities to accommodate the unmet need. However, including Oxford City within this distribution is irrational. We consider that Cherwell along with the other Oxfordshire Authorities should plan for an additional 3,750 homes (15,000 divided by 4).</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	3	<p>A key issue for consideration is the relationship of any new housing to the City itself. Other key issues include the release of Green Belt land; and locating development along existing sustainable transport corridors or corridors which could be enhanced through development funding initiatives and grants.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	4	<p>Development that is truly sustainable, well designed and planned. Economic, environmental and social goals will need to be identified in order to satisfy the true meaning of sustainable development.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	6	<p>Yes</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	7	<p>Transport links/corridors, access to services and facilities and the ability of new development delivering new transport infrastructure.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	8	<p>No. Providing for Oxford City's unmet need on a districtwide approach would displace the population and led to an increase in potentially unsustainable transport journeys back into Oxford.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	9	<p>Yes, but only to the extent that siting development within the Green Belt does not led to 'significant' and 'demonstrable' harm which undermines the very purpose of designating land as Green Belt – prevention of urban sprawl. In my opinion, the Oxfordshire Authorities should take a closer look at the submarkets within the Oxfordshire HMA and define the 'area of search' or plan area from this.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	10	<p>Yes, it would be prudent to do so.</p>
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	11	<p>Adopt a ringfenced approach and limit it to the area of search' or plan area.</p>

PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	15	The Council should be looking at the Green Belt land to the east of the Oxford Road all the way up to the Water Eaton Park & Ride as well as the land north of the A34 bounded by the A40 and A44 and Oxford canal. Concentrating development in both these locations could yield circa 2,600 new homes and would be consistent with the rest of the Oxford's urban for.
PR-A-014	Simply Land (Oxford) Ltd	28	Site submission - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford
PR-A-015	P Kavanagh	1	No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has simply been accepted by the Council and not subjected to serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and clearly unrealistic. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs.
PR-A-015	P Kavanagh	2	No. The excessive housing figures are already based on unrealistic forecasts of growth in employment. To provide for yet more employment generating development is simply creating a vicious circle.
PR-A-015	P Kavanagh	9	No. Green Belt is a permanent designation. The Green Belt around Kidlington is much valued. National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on the Green Belt. The Government, in its manifesto, made a commitment to protect the Green Belt.
PR-A-015	P Kavanagh	16	Transport networks in this area are already overloaded. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County. The Highway Authority's vision and objectives, that you quote, are vague aspirations and without substance.
PR-A-015	P Kavanagh	24	Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell.
PR-A-016	R Prince	1	No. The figure comes from the Oxfordshire SHMA which was prepared without any public consultation and contains many questionable assumptions. It was put together by private consultants working on behalf of property developers so I do not think it is unreasonable to take the view that figures are likely to be biased in favour of the developers. The SHMA was not subjected to any independent validation although an independent planning expert has concluded that the estimated figures in the SHMA are likely to be "grossly overstated". Consequently, I cannot accept that the SHMA reflects the housing needs of either Oxford City or Cherwell.
PR-A-016	R Prince	2	No. One of the suspect assumptions on which the overstated housing needs were arrived at in the SHMA was the level by which employment would grow. Providing more jobs would simply lead to more pressure from the developers and put a strain on local services. In the Kidlington area, we already have the example of the developers of the Technology Park in Langford Lane offering to provide 450 dwellings in the Green Belt north of The Moors to "help" to satisfy the expected demand for housing from an anticipated new workforce of 1200.
PR-A-016	R Prince	9	No. The Green Belt was put in place for a very good purpose and the increasing pressure from developers makes the reasons for doing so are even more important today than when it was first designated. The Government's own guidance states that unmet housing need is not a reason for building in the Green Belt and this has been reinforced in the manifesto of the current administration where there is a commitment to protect the Green Belt.

PR-A-016 R Prince	16	<p>Generally, I am aware of the proposals made recently to try to improve the whole transport situation in the area but they lack clarity and I am not convinced that they will solve the current problems in the long term, especially if there is to be further substantial development on top of what has already been designated for Cherwell. On a more local and specific basis, road transport is a particular issue in Kidlington. I have lived here since August 1975 and in all that time, the volume of traffic in the village and surrounding roads has increased considerably, not least because there has been widespread residential development within the village, as well as increased commercial activity, without any additional access roads being built. The congestion will now be made worse by the development of the Technology Park in Langford lane as this will bring in a new workforce of up to 1200 to the area. It is obvious, therefore, that the matter will only be exacerbated if sites in and around Kidlington are given over to providing some of the extra 3500 houses for Oxford.</p>
PR-A-016 R Prince	24	<p>The extent of development required under the local plan for Cherwell can only have a detrimental effect on the natural environment. The situation will only be made much worse if Cherwell has to find another 3500 homes for Oxford.</p>
PR-A-017 Oxford Green Belt Network	2, 8+9	<p>As the Planning Policy Team will appreciate, it is difficult for us to respond to the Consultation except in broad terms since we are in the dark over what the Oxfordshire Growth Board are likely to come up with in the summer. Since our primary concern is with the Oxford Green Belt, our comments are largely confined to those parts of the Consultation which have most bearing on the Green Belt. For us the key issue in this matter of unmet need is the future of the Green Belt.</p> <p>We are pleased to note that the Consultation recognizes the purposes of the Green Belt and it is clear to us that the main issue facing the District Council is that of balancing the role of the Green Belt against the pressure that you will be under, not least from the City Council, to locate as much of the unmet housing need as close to Oxford as possible. This being so, we urge you not to confine your area of search to the Green Belt, but to allow your search to take in the whole of Cherwell District (Question 8). Ideally, of course, we would like to see the Green Belt excluded from this area of search (Question 9), although we acknowledge that you may feel obliged to look there too.</p> <p>We have a number of observations that relate to particular parts of the Green Belt and we examine these below in the context of what the Oxfordshire Green Belt Study of 2015 has to say about them. (cont....)</p>
PR-A-017 Oxford Green Belt Network	2, 8+9	<p>(cont....) Figure 4.1 of that Study looks at the performance of the land parcels against the Green Belt purpose of checking unrestricted urban sprawl and the need to protect open land from such urban sprawl. Map Issue 1a shows parcels between Oxford and Kidlington all scoring High on this purpose (OX1, OX22, K16) and Medium in the case of OX2. This area constitutes the main portion of the 'Kidlington Gap' to which you refer in paragraph 5.28 of the Consultation, and is an area under pressure, not least from the knock-on effect from the new Oxford Parkway rail station. We hope that the High scores attributed to this area in terms of potential urban sprawl will assist you in protecting this particular part of the Green Belt, where otherwise the possibility of Oxford and Kidlington joining up, both physically and administratively, is a very real possibility in the years ahead.</p> <p>Figure 4.3 of the Green Belt Study looks at the performance of the land parcels against the Green Belt purpose of preventing settlements from merging into one another. Here the parcels that score High are those which separate the villages of Kidlington, Yarnton and Begbroke (OX1, OX22, K15-18, YA1, BB1) whilst OX2 and YA2 score Medium. The future of this area, which includes the attractive canal corridor, but also the science park at Begbroke, is critical if this purpose of the Green Belt is to be upheld. We were pleased, therefore, to note in paragraph 3.24 of your Consultation that you consider prevention of coalescence of settlements to be a key function of the Oxford Green Belt. We commend, also, your observation in paragraph 3.26 that any further housing growth at Kidlington and nearby villages to accommodate unmet housing need would have to be considered against the purposes of the Green Belt, presumably having prevention of coalescence in mind. (cont....)</p>

PR-A-017 Oxford Green Belt Network 2, 8+9

(cont...) Additionally, we fully endorse your observation in paragraph 5.136 of the Natural Environment section of the Consultation that the countryside immediately adjacent to Kidlington and Yarnton comprises part of the setting of the two villages and helps to retain their separate identity, We trust that this intention to protect village identity will carry weight in whatever you propose to do next. We hope, too, that you will bear it in mind when the small-scale review of the Green Belt at Begbroke science park takes place. Otherwise the latter is likely to act as the 'cuckoo in the nest' that will lead to the total merging of Kidlington, Yarnton and Begbroke, defeating that good intention.

Figure 4.4 of the Green Belt Study looks at the performance of the land parcels against the Green Belt purpose of assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment. Understandably the areas that score High are the outer parts of the Green Belt that frame Yarnton to the west (YA2, YA3) and Kidlington to the north and east (K1-13), The latter fields, to the north of The Moors, are particularly pressured from developers keen to exploit this attractive and much enjoyed countryside towards the River Cherwell and beyond. Again, what you say in paragraph 5.136 about the need to protect the countryside adjacent to Kidlington and Yarnton applies to this area. (cont...)

PR-A-017 Oxford Green Belt Network 2, 8+9

(cont...) Figure 4.5 of the Green Belt Study looks at the performance of the land parcels against the Green Belt purpose of preserving the setting and special character of an historic town, in this case Oxford. The map indicates several areas that score Medium in this respect and we note with approval what you say in the Consultation in paragraph 5.146 that the Green Belt in the south of the (Cherwell) District plays a part in preserving the setting and special character of Oxford. It does this, in part at least, by preventing excessive levels of development that would otherwise undermine the wider aims of the Green Belt in providing open space for public enjoyment close to both the City and to nearby settlements. For this reason we reject the suggestion put forward in your **Question 2** that additional housing to meet Oxford's needs might be accompanied by additional employment. Such a policy would just create a cycle of continuing growth pressure, further employment requiring more housing and so on. This is what is happening at the City's 'Northern Gateway' where the employment planned, with only a small amount of housing, will add to the unmet housing need that Districts like your own are being expected to meet.

It is evident from the findings of the Oxfordshire Green Belt Study referred to above that practically all the Green Belt land in Cherwell District rates High on at least one, and usually more than one, of the fundamental purposes of a Green Belt. This being the case, we can only agree with your comment in paragraph 5.154 of the Consultation that meeting Oxford's needs whilst constraining development in the Green Belt is a significant challenge. Without wishing to dramatise the situation, we believe that how Cherwell District Council responds to the challenge it has set itself will determine the future of the Green Belt north of Oxford.

PR-A-018 J Wainwright

1

No, I consider the figure of a further 3500 homes additional to those already projected a grossly inflated estimate of housing needs in Cherwell. I am very surprised that this figure is being taken as gospel by Cherwell D.C. when it comes from an SHMA Report produced by people with close connections to the development sector. The classic response "They would say that, wouldn't they" springs to mind. It is an exorbitant increase wildly out of keeping with previous estimates.

PR-A-018 J Wainwright

2

No. If there is already an alleged shortage of housing in Cherwell, where is the logic in encouraging more employment generating development which is obviously going to create even greater demand for housing? This would be wilfully exacerbating the problem.

PR-A-018 J Wainwright

9

No. Green Belts were a marvellous concept created to prevent the relentless expansion of towns and cities and to provide a lung for the inhabitants of those cities. For that reason they should by definition be permanent and not vulnerable to the transient needs of local councils or the interests of developers. Moreover, National Policy states that housing need is not a valid motive for building on Green Belt and the present Conservative government in its 2015 manifesto confirmed its commitment to protecting it. The Green Belt around Kidlington is particularly scenic; it is a precious asset much used for walking and a valuable habitat for wildlife. It should be protected at all costs and any attempt to encroach upon it for development for whatever reason must be resisted. Development should be on brownfield sites, of which there are many.

PR-A-018	J Wainwright	12	I would question why it is Cherwell's responsibility to solve Oxford City's housing problems and despoil its precious countryside in the process when there appears to be no shortage of brownfield sites ripe for development in Oxford.
PR-A-018	J Wainwright	16	There is already frequent congestion, sometimes severe, on the main roads through Cherwell. In Kidlington residential roads are increasingly being used as 'rat runs', with all the dangers that implies. A massive increase in housing to the levels projected would produce intolerable congestion to the area's through roads and in the vicinity of any large housing development, to which the Highways Authority's present insubstantial objectives offer little hope of a solution.
PR-A-018	J Wainwright	24	The number of houses being projected would be a serious threat to the rural environment of Cherwell. Once Kidlington and other villages start extending to take over precious countryside, the process would be inexorable. The countryside around us is an amenity much valued by local residents and is also essential for the conservation of wildlife. To take Kidlington alone, there is a great variety of fauna in the fields around: foxes, badgers, grass snakes, water voles, great crested newts and many species of bird. It would be irresponsible to put these habitats at risk. Ours is a small country and we must not deprive our descendants of the countryside that remains by concreting it over.
PR-A-019	Bloombridge	3	In terms of who will be engaged, we suggest that Cherwell will receive better information on the deliverability of sites and 'market signals' by holding a "Developers' Forum", to be attended by agents, housebuilders and commercial developers. If this forum reviews the demand side, it would also be useful to run a "Constraints & Opportunities" Workshop in parallel to help define the strategic inputs to the new spatial plan. The ideal is to identify locations with high demand/need with (relatively) low environmental impact; better still if regeneration or other community opportunities can be added in as well. This 'high level' approach will help set priorities and bring early clarity to the possible options, avoiding 'analysis paralysis'.
PR-A-019	Bloombridge	28	Site submission - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington
PR-A-020	South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils	General	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan (Part 1): Oxford's Unmet Housing Need – Issues Paper consultation. We note Cherwell's positive and proactive approach to working with partner authorities in Oxfordshire to consider how Oxford's unmet housing need is addressed.</p> <p>We note that Cherwell District Council is planning to publish an 'Issues and Options Consultation' in autumn 2016 following the work of the Oxford Growth Board, once the apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need has been identified. The Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils look forward to continuing to work positively with Cherwell District Council and the other Oxfordshire authorities to assist with this process.</p>
PR-A-021	J East	1	No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has been accepted by the Council without serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and clearly unrealistic. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs.
PR-A-021	J East	2	No. The excessive housing figures are based on unrealistic forecasts of growth in employment. To provide for yet more employment generating development is simply creating a vicious circle.

General Comment: It would be helpful for the SA to be nuanced in order fully to allow for Green Belt policy, such as the 'Strategic Gaps'. The reason for this is that SA's tend to deal with qualitative criteria, which can often understate the importance of 'Strategic Gaps', including with regard to their importance to the local community and to the resilience of the Green Belt as a whole.

In a similar vein, Kidlington is plainly a settlement that could benefit from growth associated with Oxford, particularly in relation to the regeneration of its town/village centre. The initial work by Alan Baxter produced an interesting and widely consulted upon Master Plan, that needs to be brought out in the general themes of the SA. There are, in short, some obvious places in the district where growth needs to be harnessed.

PR-A-021	J East	9	Most definitely not. The Green Belt is a permanent designation and is much valued around Kidlington. National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on the Green Belt and, furthermore, the Government, in its manifesto, made a commitment to the electorate to protect the Green Belt.
PR-A-021	J East	16	Transport networks in this area are already overloaded. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County. The Highway Authority's vision and objectives, that you quote, are vague aspirations and without substance.
PR-A-021	J East	24	Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will unquestionably further damage the natural environment of Cherwell.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	1	It appears to be acknowledged that there is a need for around 15,000 more dwellings to meet the housing need. As noted this equates to about 3,000 for each local authority on a simple split approach. The ability of each authority to absorb the need will vary but if there is suitable land at Cherwell to meet its share or an increased share such as 3,500 (or possibly more) then provided it can be provided in a sustainable way Cherwell should provide for the capacity it could deliver.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	2	In providing a sustainable community there has to be a mix of uses. It is not appropriate merely to provide dormitory residential zones which merely lead to extensive commuting for work, recreation and normal living activities such as shopping and schools. New development should be directed to areas where there are suitable communities and amenities, including employment opportunities, where possible.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	4	The creation of balanced new communities over the period of the plan (to 2031) that do not impose unreasonably on established settlements.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	6	Whilst the focus is inevitably Oxford with its scale and importance as a regional centre due to the major M40 corridor through the District and other key communication links such as the rail corridors and other major settlements from London to Birmingham and Milton Keynes etc the Oxford focus should not be the sole driver in the search for sites. There is a regional issue and the adjoining SHMA areas have also identified the pressures for additional development.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	8	A District wide area of search is appropriate however an initial sieve map approach will no doubt quickly rule out certain areas due to environmental constraints or the lack of infrastructure.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	9	Green Belt is merely a planning imposed constraint however over many decades the Green Belt has provided a useful function in containing sprawl and ensuring protection for the environment within the designations. If there are opportunities to jump the green belt to help deliver the necessary housing and associated development these should be explored before the Green Belt is reviewed.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	10	The partial review is for the period to 2031 and the delivery of housing should be assimilated with the delivery identified in the recently adopted plan to deliver housing on an overall basis. It is not appropriate to separately identify the need arising from the Oxford unmet need in a separate way. The overall District delivery level has to be increased to reflect the need.
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	11	The overall housing delivery target should be managed as one. If not the integration of the new housing and communities will not be satisfactory. It is not realistic to separately define housing being developed to meet the Oxford issue and separately that for the Cherwell Local Plan.

PR-A-022	Savills / New College	12	<p>My client owns land at Upper Heyford within and adjoining the existing allocation. This site has been a major focus of employment for the local community in the centre of the District since it was developed as the major strategic cold war airbase. It has extensive employment opportunities. Also it has the benefit of Lower Heyford station close by which could be developed to enhanced links to Oxford. Also with very limited highway improvements a prime link to the M40 (Junction 10) and A34 to Oxford can be created with only minimal disturbance to the community as the current road passes along the eastern edge of Ardley on the B430.</p> <p>The growth potential of this location has already been noted and this can easily be expanded without significant further impact to make best use of the infrastructure already being built for the allocated community. An additional allocation would merely be an extension of the scheme already being brought forward creating a desirable new community.</p>
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	15	<p>The environmental assessment for the adopted Local Plan identified that there was scope for further expansion to the south of the Upper Heyford allocation and this was further acknowledged by the expansion of the allocation into part of this land. Attached hereto is a plan showing coloured pink and blue which can be integrated with the Dorchester Land promotion of the current allocation and well landscaped into the new Heyford Park community whilst prevising a significant development area to help meet the need.</p>
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	16	<p>Upper Heyford has excellent links to Junction 10 on the M40 which can be improved without any significant impact on the rural community. It also has Lower Heyford station close by which cold be enhanced to provide good links for the scheme and surrounding villages.</p>
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	18	<p>infrastructure at Heyford Park is being provided which serves not only the new community but also the surrounding rural settlements. Expanding the scale of the development over the life of the Local Plan would further enhance the local offer.</p>
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	20	<p>Upper Heyford has been a major employment location in the District for many years. This can be utilised to create a dynamic third major settlement in the District after Banbury and Bicester.</p>
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	22	<p>As a new community Heyford Park is being developed as a sustainable development and community. If it is further expanded then this attribute will only be enhanced.</p>
PR-A-022	Savills / New College	28	<p>Site submission - Land South of Upper Heyford. See site at Upper Heyford submitted separately.</p>
PR-A-023	Oxford Brookes University	12	<p>On behalf of Oxford Brookes University, I should like to express our support for these plans. The proposals seem sensible and realistic, and would provide a partial solution to Oxford's chronic shortage of affordable housing</p> <p>Therefore I am happy to express our warm support for these plans.</p>

PR-A-024 Framptons / DB
Symmetry 2 and 20

Although the document makes reference to the national policy context (paragraphs 5.77-5.80), neither the Cherwell Context, nor the Oxford Context display any comprehension of the spatial interface between manufacturing and the logistics sector. As stated in the accompanying Baker Rose report (paragraph 2.5):

2.5 The logistics industry is crucial to the economic well being of an economy. It is also crucial to the success of individual businesses and of course, the end consumer. It is not simply the movement and distribution of goods. The Supply Chain now includes the production, storage and distribution of materials, parts, sub-assemblies and completed products, as well as returns, recovery, re-use and recovery. Logistics encompasses the complete process from raw material through production, to delivery to the end consumer; and back, as returns or for recycling, recovery or re-use.

Baker Rose makes the telling point that (paragraph 2.6):

'Whilst the average consumer may be oblivious to complexity behind the receipt of a new product, this should not be the case for policy makers'.

This linkage between logistics and manufacturing is explained in the function of Tiers. Paragraph 3.2 states:

3.2 The 'tiers' referred to are the level of closeness in contract terms a supplier is to the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). Raw material is Tier 4, a supplier of individual bits, Tier 3, a supplier of the part made from bits, Tier 2 and the supplier of various parts ready assembled as a unit, Tier 1. Tier 1 suppliers will deliver direct and usually sequenced into the production line. (cont....)

PR-A-024 Framptons / DB
Symmetry 2 and 20

(cont....) In Cherwell and Oxford the interface between manufacturing and logistics is amply demonstrated through the automotive manufacturing industry. Paragraphs 7.1-7.3 state:

7.1 In practice the automotive manufacturing industry has led on destocking its supply chain to the point of manufacture (and increasingly on premium products, its stock of finished products too). Just in time and the reliance on Tier 1 suppliers with tight delivery windows and huge penalties for failure, has put pressure on demand for 'large shed' space with very good access to the OEM's centres of production.

7.2 For the Tier 1 & 2 suppliers the two major drivers for success in the UK are now the consolidation of production to increasingly efficient and larger facilities; and the development of leading edge Research & Development capacity.

7.3 We see this as a very important future demand for Cherwell. The existing concentration of very high quality R&D can and should lead to a growth in demand for Tier 1 & 2 suppliers, both to the established and growing specialist business, but also for those serving the major OEM's – with ready access to Oxford and the West Midland based OEM's. Easy access to the M40 will therefore be key.

In considering additional housing in Cherwell to meet Oxford's needs, it is therefore essential that the Partial Review also considers additional employment generating development. Paragraph 11.5 of the Baker Rose report states:

11.5. Key motorway locations will have significant economic importance for Cherwell, the wider region and indeed the UK economy, as it is rebalanced with more manufacturing, whilst also accommodating the changes in distribution caused by multi-channel retailing. (cont....)

PR-A-024 Framptons / DB
Symmetry 2 and 20

(cont....) Cherwell District is encouraged to become proactive in rapidly understanding the market demand for large scale buildings closely related to the M40 which are needed to serve the locational requirements in the manufacturing and distribution logistics industries. If this is not to be taken forward through the Part 2 Local Plan Process (as Paragraph 4.7 of the Part 2 Issues Consultation DPD suggests), then it is imperative that the economic benefits and opportunities offered by the logistics sector are pursued through a focused review of Part 1 of the Local Plan at the earliest opportunity to proactively meet the economic needs of the District.

PR-A-025	Chiltern Railways	N/A	<p>The Chiltern Railway Company Limited ("Chiltern Railways") operates franchised passenger train services between London Marylebone, Aylesbury Vale Parkway and Birmingham Moor Street, plus associated branch lines. In Cherwell District we operate Banbury, Bicester North, Bicester Village, Islip and Oxford Parkway stations. The stations on the Bicester to Oxford line were opened in October 2015 as part of a £130m investment to upgrade the line and provide the first route between a British city and London in over 100 years. The Chiltern Railways franchise is due to expire in 2021.</p>
PR-A-025	Chiltern Railways	17 General -	<p>Chiltern Railways welcomes the opportunity to respond to Cherwell District Council's consultation on Oxfordshire's unmet housing needs. In particular, we are pleased to see an emphasis on locating development in sustainable locations in transportation terms and managing patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport.</p> <p>Chiltern Railways would like to see growth in Cherwell District that is sustainable and which properly takes account of the infrastructure needs of a growing population. We support a policy of building houses within walking distance of our railway stations in Cherwell District to connect new residents to employment, education and leisure opportunities within the wider region.</p>
PR-A-025	Chiltern Railways	9 Specific -	<p>Whilst we agree with the principles of the Green Belt in preventing urban sprawl and the coalescence of settlements we believe there is a case for a partial review of the Oxford Green Belt in the Kidlington area. The location is a major transport interchange with the new Oxford Parkway Station as well as the Water Eaton Park and Ride and the A34. The sympathetic location of housing here would fulfil the criteria of housing being developed adjacent to sustainable transport options.</p> <p>Therefore, Chiltern Railways supports carefully considered housing in the Oxford Green Belt around Oxford Parkway and Kidlington. Oxford Parkway station has excellent links into Buckinghamshire and central London and from December 2016 will be approximately a 7 minute journey from Oxford Station. The completion of East-West Rail will provide future connectivity to Reading, Milton Keynes, Bedford, Cambridge and Norwich making Oxford Parkway one of the best connected stations of its size in the country. The station and its facilities has been constructed with sufficient capacity to support growth in the local area.</p> <p>In areas where large new housing allocations are provided which are not served by railway stations, Chiltern Railways supports the provision of bus links, cycle paths and pedestrian access from houses to stations. Chiltern is happy to engage on this subject and ensure that sufficient space is provided at these stations to accommodate these modes of transport and provide an effective transport interchange.</p> <p>At railway stations where housing growth is planned it would be wise to use developer funding to improve amenities for passengers. This would be particularly relevant at Bicester North and Banbury stations. We would suggest that it is preferable to improve infrastructure in anticipation of growth rather than after. Chiltern Railways would be happy to work with Cherwell District Council to help specify the potential upgrades that would benefit from developer funding.</p>
PR-A-025	Chiltern Railways	N/A	<p>Conclusion- We are happy to have further discussions to help Cherwell meet its duties on growth and engage on any of the matters discussed in this letter.</p>
PR-A-026	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	18	<p>General Comments - Based on the level of information provided, we are only able to provide high level comments at this stage. As the site allocation process progresses and further certainty and clarification on draft allocations is gained we would like to work more closely with the Council to understand the impact this will have on both our water and wastewater network and treatment works.</p>

PR-A-026 Thames Water Utilities Ltd	18	<p>19 Water Supply - In general terms we have no major concerns around the ability to support an additional 3,500 properties (or equivalent) over and above those previously identified within the Local Plan Part 1 and which have been previously commented on. Our preference would be for additional growth to be focused in either Banbury, Kidlington and to a lesser extent Bicester.</p> <p>Banbury - We are currently delivering a reinforcement main to Banbury. This will ensure strategic supplies to this area will be secured for at least the next 40 years. Local reinforcements may still be required, and we will need to review the storage capacity of our Bretch Hill reservoir to ensure sufficient resilience is provided to customers in the even of an asset failure.</p> <p>Kidlington - Kidlington has adequate strategic infrastructure, and as such any proposed development in this area should only require local reinforcements.</p> <p>Bicester –Thames Waters alliance partnership Eight2o are currently carrying out a study which will determine the strategic transfer requirements for the area over the next 40 years. (cont....)</p>
PR-A-026 Thames Water Utilities Ltd	18	<p>(cont...) If growth is greater than previously predicted for Bicester, additional water supply upgrades may be required to our infrastructure than previously envisaged. This work will need to be fed into and form part of the Business Planning process. We will also need to review the capacity of our Ardley reservoirs (as at Bretch) to ensure security of supply to existing and future customers can be maintained.</p> <p>Additional housing being located around the villages will require a case by case review. Villages tend to be located at the end of networks and as such if any strategic upgrades are required to supply new development, these upgrades could take significant time to implement due to the distances involved.</p>
PR-A-026 Thames Water Utilities Ltd	18	<p>Waste Water - Banbury - Our alliance partnership Eight2o have been instructed to design a scheme to deliver major infrastructure upgrades to the south of Banbury. The scheme will be designed to prevent sewage flooding and relieve existing pressures on sewer network capacity between Bodicote and Adderbury Sewer Pumping Station</p> <p>Bicester - Thames Water recognise a requirement for sewerage infrastructure upgrades to cope with the demand from new developments which are being envisaged in Bicester. As such if further development is proposed in and around Bicester, upgrades to the existing drainage infrastructure are likely to be required to ensure sufficient capacity is available ahead of any development.</p> <p>Former RAF in Upper Heyford - Both sewerage network and waste water treatment capacity will need to be upgraded to cater for the scale of development envisaged. A strategic wastewater infrastructure solution will be required to serve the scale of development proposed.</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>These Representations, with reference to the information enclosed at Appendix 2, provide conclusive evidence that the Site through its allocation within the Local Plan Part 1 Review will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a deliverable development option capable of meeting a specific market requirement for very large scale logistics buildings that cannot be met through existing Local Plan allocations (set out in Part 1 of the Local Plan); - Provide new employment opportunities to assist in sustaining the 3,500 additional homes proposed through Local Plan Part 1 Review to help address the unmet housing need of the Oxfordshire HMA; - Be satisfactorily (both safely and within the capacity of the highway infrastructure) accessed via the existing road network; - Be appropriately accommodated without any unacceptable impact on ecology and through the application of appropriate design and landscaping treatment could deliver potential biodiversity improvements; (cont...)

PR-A-027	Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) - Be accommodated within the surrounding landscape without unacceptable harm through the incorporation of appropriate design measures; and</p> <p>- Be sustainable in flood risk and drainage terms and can be appropriately accommodated without harm to future users from potential sources of contamination.</p> <p>The Site represents a deliverable and sustainable development option that is well placed to address a specific and unmet market requirement and will support the additional planned residential growth across the HMA.</p>
PR-A-027	Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>a) National Policy Context-</p> <p>The presumption in favour of sustainable development is central to national planning policy, being seen as a 'golden thread' that runs through plan making (NPPF, Paragraph 14).</p> <p>For Cherwell this means positively seeking opportunities through the Local Plan process to 'meet the development needs of an area' (NPPF, Paragraph 14). Through the Local Plan (Part 1 and Part 2) 'every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the business and other development needs of an area, (NPPF, Paragraph 17) whilst remaining 'flexible' in order to rapidly respond to changes not anticipated in the Plan (NPPF, Paragraph 21).</p> <p>The Plan should be 'aspirational but realistic' (NPPF, Paragraph 154), and the policies that it sets must be made 'deliverable' in order to achieve sustainable development (NPPF, Paragraph 173).</p> <p>There is an emphasis in the planning system on 'supporting sustainable economic growth' which should be reflected in the Local Plan Part 1 Review and through the Local plan Part 2 'affording more weight to supporting economic growth' (NPPF, Paragraph 19). (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027	Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The Plan should help secure economic growth to 'create jobs and prosperity' (NPPF, Paragraph 18). Cherwell should through Part 2 of the Plan 'plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century' (NPPF, Paragraph 20).</p> <p>In order to achieve sustainable development, the NPPF advises that economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. This means ensuring that new housing is delivered in locations that are well served by employment and community uses and infrastructure.</p> <p>Every effort should be made through the Local Plan to 'objectively identify and then meet the needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of business communities' (NPPF, paragraph 17). (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027	Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) In accordance with paragraph 160 of the NPPF, local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of business needs within the economic markets operating in and across their area and should use this evidence base to assess the existing and future supply of land available for economic development and its sufficiency and suitability to meet the identified needs. 'Reviews of land available for economic development should be undertaken at the same time as, or combined with, Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments and should include a reappraisal of the suitability of previously allocated land' (NPPF Paragraph 161).</p> <p>In order to be deemed 'sound' Paragraph 182 of the NPPF indicates that the Plan must be (i) positively prepared i.e. through seeking meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements; (ii) justified in its strategy when considered against the alternatives and taking account of the evidence available; (iii) effective in 'delivering' development and (iv) consistent with national policy and the delivery of sustainable forms of development. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) b) Local Policy Context- i) Adopted Local Plan Part 1</p> <p>The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 contains the Council’s proposed strategic planning polices and allocations and was adopted in July 2015.</p> <p>Policy SLE1 (Employment Development) was the subject of a number of modifications over the course of the Plan consultation and Examination process and was modified following the Local Plan Examination hearing sessions in December 2014 to include the following additional provision:</p> <p>‘In response to market signals for very large scale logistics buildings, which may not be suitably accommodated on the allocated sites within Part 1 of the Local Plan the Council will examine options for the release of land at Motorway junctions in the District within Part 2 of the Plan for this form of development.’</p> <p>The Inspector determined however, that there was insufficient evidence available at that stage to justify the modification to the Policy and recommended it be removed.</p> <p>The Part 1 Plan was adopted in July 2015 without the above modification. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) ii) Local Plan Part 1 Review</p> <p>During the Examination into the Local Plan Part 1 Cherwell acknowledged that OCC is unable to meet ‘in full’ its own housing needs and there would be a need for adjoining authorities including the Council to commit to accommodate some of the identified unmet need through an early review of the Plan.</p> <p>The Inspector appointed to carry out the Examination into the Local Plan Part 1 requested the Council commit to work jointly with the other Oxfordshire Local Authorities to address the objectively assessed need for housing across the Oxfordshire HMA and for this to be recorded within the Local Plan Part 1. As such, paragraph B.95 of the adopted Local Plan notes that the ‘joint work will need to comprehensively consider how spatial options could be supported by necessary infrastructure to ensure an integrated approach to the delivery of housing, jobs and services.’ (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2014) identifies a mid-point housing need for OCC of 28,000 homes over the period of 2011 – 2031. In comparison OCC’s Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2014) identifies sufficient land to provide just 10,212 dwellings over this Plan Period. Whilst the assessment of potential supply has not been completed and there remain conflicting views on the level of need that cannot be met by the Authority, the Oxfordshire Councils have agreed a working assumption of 15,000 homes for Oxford’s City’s unmet need.</p> <p>These representations do not comment on the appropriateness of the SHMA methodology or the scale of the identified unmet housing need.</p> <p>The Oxfordshire Councils have assumed that the unmet need should be distributed between the constituent authorities whilst taking account of their spatial characteristics. In this context a partial review of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 is necessary. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The Council has published a consultation document (Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review –Issues Consultation (hereon in referred to as ‘the Issues Consultation’) which represents the first stage in the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and requests views on the issues to be considered as part of the Review. The Council are also inviting the submission of sites with the potential to deliver housing development within the District.</p> <p>In terms of additional housing development, the Issues Consultation suggests that Cherwell will help to accommodate 3,500 of Oxford’s unmet housing need. The Issues Consultation goes onto question (‘Question 2’ of the Issues Consultation Document) whether the ‘additional housing in Cherwell to meet Oxford’s needs should be supported by additional employment generating development’.</p> <p>Whilst the Council have not requested non-residential sites be submitted through the Issues Consultation, these representations conclude that there is a need to identify new employment locations to support the proposed housing growth in Cherwell in a sustainable manner and that the land at Junction 10 of the M40 is a suitable employment development option that meets a specific and unmet market demand and is therefore ‘deliverable’.</p> <p>The Site merits allocation for employment use within the Local Plan Part 1 Review. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) iii) Local Plan Part 2 Issues Paper</p> <p>In addition to the Issues Consultation on the Local Plan Part 1 Review, the Council are consulting on a Local Plan Part 2 Issues Paper.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 2 will cover the entire District and the same Plan Period as Part 1 and will conform with and build upon the Spatial Strategy of Part 1.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 2 will contain detailed planning policies to assist the implementation of strategic policies and the development management process. It will also identify smaller, non-strategic development sites for housing, employment, open space and recreation, travelling communities and other land uses.</p> <p>Consultation on the scope of the Local Plan Part 2 was undertaken in May 2015 and the responses to that consultation informed the preparation of the Issues Paper. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) Albion Land provided representations in response to that consultation and a copy of the representations is provided at Appendix 2.</p> <p>The representations were submitted in response to the Council’s previous proposal for Part 2 of the Local Plan to ‘examine options for the release of land at motorway junctions for large scale logistics development’ which was at that time supported by the proposed Main Modifications to Policy SLE1 of the then draft Local Plan Part 1 (see above).</p> <p>Albion Land’s representations to the Local Plan Part 2 demonstrated a need for new land to accommodate specific very large scale logistic operator’s requirements in such locations and demonstrated that land within their control at Junction 10 of the M40 is a sustainable location capable of accommodating this need.</p> <p>However, the Inspector appointed to examine the Local Plan Part 1 concluded that it was inappropriate to deal with the requirement through the proposed modification at that moment in time. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land

2

(cont...) As such, the Local Plan Part 2 Issues Paper does not provide any policies to support very large scale logistics premises at motorway junctions albeit does indicate that further assessment on the requirement for such sites is being carried out.

The Council have appointed GVA Grimley to assess this need and their report is to be published shortly.

In the absence of the GVA report these representations draw on market evidence submitted to the Council as part of Albion Land's representations to the Local Plan Part 2 consultation (provided at Appendix 2) which demonstrate a strong need for new employment land within the District to meet the requirements of very large scale logistics operations.

These representations demonstrate that this evidence is sufficient to justify the allocation of additional sites through the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review which will in turn assist in sustaining the planned additional housing growth for the District.

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land

2

a) Policy Requirement-
OCC is unable to meet 'in full' its objectively assessed housing needs.

The Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2014) identifies a mid-point housing need for Oxford City of 28,000 homes over the period of 2011 – 2031. In comparison OCC's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2014) identifies sufficient land to provide just 10,212 dwellings over this Plan Period.

Whilst the assessment of potential supply has not been completed and there remains conflicting views on the level of need that cannot be met by OCC, the Oxfordshire Councils have agreed a working assumption that the unmet need is in the order of 15,000 dwellings.

The Oxfordshire Councils have assumed that the unmet need should be distributed between the constituent authorities whilst taking account of their spatial characteristics.

In response and in accordance with the Council's commitment within their Local Plan Part 1, Cherwell have committed to a partial review of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1. (cont...)

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land

2

(cont...) In terms of additional housing development, the Issues Consultation on the Local Plan Part 1 Review suggests that Cherwell will help to accommodate 3,500 of Oxford's unmet housing need.

In order to ensure that the additional residential growth is sustainably accommodated, there is a need to identify additional land for infrastructure, community and employment uses to support the new population.

In this context there is a pressing need to identify new and deliverable employment locations through the Local Plan Part 1 Review and non-strategic employment sites through the Local Plan Part 2.

These representations demonstrate that the subject Site is both sustainable and environmentally appropriate for redevelopment and given its scale and strategic significance is appropriate for allocation through the Local Plan Part 1 Review.

Furthermore, the Site can meet a specific and strong market requirement for very large scale logistics operations and as such is a viable and deliverable development option capable of being brought forward within the Plan Period.

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) b) Market Demand- Albion Land's representations to Cherwell Local Plan Part 2 provided market commentary from JLL on the growing demand for very large scale logistics facilities nationally as well as evidence on the limited supply of land and buildings within Cherwell to meet the need.</p> <p>This evidence remains unchanged since June 2015 and is valid for the purpose of these representations.</p> <p>The market evidence is re-provided at Appendix 2 of these representations and demonstrates the pressing needs to examine options for the release of additional sites to meet the demand. The provision of new employment sites in response to this particular identified market requirement will make a positive contribution towards sustaining the proposed additional residential growth proposed through the Local Plan Part 1 Review. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The Site at Junction 10 of the M40 is well placed in market terms to attract very large scale logistics operators occupying a key location adjacent to Junction 10 of the M40. This gives the Site a truly strategic location with immediate access to the London and M25 markets south on the M40, Birmingham and the Midlands to the north and to the M1 via the A43. The Site's prominence and visibility from the M40 motorway sets it apart from other potential motorway sites in the area being an additional attraction to the larger retailers.</p> <p>Appendix 2 of the representations demonstrate that those employment sites allocated within the adopted Local Plan Part 1 are identified with the aim of meeting a specific operator or market requirement and have not sought to address the growing demand for large scale logistics buildings. In many instances the existing allocations are either too small or inappropriately located away from motorway junctions to meet the specific requirements of such operators.</p> <p>As outlined in Appendix 2, Cherwell is well placed to capitalise upon the national growth in demand for very large scale logistic buildings not least due to the M40 motorway and its excellent access to the wider motorway network and national markets. These motorway locations are sustainably located within easy commuting distance of the towns of Bicester and Banbury which, due to the presence of existing infrastructure and services are likely to be the focus of the majority of additional residential growth. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The market evidence demonstrates that Cherwell is well placed for these types of facilities and that the subject Site is appropriate in market terms to help accommodate the identified need.</p> <p>c) Proposed development- The Site shown at Appendix 1 is proposed for allocation for Class B8 very large scale logistics buildings within the Local Plan Part 1 Review.</p> <p>As indicated in Albion Land's representations to the Local Plan Part 2 consultation, the Site is capable of delivering in the order of 232,258 sqm (2.5m sq ft) of Class B8 employment floorspace.</p> <p>The Site also allows for the delivery of landscape areas within and on the edges of the Site, the biodiversity benefits of which are explained within Appendix 2.</p> <p>d) Deliverability- The Site is being promoted for allocation by Albion Land via a joint venture agreement with the landowner of part of the Site and the remainder of the Site is subject to a tenancy with a rolling break option and as such does not constrain delivery. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The Site is viable and deliverable and capable of being brought forward in the early phases on the Plan Period.</p> <p>There are no known constraints that will prevent the deliverability of the Site.</p> <p>e) Environmental Appropriateness- The representations provided to the Local Plan Part 2 consultation (Appendix 2) demonstrate that the subject Site is environmentally suitable to help accommodate the identified demand for very large scale logistics buildings, being characterised by land of limited ecological value.</p> <p>The Site does not present any constraints on development in relation to flood risk, drainage and ground contamination that cannot be appropriately overcome through mitigation or appropriate design.</p> <p>There is the ability through the incorporation of set-back distances and landscaping areas to effectively and appropriately accommodate development within its landscape setting. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) An appropriate and safe vehicular point of access from the public highway can be achieved and traffic associated with the development is capable of being accommodated within the existing highway network without significant impact upon the safe and free flow of traffic.</p> <p>There is the potential through careful consideration to design, site planning and the inclusion of boundary landscaping, to reduce potential landscape and visual impacts to an acceptable level.</p> <p>In this respect, the Site is compliant with the development management principles of the adopted Local Plan Part 1 as set out in Appendix 1.</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) These Representations demonstrate that the subject Site is suitable and deliverable for very large scale logistics buildings.</p> <p>There is a strong demand for new employment sites to help meet this specific sectoral demand which require identifying through the Local Plan process.</p> <p>The need to identify new employment sites and deliver new employment opportunities for Cherwell is all the more important in the context of the Council's Local Plan Part 1 Review and the identified need for Cherwell to accommodate in the order of 3,500 new homes across the District.</p> <p>The subject Site has the ability through its allocation within the Local Plan Part 1 Review to assist the Council in meeting the identified market demand for very large scale logistics premises and in realising the significant economic and social benefits that such development will bring. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-027 Quod / Albion Land	2	<p>(cont...) The Site occupies a sustainable location within easy access of the main population centres of Bicester and Banbury and on development will deliver a significant number of jobs for the existing and proposed local populations.</p> <p>In summary, the Site is appropriate for allocation in the Local Plan Part 1 Review given that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides a sizeable development area which is deliverable from the start of the plan period and capable of making a meaningful contribution towards accommodating an identified need for large scale logistics buildings; - Will provide new and substantial job opportunities to help sustain the proposed increase in residential population within easy access of the existing population nodes of Bicester and Banbury; and - Can be appropriately accommodated within the existing environment without any significant adverse impact upon the highway network, existing habitats, flood risk, ground conditions and landscape character. <p>In these circumstances the Site merits allocation within the Local Plan Part 1 Review.</p>

PR-A-027	Quod / Albion Land	2	Site submission - Junction 10 of M40.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	1	To aim for a growth of almost 23,000 new houses by 2031 is very daunting task. To propose an increase of 3,500 houses is farcical. It is already apparent that the road system is inadequate for the current level of traffic. There are also concerns about the infrastructure whether in Health Services or Education. It is to the Council's credit that some roadworks are in progress and a review is intended but a major increase in highways in Cherwell and on routes to Oxford is needed now.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	2	As there are already numerous empty shops, offices and industrial units which have been unused for years there must be a case to move jobs from Oxford to Banbury to occupy the vacant buildings. The same issue doubtless applies to Oxford. Banbury is already taking steps to redevelop empty premises. What is the situation in Oxford? Before any attempt is made to force Cherwell to deal with Oxford's problems I would expect that a comprehensive review of vacant land and buildings should be undertaken in and around Oxford.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	3	Oxford's key issue is stated to be a need for more houses. The first question that should be asked is whether the target is wrong. What criteria were used to determine the figure,. Another the spare space or empty premises which exist in and around Oxford? If to build more homes in Cherwell even more green fields will have to be built on, then the 'green belt' around Oxford should be considered.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	4	Because of the existing road problems both in Cherwell and routes to Oxford any additional houses should have ready access to public transport. With that may come the need for extra parking at rail and bus stations and Park and Ride points.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	5	One suggestion to ease Oxford's problems would be to re-locate businesses to empty units elsewhere. Another to re-examine any land in Oxford not reserved for sport. The key principle to be followed must be to ensure that any new housing sites selected should be in sustainable locations. To quote the approved district plan "development in the countryside will be strictly controlled and directed towards larger more sustainable villages which offer a wide range of services and are well connected to urban areas by public transport" (para A11 page 29 refers).
PR-A-028	V N Smith	6	The area of search should be within 5 miles of Oxford or within easy reach of frequent public transport where there is plenty of parking.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	9	The Oxford green belt must be considered if green fields in Cherwell are to be built on. At least if houses are built in Oxford's green belt journey time to Oxford would be reduced.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	10	Although sites may be suggested anywhere in Cherwell priority should be given to locations within 5 miles of Oxford City boundary.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	11	As there are already severe traffic problems and doubts about infrastructure and services, such as healthcare and education, any increase in the rate of development will only worsen the situation.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	12	It is forecast that there will be continued growth in internet and out of town shopping during the next few years. Add to that the shops which are already vacant, plus offices and other premises, there will be plenty of opportunity to convert such premises to houses. Such locations could be suitable for affordable houses or flats. In addition as suggested in the planning document (page 31, para 5.15) there is a need for more sheltered housing for older people to free up homes for families. Such developments must be near public transport.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	13	If Cherwell District Council is having to build houses for Oxford a financial contribution should be made towards additional costs incurred in the process and infrastructure.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	14	Who has ruled that Oxford has unmet housing needs? Is it the same department that rejected Cherwell's plan so many times?
PR-A-028	V N Smith	15	No site should be in unsustainable location. All should be within easy reach of public transport links which should have adequate parking spaces.

PR-A-028	V N Smith	16+17	If any of Oxford's overspill is to be in Cherwell any uneconomic bus routes where building is planned must be funded by Oxford and remain open. Without adequate public transport links the severe traffic congestion will become even worse.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	18+19	Traffic congestion is already a serious issue. In the future education and the health service, especially availability of doctors in general practice will be a problem. When there is no rain for a time, Thames Water have introduced a hosepipe ban. It must therefore be established that this water company has sufficient capacity to cater for any more houses.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	20+21	Although several buildings which have been vacant for years are now being redeveloped it would help if some of the firms in Oxford could relocate to Cherwell and occupy empty offices or other vacant premises.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	22+23	Land owners in unsustainable locations will press for permission to build. Both the National guidance and the local plan are clear - "growth will be limited to sustainable villages and any development in the open countryside will be strictly controlled". Any such proposals should be rejected.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	24+25	In addition to preserving the natural environment I would expect the Planning Authority to prevent any building on flood plains near the Thames or Cherwell. I consider that to allow building is a criminal act as anyone who buys or inhabits such premises will find themselves in a position when they can neither repair, insure or sell the property. The misery so many people have suffered has been well documented in the media in recent times.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	26+27	Whilst I would expect that any building in or near historic locations should be in keeping with the surrounding environment, the possibility of retaining the outer shell and bringing such premises back into use should be considered. Before any houses are built for Oxford Council I would expect that steps will be taken to explore all possibilities to provide more homes or flats in Oxford by whatever means.
PR-A-028	V N Smith	7+8	Although a district wide search for places to build new homes should be resisted the stated need for so many new homes may make this inevitable. To achieve an increase of 22,000 houses by 2031 there must have been a very extensive search. The principle detailed in the approved local plan which are specified in the National plan should continue to be adhered to. Specifically that villages with no amenities should be excluded from any development.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	1	Based on the information provided so far then the figure of 3500homes appears reasonable.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	2	If the root cause is from those employed in Oxford or London, Reading or centres south of Oxford then the answer is no. If it relates to those commuting into Cherwell then again the answer is no.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	3	Only those relating to those employed in Oxford City and wish to live there.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	4	The key principle is to meet the needs of those who are employed in Oxford and cannot meet their affordable accommodation needs within Oxford and choose not to commute.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	5	Similar to the vision of Cherwell but in locations sustainable close to their occupation.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	6	Yes
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	7	How the Green Belt parcels of Land perform against the green belt criteria, environmental issues SEA, landscape value, availability of infrastructure.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	8	We do not think that it is sustainable to contemplate making long commutes a policy.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	9	Yes
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	10	Yes
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	11	The risk should be born by Oxford we only have a duty to co operate and the problem is theirs.

PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	12	The issues set out appears reasonable and balanced. However it is inescapable that locations with good transport links and close to Oxford need to be pursued with some vigour. Consideration might be to spread the load amongst all village but some residents might have travel costs that are not sustainable.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	13	The issue if how the residents of Cherwell react to further planning initiatives need to be born in mind because at the moment they feel let down by District Councillors.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	14	The objectives should be the same as those for Cherwell but ensuring that travelling and its carbon footprint is kept to an absolute minimum. If further a field is considered improvements to Public Transport or greater use of the car will prevail making Oxford more inaccessible.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	15	Clearly those location which reduce travel and keep it to a minimum.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	16	The bus service from Banbury takes too long for commuters to Oxford and therefore the only sensible option is to improve rail services and perhaps bus services can act as feeders to stations opening more stations and using buses to call at more villages. Bus fare to Banbury from Adderbury is unrealistically high compared to the fare for Banbury to Oxford.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	17	It is self evident that the root cause of Oxfords unmet need requires careful consideration and locations and density of dwellings suitable determined.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	18	Schools and Health provisions need pre planning and implementation prior to development because the present crisis is a philosophy of let a problem occur then we will address it. There is a lack of confidence in planners.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	19	Para's 5.73 to 5.73 seem balanced but we suspect that delivery of adequate infrastructure is a pipe dream that will not materialise and may limit growth.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	20	Clearly given the difficulties of Oxford City then it may be necessary to limit its future growth.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	21	Much in the same way as the issues above.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	22	The issues explained in the consultation document are clearly explain and the solution in strategic terms is also simply provide highly efficient houses close to the need and that will provide sustainability.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	23	They merely emphasise the solution.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	24	Apart from the water meadows and environmental habitats .We are not aware of other issues.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	25	Clearly some areas may be no go for development.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	26	No because the document gives a clear image of the issues.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	27	They may limit the future growth of Oxford along with the other factors and it may be necessary to recognise the limits of what can sensibly be achieved.
PR-A-029	Astley / Gill / Jelfs / Barnes	28	No comment.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	1	Oxford Civic Society welcomes this wellwritten consultation document. It is too early to say whether 3,500 or some other number is appropriate. The various sources of evidence upon which Cherwell's contribution should be determined will not be available until the studies commissioned by the Oxfordshire Growth Board have been completed later this year. It is likely that 3,500 will be at the lower end of the possible range.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	2	Oxford has a serious shortage of housing but is a huge source of employment. The need is for housing located in Cherwell but with good connectivity to Oxford. Employment generating development in Cherwell should be related to Cherwell's own housing plans. However, employment locations close to Oxford such as Begbroke, the Airport and Oxford Parkway are natural locations for additional employment.

PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	3	The key issues are addressed, and solutions proposed, in our publication, "Oxford Futures: Achieving smarter growth in Central Oxfordshire". See www.oxfordfutures.org.uk
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	4	Key principles or goals should include delivering infrastructure (above and below ground) before and not after housing development, securing high quality yet affordable design, a good living environment, good public transport links and sustainability.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	5	Our publication, "Oxford Futures: Achieving smarter growth in Central Oxfordshire" offers a starting point for consideration of the Housing Vision. See www.oxfordfutures.org.uk
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	6	Yes. Accessibility to Oxford should be a key criterion.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	7	The area of search should be determined by proximity to Oxford, good connectivity, enabling people to make convenient and safe journeys by bicycle, taking account of walking as well as public transport, environmental efficiency, infrastructure capacity and environmental impact. The more distant the locations are from Oxford, the higher will be the proportion of trips made by private car on existing inadequate roads. This will exacerbate congestion and pollution.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	8	No.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	9	Yes, following the example of the Green Belt adjustments successfully implemented in Cambridge. The focus should be on augmenting existing corridors which already impact on the Green Belt. Linear development will allow proximate access and help ensure some acoustic tranquillity for the green areas
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	10	Yes, this is essential for accountability purposes.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	11	By adopting an integrated strategic approach, linked to effective delivery, to meeting both needs.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	12	More weight should be given to the potential for the growth of Kidlington on grounds of proximity and connectivity. Additional housing in Bicester should be limited by the capacity of the rail and road infrastructure linking it to Oxford. The road infrastructure in particular is already saturated. Affordable housing needs to be planned as part of a balanced mix of housing.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	13	By promoting design codes, Cherwell DC should emphasise the importance of making areas designated for growth attractive in terms of an urban design requirement, urban planning and infrastructure. An independent design review panel should be created, similar to Oxford's but with the specific addition of Urban Design and Streets Design. As proposed by the Government's current consultation on the NPPF, higher density housing should be provided in the vicinity of transport hubs.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	14	The objectives should deliver an appropriate housing mix, taking Oxford and the relevant areas of Cherwell together. This does not mean just replicating the housing mix within Oxford.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	15	See the comments in answer to previous questions about the selection criteria for locations. However, some sources of evidence for determining the locations of Cherwell's contribution will not be available until the studies commissioned by the Oxfordshire Growth Board have been completed later this year.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	16	Public transport connectivity with Oxford and proximity to Oxford will be the most important considerations. Space needs to be reserved for high quality rapid transit and given the relative proximity of such development the provision of safe, coherent segregated cycling provision should be designed in from the outset.

PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	17	It follows from the reply to Q16 that Kidlington should play a greater part than appears to be envisaged. Additional housing in Bicester should be limited by the capacity of the rail and road infrastructure linking it to Oxford. The road infrastructure in particular is already saturated.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	18	The whole range of social and educational infrastructure needed to support housing development should be included in the planning. Isolated housing estates built without such facilities will lead to social problems as well as adding to carborne travel.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	19	Taking account of the other factors discussed above and below, it would appear that Kidlington offers the best solution. Additional housing in Bicester should be limited by the capacity of the rail and road infrastructure linking it to Oxford. The road infrastructure in particular is already saturated.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	20+21	Economic considerations include viability, land ownership, and capturing value uplift to help fund infrastructure.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	22+23	Cities in Holland and Germany have demonstrated how to secure sustainability by considering in a unified way issues including heritage, biodiversity, environment impacts, sustainable travel provision, zero carbon and of course economic and financial viability. See our publication, "Oxford Futures: Achieving smarter growth in Central Oxfordshire", at www.oxfordfutures.o
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	24+25	Care should be taken to ensure the minimum of disturbance to sensitive sites, including Special Areas of Conservation, Conservation Target Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, BBOWT nature reserves and other places of nature conservation.
PR-A-030	Oxford Civic Society	26+27	We agree that protecting and improving the built and historic environments will be essential. These are identified by the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and designated Conservation Areas.
PR-A-031	Oxford Preservation Trust	N/A	OPT is committed to ensuring a positive future for Oxford, preserving and enhancing the City's historic character and green setting, whilst recognising the needs of the 21st century city. OPT commented previously to highlight the need for a County-wide Green Belt study prior to any development being proposed by an Oxfordshire Local Authority in the Green Belt. The Oxfordshire Growth Board is in the process for preparing just this, an Oxford Green Belt study to be used jointly by Oxfordshire authorities who are considering a Green Belt Review. It will be an impartial resource to ensure that if it is established beyond all doubt that Green belt land is needed for development, only the poorest quality land is lost. (cont...)
PR-A-031	Oxford Preservation Trust		9 (cont...) It is therefore essential that no land is considered for release from the Green Belt until the study is available. The Council, in its consultation document is asking whether to help meet the Unmet Housing Need of Oxford, Green Belt land should be considered for a housing allocation (question 8). The Trust would urge the Council not to approach the idea of altering the Green Belt boundary until the full study is completed later in the year. It would be the Trust's view and indeed the Government's view that the Green Belt should be protected as much as is possible.

PR-A-032	L Crone		<p>9 Should the use of Green Belt land be considered? Absolutely not! The Kidlington Green Belt is a major part of the area and widely used by locals. The idea of Green Belt is to permanently protect these precious areas and National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on Green Belt land. If these areas are reduced any more, further problems will occur as dogs and wildlife are condensed into an even smaller area. Local people will lose the natural areas and our children will eventually not ever just "go for a walk in the fields" which will add to the unhealthy obesity problem, thus putting more pressure on the NHS.</p> <p>The Kidlington public transport is already at capacity and adding more will just bring more chaos to our roads. It's not uncommon for a journey from Kidlington to The City to take 45 minutes plus already.</p> <p>Surely building the amount of houses "needed!" will just add to the flooding that is already prevalent locally.</p>
PR-A-033	P & N Forsythe	1	<p>No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has simply been accepted by the Council and not subjected to serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and clearly unrealistic. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs.</p>
PR-A-033	P & N Forsythe	2	<p>No. The excessive housing figures are already based on unrealistic forecasts of growth in employment. To provide for yet more employment generating development is simply creating a vicious circle.</p>
PR-A-033	P & N Forsythe	9	<p>No. Green Belt is a permanent designation. The Green Belt around Kidlington is much valued. National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on the Green Belt. The Government, in its manifesto, made a commitment to protect the Green Belt.</p>
PR-A-033	P & N Forsythe	16	<p>Transport networks in this area are already overloaded. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County. The Highway Authority's vision and objectives, that you quote, are vague aspirations and without substance.</p>
PR-A-033	P & N Forsythe	24	<p>Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	1	<p>No, this is premature. The Oxfordshire Growth Board, on which all Oxfordshire Councils are represented, is currently considering the urban capacity of Oxford City and the allocation of forecast unmet demand to individual local authorities. Its report is not due until summer 2016.</p> <p>The housing need figures produced by the Oxfordshire Local Economic Partnership are not based on a robust evidence base like the rest of the Cherwell Local Plan. The unmet housing need figures are based on the economic growth forecasts and aspirations of OxLEP rather than on objectively assessed housing need.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	2	<p>No. It would be at cross-purposes with the objective of providing housing for people working in Oxford, and would risk prejudicing Cherwell's own Local Plan strategy, to seek to promote further employment generating development in the district.</p> <p>An exception might be to relocate some of the higher-technology business planned for Oxford to Bicester, which is part of the Oxford-Cambridge corridor, where employment opportunities otherwise may not match housing growth.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	4	<p>The vision for Cherwell already identified is to concentrate development in Banbury, Bicester, Upper Heyford and Kidlington whilst restricting development in rural areas to the larger sustainable villages, thereby protecting the rural nature of the District and the open countryside. These principles should not be compromised whilst taking decisions about meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs.</p>

PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	6	<p>Yes. This will allow additional homes to be built closer to places of employment and community facilities in Oxford, and reduce traffic congestion, consistent with sustainable development.</p> <p>This may involve development in the current Green Belt. Parts of the Oxford Green Belt have lost their green nature over time (e.g. south of Kidlington around Water Eaton and south of Oxford in the Grenoble Road area). Development in these areas would be better environmentally than in more rural parts of Oxfordshire as well as much more sustainable.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	7	<p>Specific criteria such as those outlined in paragraph 4.8, especially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance/proximity to Oxford City; - key transport corridors; - economic links to Oxford City.
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	8	<p>No. This would conflict with the national policy of reducing the need to travel and the Local Plan policy of restricting development in the rural areas.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	9	<p>This is already being considered as part of the Review by the Oxfordshire Growth Board. The Review should also consider whether Green Belt land swaps would be an appropriate approach.</p> <p>Parts of the Oxford Green Belt have lost their green nature over time (e.g. south of Kidlington around Water Eaton and south of Oxford in the Grenoble Road area). Development in these areas would be better environmentally than in more rural parts of Oxfordshire as well as much more sustainable.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	10	<p>To avoid prejudicing Cherwell's own five year supply, this may well be necessary.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	11	<p>By being 'ring-fenced'. It is essential Cherwell's own strategy is insulated from the separate needs of Oxford and that Cherwell remains in control of its own destiny, especially its five year land supply.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	12	<p>Oxford City's housing requirements (e.g. mix, tenures) are very different from the needs of Cherwell residents. It will be a challenge to replicate this range of housing in the less urban or rural environment in north Oxfordshire.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	15	<p>Those closest to Oxford with high quality public transport links, where adequate infrastructure (e.g. foul drainage, water supply, mains gas, schools, community infrastructure) is available or can be provided.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	16	<p>Railway travel is the most sustainable mode of public transport, whether for individuals or large numbers of people travelling short or long distances.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	17	<p>The development of current or potential 'commuter hubs' (see Local Plan Part 2 Issues Paper, paragraph 4.134) with rail facilities should be encouraged where these can be expanded without negative sustainability effects.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	19	<p>Adequate infrastructure (e.g. foul drainage, water supply, mains gas, schools, community infrastructure) must be available or must be provided before any development work on a site can be commenced.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	20	<p>Oxford City's housing needs are based on aspirational projections of Oxford's employment growth without a robust evidence base or any public consultation.</p>
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	21	<p>There is no firm evidence that this additional housing will need to be built, or, if it is, whether there would be ready purchasers or whether the new residents would actually work in Oxford.</p>

PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	22	This additional requirement, on top of the ambitious Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 targets, will put unprecedented strain on infrastructure, the transport system and the environment in north Oxfordshire with negative sustainability effects.
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	23	There is scope for mitigation if additional development is located close to Oxford.
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	24	Additional population and 'dormitory' development traffic between north Oxfordshire and Oxford will place additional pressures on the environment.
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	25	There is scope for mitigation if additional development is located close to Oxford.
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	26	Additional development poses further threats to the integrity of the built and historic environment and heritage assets.
PR-A-034	Deddington Development Watch	27	There is scope for mitigation if additional development is located close to Oxford.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	1	No, the Oxford Growth Board on which all Oxfordshire Councils are represented is currently considering inter alia the urban capacity of Oxford and the allocation of the unmet demand to individual local authorities. Their report is not due until the summer of 2016. It is therefore premature to accept the figure of 15,000 homes as the unmet demand for Oxford. The figure has not been justified to date and appears to be aspirational.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	2	No, it would be inappropriate to create yet more jobs in Cherwell to employ people already required for jobs anticipated to be created in Oxford. This would seem to defeat the purpose of housing people working in Oxford unless some of the "knowledge" business planned for Oxford were relocated to Bicester, where there may be a superfluity of homes compared with the employment opportunities.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	6	Additional housing for Oxford's anticipated employment growth should be as close to Oxford as possible, if necessary within the Green Belt, although Green Belt land swaps should be considered. This will promote sustainable transport by minimising traffic congestion and the pollution attendant on extra car journeys. Extra commuter housing scattered round the county would conflict with this aim.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	7	Specific criteria such as some of those outlined in paragraph 4.8: E.g. distance/proximity to Oxford City Key transport corridors Economic links to Oxford City
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	8	No. This would conflict with the Local Plan policy of concentrating development in urban areas and national policy of reducing the need to travel.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	9	This is already being considered as part of the Review by the Growth Board. Each part of the Green Belt is being assessed against the original purposes of the Green Belt. Green Belt land swaps should also be considered.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	10	This may well be necessary to avoid prejudicing Cherwell's own five year supply.

PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	11	By being 'ring-fenced'. It is essential Cherwell's own strategy is insulated from the separate needs of Oxford.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	12	The housing requirements for Oxford City residents (e.g. mix, tenures) are very different from Cherwell's. It will be difficult to replicate this range of housing in the less urban or more rural environment north of Oxford City in Cherwell.
PR-A-035	Deddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group	15	Those closest to Oxford and having the best public transport links, on the basis that adequate infrastructure (e.g. foul drainage, water supply, mains gas, schools, community infrastructure) is available or can be provided.
PR-A-036	R Furneaux	6	Agree. Presumably, the housing that Oxford cannot provide would be wanted mainly by people who have to be in Oxford daily for work, education etc. Otherwise, they wouldn't need to live in Oxford.
PR-A-036	R Furneaux	7	The Plan Area should be one from which easy access into Oxford is possible, preferably by public transport rather than by private car.
PR-A-036	R Furneaux	8	No. Parts of the District are remote from Oxford, have poor transport links to it and have no great economic connection.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	1	No 3,500 does not seem to be a reasonable working assumption for Cherwell as this appears to limit Oxford to 1000 additional new homes. Oxford City must take a fairer % of unmet need. A figure of 3500 might allow it to be less committed to finding more opportunity for growth in Oxford.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	2	Yes. All the economic attractors named are close to Oxford or Bicester. What about Banbury?
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	3	Key issues to be considered should be the location of the additional houses. These should be locations: - with direct sustainable public transport links to Oxford - that avoid further congestion on rural roads - that have sufficient capacity within existing infrastructure provisions
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	4	To preserve the relationships between villages in terms of size and access to services. If the Category A villages grow disproportionately then the character of the rural area of the north of the county will be lost. To ensure real sustainability is supported.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	5	To achieve additional growth without adversely impacting Cherwell's own growth strategy. The impact of this strategy on Category A villages will be challenging enough.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	6	Yes the plan area should be well related to Oxford City.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	7	Access to Oxford. Equitable distribution of growth across rural areas. Infrastructure improvement plans.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	9	Yes.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	10	Yes.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	12	Key issues for rural villages are identified at paragraph 5.37. Robust measures should be required to test any potential development location against these issues.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	15	Locations where reliance on car use will not be essential. Bus services in rural areas even those close to Banbury are not secure. Assess potential for new settlements where access by public transport to Oxford could be designed in.

PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	16	Lack of public transport options direct from Bloxham to Oxford. Cuts to bus services to Banbury to use train. No plans- and little opportunity - improve traffic flow on A361.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	17	Must be clarity on affect development location would have on access to services for existing residents.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	18	Capacity of primary schools in rural areas. New schools in Banbury will not address issue of lack of places in village schools. No development location should be pursued that would result in primary age children having to attend a school in another village. Water and electricity supply are under strain and no plans to increase capacity. Systems struggling to cope with current demand. Flooding and drainage a real issue as fields are developed reducing capability to absorb water. See A361 March 9 where new site at Salt Way has been cleared. No plans and no realistic possibility of improving road access to Oxford from north of the county. Access to Banbury is increasingly difficult and it is not at all clear that road improvements connected with the Salt Way developments will ease congestion on A361. Public transport to Banbury from the villages is to be cut and so no expectation of extended services to suit commuters wanting to get to Banbury station.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	19	Infrastructure issues suggest potential development locations should be in the south of the county and closer to Oxford and the knowledge spine.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	22	All evidence gathered for BNDP shows that Bloxham residents rely heavily on car use. There is universal acknowledgement that the mini roundabout on A361 is operating above capacity. BPC have asked for an air quality survey as numbers of HGVs using A361 increase. The road is regularly at a standstill at peak times as traffic negotiates cars parked at the local shops. Diminishing numbers of children walk to school and very few cycle.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	25	Development to meet Oxfords unmet need should not be at the expense of Cherwell's natural environment while allowing Oxford to protect areas of its green belt that may be of lesser environmental importance.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	26	Development already planned or completed on the edges of villages around Banbury including Bloxham has already adversely impacted the distinctiveness of these villages. The weight of new development has diminished the impact of the historic core of villages like Bloxham and has affected the rural nature of all approaches to the village. Important views of Bloxham's impressive church have been affected.
PR-A-037	Bloxham Parish Council	6&8	1 Allocations for growth confined to narrower geographical focus. Closer to Oxford. 2 Access to Oxford from rural areas north of the county is difficult. Reference access to trains bus cuts and no road infrastructure improvements suggested to A362/A 4260 3 Area of search for development sites must be confined to areas where access to Oxford is sustainable.

PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	1	<p>No. The concept of Cherwell District (CD) providing the level of housing to meet OC need is fundamentally flawed. In obtaining approval for its own now adopted Local Plan CD has already needed to revise upwards its own housing provision to meet the requirements of the SHMA (2014) as directed by the Planning Inspectorate. To expect CD to accommodate additional housing specifically for Oxford City (OC) must be seen in the context of the very significant increase in housing already necessary to meet its own needs.</p> <p>It seems to us that the response to OC's anticipated need (28,000 to 2031) (contained within Table 2) is pitiful but, further, to date there is no evidence upon which the true extent of unmet need arising from OC can be based.</p> <p>Oxfordshire Growth Board (OGB) and Oxfordshire Councils must, within their work as outlined in Paragraphs 1.17 & 1.18, ensure that as much of the anticipated housing need for Oxford City (OC) is contained within OC boundaries utilising all brownfield areas as necessary and by the pragmatic use of greenbelt land, before allowing the spread of OC's requirements to other areas.</p> <p>Only when the work of the (OGB) has been completed can the true unmet need be established. (cont....)</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	1	<p>(cont....) Thus the 3500 working assumption is as yet not based on any detailed assessment and is also merely a split between 5 neighbouring authorities together with an unexplained arbitrary uplift for CD.</p> <p>Within paragraph 2.8 we note that "Oxford has a responsibility to meet its housing need as fully as it can so that neighbouring districts can be sure they are not planning to meet Oxford's housing need unnecessarily". We read from this that the general principle should be that any perceived need is met where it arises.</p> <p>The developments taking place in Cherwell District (CD) will already increase commuter traffic. The addition of a further 3500 properties specifically to meet the needs of growth in OC will add to the commuting burden and given that there are no discernible plans to improve transport infrastructure this will exacerbate an already pressured situation.</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	2	<p>Again this seems to be a flawed concept. The additional housing is required to support employment within OC even though there is no clear evidence that it is required. Even assuming that it is required and based upon clear evidence, is it proposed that opportunities identified within OC are simply transferred to CD? What will OC's response to this be? As indicated in our response to Q1, if employment is identified specifically for OC growth then the housing to support it should also be within OC.</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	3	<p>Oxford is an economically successful area and also its close proximity to London feeds greater need for housing. Type of housing must reflect the requirements of a successful economy. However, many service sector employees (e.g. healthcare education) simply cannot afford to live in close proximity to the city and commuting is both expensive and due to transport infrastructure failings, inconvenient. It is an urgent requirement that the appraisal of city boundaries is undertaken with a view to ensuring that the level and type of housing is consistent with the economic requirements of the growing city.</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	4	<p>Again the key principle must be to meet need as close as possible to where it arises. This means that the OC requirements should not impact on CD objectives and aims. The housing need identified for the district should compliment the CD vision. An enforced "add on" of housing for commuters to OC does not achieve this.</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	5	<p>As articulated in Q4 above the OC requirements should not detract from the CD vision.</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	6	<p>If, ultimately, a clear, evidence based, need is established for OC then the 'area of search' should relate to OC and not extended.</p>
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	7	<p>Should be concentrated on unused of brownfield land (including golf courses) within OC and in conjunction with a reappraisal of greenbelt areas.</p>

PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	8	No.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	9	Yes. The greenbelt area should be carefully redefined. After all it is 40 years since the Oxford Green Belt was formally approved in 1975. The Grenoble Road development should be reconsidered.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	10	OC's five year housing supply should be contained within OC. It cannot be allowed to influence the five year need for CD. The clear priority for CD is to ensure that it meets its own identified housing needs.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	11	This is a technical issue but if an "area of search" within the OC is identified then it should meet the OC need only.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	12	There should be no deviation from the CD local plan. Speculative developments on the premise of meeting OC unmet need should not be permitted.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	13	No.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	14	No further comment.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	15	Not clear. Sites should be located closest to employment.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	16	Oxfordshire's transport infrastructure is already under strain due to commuting traffic. A further 3500 houses built at a distance from OC will only exacerbate already serious problems.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	17	Unless there is a reappraisal of the location of employment developments required by OC then it will cease to be an attractive place to do business.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	18	Growth increases the need for service sector support particularly health/education facilities. These services already struggle to find adequate numbers of employees. Many potential employees find it too expensive to live in OC or travel to it.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	19	Employment development locations should be sited to ensure that there is affordable access to them for those who work within them.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	20	If OC is restricted in its ability to expand its boundaries to accommodate both economic development and the housing which should support it, then eventually it will cease to be an attractive investment opportunity and economic growth will be constrained.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	21	Clearly, the city needs to expand its boundaries.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	22	Commuting to OC to service OC growth is not sustainable.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	23	Clearly, the city needs to expand its boundaries.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	24	The natural environment is important since it enhances quality of life. Development should be restricted to areas of low value environmental importance and the greenbelt appraisal must identify such areas. If there is an ultimate aim to see considerable economic growth for OC then it is not realistic to continue with the premise that all greenbelt land is sacrosanct. Further, simply to protect OC green spaces at the expense of other spaces within CD is not an answer.

PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	25	Realistic reappraisal of greenbelt.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	26	No, except to say that the internationally renowned sites within OC must be protected.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	27	No comment.
PR-A-038	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	28	Under no circumstances.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	1	<p>No. To date there is no evidence upon which the true extent of unmet need arising from Oxford City can be justified. For reasons set out above the MCNPF Forum reject the basis for the estimate of need, principally the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Until such time that the actual scale of unmet need has been identified, based on an up-to-date, transparent and clearly evidence-based assessment, which has been subject to scrutiny through the Examination process, no working figure should be applied.</p> <p>The 3,500 working assumption is not based on any detailed assessment other than a simple pro-rata split between the five neighbouring authorities plus an arbitrary uplift which has no sound planning justification. It pre-dates the final assessment of the Oxfordshire Growth Board and signals to that process a scale of growth that the District Council might be willing to accept. This has been done without any consultation with local communities or proper and transparent assessment as to whether this figure is suitable in terms of actual unmet need; we also consider that Cherwell District Council should, prior to this consultation, have assessed the ability of the district to accommodate such a scale of additional growth in a sustainable manner that is consistent with the established spatial strategy set out in the recently adopted LP1.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	2	<p>This question is framed within the context of there being a justified and transparent evidence-based assessment of unmet need arising from Oxford and Cherwell District's ability to accommodate it in a sustainable manner. For reasons set out in response to Question 1 the MCNPF consider that there is no robust evidence base available at this time that justifies additional housing for Oxford City within the Cherwell District.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	3	<p>Once again the question is framed as if it is fait accompli that Cherwell will accept a 'significant' contribution in response to Oxford City's unmet need. This is in advance of the final report of the Oxfordshire Growth Board and fails to base the district's capacity to provide for growth based on a detailed assessment of what is best for Cherwell's settlements and their ability to accommodate additional development, within the context of the established requirements set out in the LP1. Requirements which in themselves require a significant uplift in housing when compared to that previously delivered.</p> <p>The key issue for Oxford City is to ensure that identified need is based on an up-to-date and evidence-based assessment and fundamentally, that a detailed and transparent assessment of capacity within Oxford City's administrative boundary is undertaken. The neighbouring authorities to Oxford City, including Cherwell, cannot and should not be the first response of Oxford City. Need arising from Oxford City should be met as far as possible within Oxford City, and this should include urban regeneration/intensification and the release of appropriate sites located within the Green Belt.</p> <p>Only when there is a full and transparent assessment of Oxford City's capacity to accommodate growth to meet its unmet needs should neighbouring authorities be expected to consider their ability to provide for additional development. Cherwell, along with West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse should not be a dumping ground for Oxford City's unmet need.</p>

PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	6	<p>As set out previously the MCNPF does not support the basis of this consultation, nor is it convinced at this time as to the extent of unmet need arising from Oxford City and the need for Cherwell District Council to make provision to accommodate a significant level of development in response.</p> <p>Our response to Question 6 assumes that an appropriate level of unmet needs has been identified in an open and transparent manner based on sound evidence. It is therefore a hypothetical scenario and should not be taken as an endorsement of the scale of unmet need arising from Oxford.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	7	<p>On the assumption that there is a robust and transparent evidence base to justify a scale of unmet need, which the MCNPF consider is currently lacking, the 'area of search' should be set so that need is addressed as close to Oxford City as possible. This may include areas currently located within the Green Belt. The Green Belt has remained largely unchanged since it was first designated back in the 1970s and in response to the development pressures that exist today, a comprehensive review is considered necessary in order to determine the extent to which such land continues to contribute to the purposes of Green Belt. It is only through such a detailed assessment that the capacity of land within the current Green Belt, to make a contribution to meet Oxford's unmet need can be understood.</p> <p>An area of search should also take into account the existing functional relationship of existing locations with Oxford City and the delivery of necessary infrastructure improvements to support additional development. There must be a recognition that any additional development accommodated in Cherwell will exacerbate commuting flows, not just to Oxford but also to London.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	8	<p>No. The MCNPF strongly objects to the district-wide approach. The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 has established the housing need for the district to 2031 which, as set out previously, requires a significant and challenging uplift in housing delivery when compared with historic rates of delivery. To apply the district-wide approach effectively increases the Local Plan Part 1 requirement still further, to levels which cannot be supported. The consequence of which will be to put all settlements, at every tier in the settlement hierarchy at risk from speculative development, premised on the need to respond to Oxford City's unmet need. A district-wide approach runs counter to the principle of meeting need where it arises.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	9	<p>Yes. To proceed without a detailed and transparent assessment of the Oxford Green Belt would not be appropriate, particularly given the fact that the existing Green Belt boundary has remained unchanged since the 1970s. Where unmet need has been identified it is necessary to ensure that in the first instance, all options are considered within Oxford City's administrative boundary, this must include changes to policies on density, regeneration, and other policies that serve to restrict development. It should not be an automatic default position that neighbouring authorities, including Cherwell, will have to accommodate growth arising from Oxford City. The MCNPF is not advocating development at any cost within Oxford City, or promoting a dilution of the important function of the Green Belt, rather a detailed and meaningful review, resulting in pragmatic policy solutions so that the unmet need is minimised as far as possible.</p> <p>Furthermore, where specific locations within the existing Green Belt have been assessed and considered to no longer contribute to the purposes of the Green Belt designation, and therefore provide potential development locations, there should be a concerted effort to ensure that additional compensatory areas of land are re-classified as Green Belt. This will help to preserve the integrity of the Green Belt and maintain its vital function in terms of restricting urban sprawl.</p>

PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	10	<p>Yes. The first priority for Cherwell District Council must be to ensure that it meets in full its own identified housing needs. It should not be the case that unmet need arising from Oxford City makes the housing land supply requirements for the district more onerous such that the ability to demonstrate a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated.</p> <p>The implications of not having a five year land supply are serious and put all of the settlements across the district at risk from speculative developers. To some extent this is recognised as an appropriate incentive for Local Plans to ensure that an adequate supply of housing is maintained and we strongly urge the District Council to continue to facilitate appropriate development so that this can be achieved.</p> <p>There should be a clear separation between Cherwell’s housing requirements and those additional homes needed in response to Oxford’s unmet need. The failure to distinguish between the two elements of housing need will result in a free-for-all across the district, including those villages within the MCNPF area. This must be avoided through a clear separation of housing requirements.</p> <p>Cherwell’s five year housing land supply obligations must continue to be calculated on the housing requirements for the district as set out in the adopted Local Plan.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	11	<p>The MCNPF is not in a position to provide a detailed response to this question. As a matter of principle there must be a clear separation of the housing requirements established in the Local Plan Part 1 and any identified housing requirement to help meet the needs of Oxford City. Although we do not support the principle of accepting unmet need arising from Oxford City, the area of search approach may provide a geographically separate area within which requirements relating to Oxford’s unmet need can be applied and an appropriate and separate land supply calculation established.</p> <p>The critical concern of the MCNPF is to ensure that unmet need arising from Oxford City does not undermine Cherwell’s ability to demonstrate a sufficient supply of sites to meet its five year obligations.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	12	<p>The MCNPF supports the position set out at para 5.37 which states that the Partial Review will need to accommodate additional housing growth in a way that complements the Local Plan Part 1. We repeat our principle objection to the scale of unmet need which has yet to be scrutinised or justified through appropriate evidence, but welcome the emphasis to the established objectives set out in the adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>Reference to “all reasonable locations” at para 5.36 is vague and the MCNPF are of the view that where need is robustly identified, the response must be to address that need, as close to where that need is arising.</p> <p>Reference to Category A settlements at para 5.35 should not be read as a list of villages that, because of their classification as a Category A village, have capacity to accommodate unmet need from Oxford City. There should be recognition within the Issue document that Category A villages have made an important contribution to development and that any significant development in excess of the 750 requirement set out in LP1 Policy Villages 2, risks undermining the wider strategy of re-balancing the district by focusing development at the main urban areas.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	13	<p>The Issues consultation document makes no reference to Neighbourhood Plans and the potential for the Oxford overspill to render existing plans out-of-date and/or to undermine the ability of local communities to advance a Neighbourhood Plan for the betterment of their communities.</p>
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	14	<p>The MCNPF does not consider that it is possible to provide a detailed response to this question. The key issue for Cherwell must be to ensure that the true extent of unmet need arising from Oxford is firmly established and transparent. Cherwell District should not be a dumping ground for Oxford City’s unmet need, particularly if the City itself has not considered all reasonable options to accommodate as far as possible its own needs within its administrative area.</p>

PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	15	The Issues consultation document does not define what constitutes “strategic housing sites”. As a matter of principle need should be accommodated as close to where it is arising as is possible and other key considerations must take account of existing infrastructure and capacity for improvements. Critically, the established development strategy and settlement hierarchy set out in the Local Plan Part 1 should not be undermined. The Duty to Cooperate is not a Duty to agree and if the cost of accommodating unmet from Oxford is the dilution of the strategies, objectives and policies within the adopted Local Plan then it would be wholly inappropriate for Cherwell District Council to advance this process any further.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	16	MCNPF has registered very significant concern from local communities regarding traffic volumes in these rural areas. There are already several serious congestion hot-spots, and it is inevitable that additional housing will exacerbate these and create others.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	17	Mitigation and improvements necessary to support additional growth must be considered in the context of the communities/settlements in the locality and the potential impact that this can have in terms of making existing routes more attractive to road users and undermining the intrinsic character of our rural communities as result additional development. Although improvements may be physically possible in some cases this should not be at the expense of our established rural communities.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	18	MCNPF is already concerned regarding the capacity of existing infrastructure, both in terms of physical infrastructure such as: drainage; electricity supply; and, mobile phone coverage which are already the source of regular complaints from our communities, but also social infrastructure including health care provision, local/community policing and cemetery provision. Any new housing will clearly have an impact on existing provision and development should only be approved where it can be demonstrated that, as a minimum, it will not exacerbate existing infrastructure provision, and in order for development to be sustainable, demonstrate real improvements to the existing infrastructure situation to the betterment of existing and new residents.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	19	It is clear that existing infrastructure problems, in terms of quality and capacity, will be made significantly worse where it is the case that significant new homes need to be accommodated within the District. The ability of existing infrastructure to cope with additional homes should be a key consideration in determining potential locations for new homes in response to Oxford’s unmet need.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	20-27	No response is deemed necessary in the light of comments above.
PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum	4+5	Our response to Questions 4 and 5 should be read in conjunction with our overriding concerns expressed previously. Questions 4 and 5 are superfluous and is reliant upon an acceptance of the district accommodating a significant scale of growth to address Oxford’s unmet need.

PR-A-039 Mid Cherwell
Neighbourhood
Plan Forum

1 The starting point must be that the District has an adopted Local Plan (Part 1 - LP1) (July 2015) which sets out the need for housing and seeks to provide for 22,840 homes over the Plan period from 2011-2031. This equates to 1,140 dwellings per year over the 20 year plan period. This represents a significant increase from that originally proposed in the submitted LP1 which sought to provide housing at a rate equivalent of 670 homes per year, or 16,750 over the plan period to 2031. This significant increase was justified on the basis of the conclusions of the 2014 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

Therefore in order to ensure soundness total housing provision proposed in the LP1 has already been increased by circa 36% from that originally proposed. The resultant annual average completion rate necessary to meet this uplift in housing amounts to a 124% increase when compared against actual completions recorded annually over the five year period preceding the start of the LP1 Plan period (i.e. 2006-2011 – average annual completions = 509dpa). Total completions over the period 2006-2015 for the district amount to 4,594 dwellings, equating to actual completion rates of 510 dwellings per annum over that 9 year period.

It is therefore clear that in order for the Cherwell District to meet its own identified need for housing it will require a very significant uplift in housing and we question whether this can be achieved given the scale of growth proposed at the district's two main towns of Banbury and Bicester. (cont....)

PR-A-039 Mid Cherwell
Neighbourhood
Plan Forum

1 (cont....) We note that the final unmet need figure arising from Oxford City is yet to be determined, but that a working assumption of 3,500 additional homes for the Cherwell District is being advanced as a working figure. If adopted within the timeframe set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme, i.e. 2018, it will require this need to be met over the remaining years of the Plan period, equating to approximately additional 269 dwellings in the district per year between 2018 and 2031.

To expect Cherwell District to accommodate this additional housing requirement must be seen in the context of the very significant increase in housing already necessary to ensure the district can meet its own housing obligations. The first priority for the District Council must be to ensure that it meets in full housing need for the district identified in the LP1.

It is the view of the MCNPF that Cherwell District Council should subject the figures of need arising from Oxford City to proper and transparent scrutiny. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that "Local Plans should be aspirational but realistic". (NPPF, Para 154). The 2014 Oxfordshire SHMA figures are specifically aligned with forecasts of new job growth advanced by the Local Enterprise Partnership and the aspirations of individual promoters of land, whose very existence and motivation is justified on the basis of economic growth and job generation. In effect a self-fulfilling prophecy. The 'committed economic growth' scenario set out in the SHMA which has been applied to determine future housing requirements is an overly aspirational objective that does not appear to be grounded in any evidence. (cont....)

Moreover, to advance a strategy that effectively creates dormitory locations as a base for out-commuting, not just to Oxford but also to London and other sub-regional employment hotspots, will result in unsustainable patterns of development to the detriment of the district, beyond the capacity of our existing infrastructure and at the expense of the intrinsic quality of the district's landscape and rurality.

PR-A-039 Mid Cherwell
Neighbourhood
Plan Forum

1 (cont....) The implications for the Cherwell District, its established spatial strategy and the individual settlements, including those which form part of the MCNPF, will be significant. Accordingly, the MCNPF objects as a matter of principle to the premise for this consultation and the need for Cherwell District to accommodate additional growth arising from Oxford City. We recognise that the District Council has a statutory responsibility, under the Duty to Cooperate, to consider the extent to which unmet need arising from Oxford City may be accommodated within the District. However, this Duty is not a Duty to agree and in this context the working figure of 3,500 homes is regarded as without foundation and supporting evidence.

PR-A-039	Mid Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Forum		<p>1 Conclusion-The MCNPF is committed to working closely with the District Council as it advances the Neighbourhood Plan. The progress of the Partial Review of the Local Plan 1, although focussed on unmet need arising from Oxford, must not relegate the aspirations and objectives of communities within the district as it seeks to accommodate significant housing in addition to that established in the Local Plan Part 1.</p> <p>The comments set out above represent an accurate reflection of the views of the MCNPF and demonstrate genuine concern with both the justification for, and the potential impacts of, accommodating significant additional development arising from Oxford City.</p> <p>The primary focus for the District Council must to the spatial strategy and objectives set out in the Local Plan Part 1 and to support those communities that are committed to the Neighbourhood Planning process.</p>
PR-A-040	T Lucas	16	<p>Transport networks in this area are already overloaded and at peak times are barely usable. The main routes into Oxford are congested and without relief. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County, and am dismayed by the lack of vision or principle displayed in the planning.</p>
PR-A-040	T Lucas	24	<p>Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell. I am very concerned that the Kidlington's natural surrounds are being eroded by excessive development, and that the knock on effects of this on the flora, fauna, and animal life will be irreversible.</p>
PR-A-041	JPPC / Oxford University Press		<p>2 Account should be taken of the potential need for additional land for employment purposes as well as for housing. In this context, should the Council conclude that the Part 2 Plan should retain the site within the green belt, it should consider the removal of the site from the green belt in the Partial Review in order to meet the employment needs generated by the additional housing growth. In this context, the analysis of the larger parcel contained in the Oxford Green Belt Study should be taken into account: the site makes no significant contribution towards the green belt or any of its purposes.</p>
PR-A-041	JPPC / Oxford University Press	28	<p>Site submission - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington</p>
PR-A-042	J & H Maddicott		<p>1 The figure of 3,500 homes needed to meet Oxford's housing demands is by no means a reasonable one. It derives from the Oxfordshire SHMA, which has never been properly scrutinised and which was largely drawn up by developers and their associates. The figures provided in the SHMA are based on no hard evidence and are quite unrealistically high.</p>
PR-A-042	J & H Maddicott		<p>2 Cherwell does not need to provide for more employment generating development. Increasing employment opportunities, in an area which currently has very low unemployment, will merely increase the need for housing.</p>
PR-A-042	J & H Maddicott		<p>9 The Oxford Green Belt should be regarded as an area permanently protected from development. The Green Belt around Kidlington is particularly valued, since it prevents Kidlington's merger with the city and the creation of a continuous suburban strip stretching for some seven miles north of Oxford.</p>
PR-A-042	J & H Maddicott		<p>17 Oxford's transport system is already near the point of breakdown, with traffic jams and delays occurring increasingly frequently. Further building can only exacerbate what is already a major problem.</p>

PR-A-043 E & R Moore

1

In the context of the necessity for this partial review of Cherwell's Local Plan (Part 1), we would first like to restate our strong objection to the obligation forced upon the Oxfordshire district local authorities to meet Oxford's estimated unmet housing needs. It is vital that CDC should challenge both the SHMA's overinflated estimate of the county's housing requirements, and the accuracy of Oxford's own estimate of its housing need. CDC has the discretion (Issues Paper 2.6) "... for Local Plans to examine whether that need can be fully met in the light of environmental or other considerations". We urge CDC in undertaking this Review to resist a proposed solution to Oxford's housing, pollution and traffic problems that merely shifts them outwards to adjacent localities in the Cherwell District. We would also express our very strong objection to any development on the Oxford Green Belt: the Green Belt has a very special function, in Cherwell as elsewhere, to protect the countryside and open and green spaces and to act as a buffer against the spread of urban development and coalescence between settlements. In Kidlington, where we are resident, the Green Belt surrounding the village is precious and highly cherished by the community for its health, environmental, visual, and recreational value. This is not nimbysm: the majority of Kidlington's residents live in an urban setting, probably a majority of them on estates, and Kidlington, although a sizeable settlement, is deficient in parks and open or green spaces, so that the countryside around the village provides the only locally accessible opportunity for enjoying open green space. (cont...)

PR-A-043 E & R Moore

1

(cont...) In this context, and as Kidlington residents, we would make the following detailed comments on the Issues Paper (IP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SO):

The Issues Paper outlines development for Kidlington already set out in the Local Plan Part 1, including employment creation at Begbroke Science Park and Langford Lane (acommodated from a smallscale review of the Green Belt), an increased role for Oxford Airport, and the enhancement of Kidlington village centre. These together with additional traffic generated by proposals in the current Transport Strategy (Park & Ride at Langford Lane, rapid transit bus routes), the Northern Gateway, improvements to the A34/A40 interchanges, the planned Upper Heyford housing development, and the recently opened Oxford Parkway rail station make any consideration of major housing development on the outskirts of Kidlington unsustainable in terms of loss of green and open space, increased road and air traffic and pollution, and additional demand upon an already stressed local infrastructure, most notably health services provision. Largescale development in Kidlington is probably only possible within the Green Belt, most likely in the Kidlington gap, and we would object to this absolutely for reasons already indicated. The effects of largescale housing or employment development in or near to Kidlington can only be detrimental to the health and quality of life of Kidlington residents and to the natural environment, outcomes that are the opposite of Cherwell's 'vision' for '... an area where all residents enjoy a good quality of life [where] those who live and work here will be happier [and] healthier'. (cont....)

PR-A-043 E & R Moore

1 SA

(cont...) With regards to the detail of the Sustainability Appraisal, the critical and key part of the Review process, we have concerns in relation to Kidlington in particular, since it is clearly a likely target area for largescale development about the accuracy and viability of a number of the Assumptions (expressed as positive, negative or neutral ratings) that are proposed as a short cut to measuring the Review's deliberations against Cherwell's sustainability objectives. We believe that these Assumptions are in many instances simplistic and should be modified or abandoned in favour of a more detailed and balanced methodology.

SEE LEFT COLUMN

1. Provision for affordable housing. Cherwell's existing target is for 33% affordable housing; this will not be achieved while developers have the option of 'financial contribution', which makes a nonsense of this target.

2. Health/wellbeing. Sites within/adjacent to Kidlington are rated (+) because of the adequacy of existing healthcare facilities – but the existing healthcare facilities in the village are already stretched to breaking point.

5. Create/sustain vibrant communities. Airports should be included in the list of adverse factors (). The number of flights from Kidlington airport has increased over time, causing considerable noise, air, and light pollution in and around Kidlington. More recently lengthy episodes of very loud and persistent noise from ?engine testing occur on an almost daily basis, and can be heard inside our doubleglazed house in north Kidlington and as far away as the centre of Kidlington and ShiptononCherwell. The noise is unpleasant and intrusive. Further development of the airport will increase these pollutions, to the detriment of the mental and physical health of residents. (cont...)

PR-A-043 E & R Moore

1 SA

(cont...) 6. Improve accessibility to all services/facilities. Development within/near Kidlington is rated (++) because of proximity to a number of services/facilities,

SEE LEFT COLUMN

but this rating is very crude, and takes no account of the range, quality, and adequacy of the services, such as the capacity of the health and education services,

the standard of retail provision, or the number and quality of urban green spaces.

7. Conserve, enhance, create resources for biodiversity. The rating of 'may have' (-) or () is conditional upon the detailed planning application, because it is considered that potential impacts cannot be determined with certainty at this level of assessment. The conditionality attached to this critical objective is not

satisfactory and should be amended: the momentum of a full planning application favours development over biodiversity interests, and green infrastructure and

mitigation are dependent on developers' remediation plans which in actuality may or may not be of environmental value and may or may not be implemented

and maintained. There are similar concern about the conditionality attached to the creation of new areas of open space ('likely positive effect', 'larger sites may have particularly positive effects'): this is much too vague and also begs the question of how new areas of open space are to be created in largescale developments which by their very nature actually substantially reduce existing areas of open space.

8. Protect/enhance landscape character ... make accessible for the enjoyment of the countryside. Again, the conditionality of this rating ('may have') is unsatisfactory, leaving the burden of assessment to the planning application stage. (cont....)

PR-A-043 E & R Moore

1 SA

(cont...) 10. Reduce air pollution and road congestion. It is essential that these ratings based on distance from sustainable transport links are applied with reference to the actuality of public transport provision and cycling and walking opportunities at the time of the review and not on any planned future (but uncertain) public transport etc. improvements. The current Oxfordshire Transport Strategy itself needs careful scrutiny for its potential to increase congestion and traffic flow through Kidlington by merely moving the current congestion and traffic volume from the perimeter of Oxford to outlying areas. There are wider current or planned developments such as the Northern Gateway, Upper Heyford housing scheme, and proposed alterations to the A34/A40 intersections in the locality that will increase the type and volume of traffic through Kidlington, and these should be factored into any consideration of additional traffic pressures created by largescale housing development in or near Kidlington, especially as Kidlington already has an AQMA. A weakness in setting ratings according to the proximity of public transport provision etc. is that it inherently excludes commercial traffic with its heavy polluting and noise effects and, critically, it relies on voluntary use of public transport, making it misleading to assume that public transport provision will substantially reduce the increase in traffic resulting from largescale development. Finally, a serious omission in this section is consideration of the air pollution from air traffic over Kidlington (see 5. above), and this should be rectified.

12. Reduce flooding risk. We struggle to understand why largescale development in highrisk areas should be considered at all, and why ratings are applied based on the extent of the allocation of open space in a development when it is an inherent characteristic of largescale development that it itself consumes a large area of open space. There are sufficient examples in the county of permitting development on highand moderaterisk flood areas to demonstrate that it can precipitate flooding events that damage quality of life and the economy and necessitate highcost remedial works. Fields and open spaces around Kidlington frequently flood in periods of heavy rainfall, particularly near the river Cherwell to the east and the canal to the west. (cont....)

SEE LEFT COLUMN

PR-A-043 E & R Moore

1 SA

(cont...) 16. Ensure levels of high and stable employment so that everyone can benefit from economic growth of the district and Oxford and 17. Economic growth, competitiveness. These are very generalised aspirations that fail to take into account the disbenefits (mainly health and social) of economic growth, such as loss of green and open space and increased traffic and pollution and infrastructure pressures, nor is there any recognition that to some (currently unknown?) extent the types of employment and income levels generated could lead to greater inequalities in areas such as access to affordable housing and educational and health provision – not everyone would benefit. The outcome of largescale residential development adjacent to Cherwell's existing and planned key employment areas is problematic to forecast, and the positive ratings (++) and (+) need reconsideration since they do not reflect the complexity of possible outcomes. It is difficult to predict where people will choose or can afford to live in relation to their workplace. Housing developments adjacent to Kidlington intended to provide for Oxford's workforce risk instead being occupied by London commuters attracted by the new Oxord Parkway rail link or by commuters utilising the access to nearby trunk roads, and expansion of employment sites in the same locality can only increase pressure on housing, transport and infrastructure.

Similarly, the notion that the development of largescale employment sites always merits a positive (++) rating as a contribution to economic growth is simplistic since it does not take into account such factors as the type of employment and revenue generation and, critically, the economic benefits to the locality in which it is situated or the disbenefits to communities of loss of open space and increase in traffic and pollution. The Cherwell district already enjoys a below national average unemployment rate, and continued expansion of the labour force will exert unsustainable pressures on housing supply and on public services that are already and for the foreseeable future under massive strain from funding cuts. (cont...)

SEE LEFT COLUMN

PR-A-043	E & R Moore	1	9 (cont...) We would additionally ask that the Review process also gives due weight to the government's stated desire to conserve the Green Belt; the NPPF presumption against development of the Green Belt; the recommendation of the 2015 Green Belt study that local authorities should undertake careful master planning and development so that harm [to the Green Belt] is minimised (SA 3.15); the planning inspector's view that Kidlington's own housing needs can be addressed under PV3 rather than requiring a local review of the Green Belt (SI3.25); the NPPF requirement that local authorities should have regard to the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban areas inside the Green Belt boundary (SI4.15); and to Cherwells' own stated objectives to protect and respect individual settlements (SI 3.2), strictly control development in open countryside (SI3.6), carefully consider in relation to the Green Belt and its purposes [proposals for] any further housing growth in Kidlington to accommodate unmet housing need from elsewhere (SI3.26), avoid sprawl and coalescence and harm to the identity of existing settlements and protect biodiversity in both designated and nondesignated sites (SI5.37) (SI5.113), protect the canal corridor (SI5.130) and its value as a tourism resource (SI5.87), and strictly control development in open countryside, and in floodrisk areas in Kidlington and along the canal (SI5.133/4).
PR-A-043	E & R Moore	SCI	Before setting out our comments on this planned Review, we would like to register a protest at the number of major consultations that are running consecutively or within a very short time frame of each other. These are major, lengthy and complex documents to read and comment on, and time pressures or health or other life events, and even limited IT skills, must preclude many people's participation in this consultative process. To encourage public participation and support the democratic process, please could you leave more time between major consultations, or give us a longer consultation period. The following comments are – we apologise probably not in the required format, but we found it impossible to respond to the battery of formal questions inserted in such lengthy documents that we can only scan onscreen, in the time available. Thank you.
PR-A-044	J Pilgrim	1	No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has simply been accepted by the Council and not subjected to serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and difficult to justify. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs.
PR-A-044	J Pilgrim	2	No. The excessive housing figures are already based on unrealistic forecasts of growth in employment. To provide for yet more employment generating development is simply creating a vicious circle.
PR-A-044	J Pilgrim	9	No. Green Belt is a permanent designation. The Green Belt around Kidlington is much valued. National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on the Green Belt. The Government, in its manifesto, made a commitment to protect the Green Belt. There are better opportunities in Oxford itself to develop underused sites for residential use and to ensure unoccupied property is fully utilised.
PR-A-044	J Pilgrim	16	Transport networks in this area are already overloaded. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County. The Highway Authority's vision and objectives, that you quote, are vague aspirations and without substance. Improvements to transport networks should be the priority.
PR-A-044	J Pilgrim	24	Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell. There is a serious risk of flooding in areas close to Oxford already struggling to handle increased surface water run-off which will be exacerbated by this scale of development.
PR-A-045	Archstone Projects Ltd	1	An apportionment of 3,500 homes from the working assumption of 15,000 homes for Oxford City seems a reasonable approach at this stage. We support the Council's decision to push ahead with the review of the Local Plan based on these principles rather than waiting for the conclusions of the ongoing Oxfordshire Growth Board work.
PR-A-045	Archstone Projects Ltd	6	It would seem logical for the area/s of search for the unmet need to relate well to Oxford City. However, the tests for how well areas relate should be varied and also balance constraints. Areas in close proximity to the City will not necessarily perform better or as well as locations in other parts of the District, which may be less contained and more conducive to sustainable travel (e.g. by train or Park and Ride).

PR-A-045	Archstone Projects Ltd	7	The LTP4 Oxford Transport Strategy identifies the existing problems in the City of poor air quality and traffic congestion and the challenges for mass transit for future growth. The Strategy should be a key influence in narrowing the area/s of search to focus on sustainable transport corridors and support the County's transport strategies.
PR-A-045	Archstone Projects Ltd	10	Part 1 of the Local Plan was recently adopted before the work by the Oxfordshire Growth Board was sufficiently progressed, so CDC will effectively be identifying additional housing supply specifically for meeting Oxford's needs. However, both authorities form part of the same housing market area and the need of Oxford is already affecting the availability and affordability of housing in Cherwell District. So in reality, identifying a supply of additional sites in the District and attributing them specifically to Oxford would be artificial and very difficult to monitor in terms of the need they are addressing.
PR-A-045	Archstone Projects Ltd	11	The work by the Oxfordshire Growth Board has acknowledged the extent of the unmet housing need for Oxford City. The urgent need for new housing related to Oxford City is already affecting Cherwell and the surrounding authorities in the market area in terms of affordability and where people choose to live. By helping to meet Oxford's needs, CDC will also be helping to address associated problems in the District. Cherwell is responsible for providing sufficient supply within its administrative boundary to assist Oxford City and will be the authority controlling the development plan and planning permissions. The supply should therefore be aggregated to achieve the objectives of the NPPF to encourage sustainable development to boost housing supply, and to address the current failings in the housing market area. To do otherwise would be artificial and impractical.
PR-A-045	Archstone Projects Ltd	15	Traffic and poor air quality are key planning challenges facing Oxford City. CDC should therefore consider all areas where people (either currently or through improvements to infrastructure) can travel most sustainably to Oxford to reduce traffic and improve air quality. This should include near railway stations and also along main roads which can benefit from park and ride.
PR-A-046		1	No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has simply been accepted by the Council and not subjected to serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and clearly unrealistic. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs. I would like to see an independent group, i.e., none connected to development in any remote way, prepare a study. Results, then, might be worth considering seriously.
PR-A-046	B Seymour	2	The excessive housing figures are already based on unrealistic forecasts of growth in employment. To provide for yet more employment generating development is simply creating a vicious circle. Employment need should be natural self-generating growth, not artificially implanted.
PR-A-046	B Seymour	9	No. Green Belt is a permanent designation. The Green Belt around Kidlington is much valued. National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on the Green Belt. The Government, in its manifesto, made a commitment to protect the Green Belt.
PR-A-046	B Seymour	16	Transport networks in this area are already overloaded. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County. The Highway Authority's vision and objectives, that you quote, are vague aspirations and without substance. There are already too many private vehicles. Each house/home has 3, sometimes more, vehicles parked in front. Paved-over front gardens have become parking lots. More chaos on the roads will accompany more housing. Cyclists (and I am one) continue to be in danger and will be even more so with frustrated, nasty, ill-tempered, ill-trained drivers taking it out on us.
PR-A-046	B Seymour	24	Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell. Considering the increase in private vehicles that further housing will engender air pollution can only increase.

PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England	10	<p>The formation of a specific housing land supply to meet Oxford City's needs would need to be carefully formulated and considered to ensure that it is consistent with the evidence base underlying the SHMA.</p> <p>Such a policy is also likely to be difficult to formulate, as sites in the District are likely to contribute to both housing needs at a District level and those in the wider Strategic Housing Market Area (SHMA). We will carefully monitor any future policy proposed by the Council to ensure that the practical implications for the delivery of the District's housing land supply are properly understood.</p>
PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England	11	<p>Whilst the District has identified strategic sites to meet its own housing needs over the plan period, it has not allocated land that could provide for Oxford City's needs or smaller housing sites (the latter being considered in Part 2).</p> <p>We welcome the Council's acknowledgement at Paragraph 5.11 that the NPPF requires, amongst other things, the Council to ensure that the Partial Review meets the full, objectively assessed needs for the SHMA, and in addition, that CDC should review the supply of housing annually.</p> <p>To assist the 5 year housing land supply, CDC should ensure that there is sufficient flexibility in planning policy for sites to move from employment (where such uses cannot be attracted), and released to deliver dwellings which will contribute to the District's five year housing land supply. This flexible approach is in line with Paragraph 22 of the NPPF, and will assist CDC in accommodating the additional housing required in the District. This flexible approach will also reduce the pressure to release greenfield land to accommodate housing growth elsewhere in the District.</p>
PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England	15	<p>Site submission - Land East of Banbury Business Park. Please see answers to Questions 10-12 and note the role that redundant or underutilised employment land could play in contributing to the District's housing supply. Such locations should be reviewed to assess their potential as potential housing sites, particularly where the demand for employment land is limited.</p> <p>We have suggested that the Land East of Banbury Business Park should be considered as a potential housing location in our Call for Sites submission.</p>
PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England	12-14	<p>Paragraph 5.37 states that: <i>'the Partial Review will need to accommodate additional housing growth in a way that complements the Local Plan Part 1's approach of creating and supporting inclusive communities in quality urban and rural environments; avoiding sprawl and harm to the identity of settlements'</i> .</p> <p>In order to accommodate this additional housing growth in a sustainable way, a flexible approach should be taken to enable employment land to be brought forward for residential uses where demand for the employment use cannot be secured in line with Paragraph 22 of the NPPF. This approach (to review the potential of such sites to contribute to the District's housing supply) will contribute to the aims of the Part 1 Partial Review by promoting, creating and supporting inclusive communities in quality urban and rural environments. It will also assist in reducing urban sprawl and harm to the identity of settlements, and should also ensure that housing growth is focused to areas where sufficient infrastructure is provided. We expand on this further in our response to Part 2.</p> <p>We reserve the right to make further comments as the Partial Review of Part 1 Local Plan progresses.</p>
PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England	20+21	<p>We welcome Paragraph 5.79 which recognises that in formulating Local Plans, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are expected to support existing business sectors, and take into account whether businesses are expanding or contracting.</p> <p>Paragraph 5.79 also acknowledges that policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the Plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances. This approach is welcomed as it is in line with the Paragraph 22 of the NPPF.</p>

PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England		11 CDC should ensure that there is sufficient flexibility in the Local Plan for sites to be released from employment uses (where such uses cannot be attracted) so that residential dwellings can be delivered which will contribute to the District's five year housing land supply. This flexible approach is in line with Paragraph 22 of the NPPF, and will assist CDC in accommodating the additional housing requirements in the District. This flexible approach will also reduce the pressure to release greenfield land to meet the housing requirements under Parts 1 and 2 of the Local Plan.
PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England		11 There is sufficient protection of employment land in Part 1 and any greater protection in Part 2 would reduce the flexibility to bring forward employment land for alternative uses (in situations where there is limited demand for employment). Policy SLE1 already provides sufficient protection, and any further protection would not be compliant with Paragraph 22 of the NPPF.
PR-A-047	JLL / Church Commissioners for England	11&15	We have also provided a response to the Council's 'Call for Sites', to highlight the potential of the remaining of remaining land at Banbury Business Park not only for employment uses in the future, but also the potential to accommodate alternative uses, such as residential. Although the previous employment allocation of the remaining employment land should be carried forward into Local Plan as Part 2, it is critical that local planning policy remains sufficient flexible to bring forward alternative uses on the remaining land at the Business Park, if the refreshed marketing campaign for employment uses fails to secure an employment use in the future.
PR-A-048	Historic England	1	No comment.
PR-A-048	Historic England	2	We can see the advantage of supporting additional housing by additional employment-generating development (together with essential facilities and services) to avoid or reduce the need for commuting. However, we also a wider issue here that presumably Oxford's identified housing need is based partly on that needed to support economic growth. If that economic development was then to be provided outside Oxford, it would be reasonable to expect the overall housing need of Oxford to be reduced accordingly. This is a wider issue of where economic growth takes place in the county.
PR-A-048	Historic England	3	Oxford's Key Issues are as set out in the extract from the Oxford City Core Strategy in paragraph 2.24. We would also specifically mention views into and over the city, including those identified in the Oxford Viewcones Study, and how they contribute to the significance of the city and appreciation of that significance, and the need to reduce or minimise travel demand. Paragraph 3.4 – has the land within the district to the north of Oxford any historic significance – have the Historic Environment Record and Historic Landscape Characterisation been checked ? Paragraph 3.19 – Kidlington has a historic centre, recognised by Conservation Area designation. Any proposed development at Kidlington should not have an adverse effect on the character, appearance and special interest of the Conservation Area. Paragraph 3.28 – we welcome the recognition of the conservation areas within the District.
PR-A-048	Historic England	4	We would expect a key principle or goal that additional growth in the District should aim to achieve is the conservation and enhancement of the District's historic environment and the heritage assets therein. This should reflect the Vision.
PR-A-048	Historic England	5	Logically would come before goals, which should contain "without unacceptably affecting Cherwell's natural, built and historic environment".
PR-A-048	Historic England	6	Generally yes, but with the caveat that other considerations also need to be taken into account, including the potential effects on the historic environment.
PR-A-048	Historic England	7	As above, proximity to Oxford City and potential effects on the historic environment, and also transport infrastructure. If employment-generating development is provided alongside the new housing, then the area of search could be wider.
PR-A-048	Historic England	8	Possibly, if employment-generating development and other facilities and services are provided alongside the new housing.

PR-A-048	Historic England	9	Not just on the Green Belt, and if the Green Belt is considered then, as we explain earlier in this letter, the contribution of a site to the purposes of the Green Belt, particularly, given our remit, the purpose to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, will obviously be a major issue.
PR-A-048	Historic England	13	The conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and the heritage assets therein.
PR-A-048	Historic England	14	“to not unacceptably affecting Cherwell’s natural, built and historic environment”.
PR-A-048	Historic England	15	Locations with an existing or potential adequate range of employment opportunities, facilities, services and infrastructure, and which would not unacceptably affect the District’s natural, built and historic environment.
PR-A-048	Historic England	22	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) makes it clear that the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is an integral part of sustainable development (paragraphs 7 and 9).
PR-A-048	Historic England	23	The need to conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings should be a consideration when identifying potential development locations to meet Oxford’s unmet needs, both as a potential constraint and as a potential opportunity to secure the future of historic buildings or to better reveal their significance.
PR-A-048	Historic England	26	We welcome paragraphs 5.142 – 5.154. However, paragraph 5.143 could have noted that the NPPF also requires local plans to contain a clear strategy for enhancing the built and historic environment and to identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance.
PR-A-048	Historic England	27	The need to conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings should be a consideration when identifying potential development locations to meet Oxford’s unmet needs, both as a potential constraint and as a potential opportunity to secure the future of historic buildings or to better reveal their significance. This consideration should include the contribution of a site to the purpose of the Green Belt to preserve the setting and special character of Oxford.
PR-A-048	Historic England	28	Although we have no sites to put forward, we would respectfully remind the Council of the need to have regard to potential impacts on the historic environment when considering potential housing sites. The National Planning Policy Framework explains that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource that should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

Information on designated heritage assets can be found on the National Heritage List for England (<http://list.historicengland.org.uk>) and on non-designated heritage assets from the Historic Environment Record. Other potential sources of information include the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment, currently underway, Urban Character Assessments and Conservation Area Character Appraisals. (cont...)

PR-A-048	Historic England	28	<p>(cont...) Historic England expects the policies and proposals of local plans, including development site allocations, to be based on an adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence base as regards the historic environment. We will look to see how the consideration of impacts on the historic environment has informed the choice of allocation sites. These should include the impacts of any sites proposed in the Oxford Green Belt on its function to preserve the setting and special character of Oxford.</p> <p>Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 contains advice on the historic environment in local plans: (https://content.historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/gpa1.pdf/) and we have published further advice on site allocations in local plans: (http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environmentand-site-allocations-in-local-plans/). Advice on the setting of heritage assets is given in Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (https://content.historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/gpa3.pdf/). (cont...)</p>
PR-A-048	Historic England	28	<p>(cont...) We would be pleased to offer comments on potential sites as regards the potential impact on the significance of designated heritage assets, in confidence if necessary, and further advice should be sought from your Conservation Officer and Archaeological advisor.</p>
PR-A-048	Historic England	10-12	No comment.
PR-A-048	Historic England	16-21	No comment.
PR-A-048	Historic England	24+25	No comment.
PR-A-048	Historic England	9	<p>We note the preparation of the Oxford Green Belt Study and its having been undertaken through the Oxfordshire Growth Board under the Duty to Cooperate. As noted above, the Duty also applies to Historic England and we are surprised that we do not appear to have been offered any opportunity to comment on the study before now.</p> <p>Therefore, whilst we are pleased to see that the study has assessed the extent to which the Green Belt has performed against the purpose to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, we are not in a position to endorse or necessarily agree with the study's findings in this respect.</p> <p>The contribution of a site to the purposes of the Green Belt, particularly, given our remit, the purpose to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, will obviously be a major issue to be considered in identifying possible sites to help meet Oxford's unmet housing need. In addition, the consideration of impacts on the historic environment should inform the choice of allocation sites.</p>
PR-A-048	Historic England	28	<p>We have published advice on site allocations in local plans: (http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/). Advice on the setting of heritage assets is given in Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/gpa3.pdf/).</p>

PR-A-048 Historic England

As regards the Sustainability Appraisal, general advice on Sustainability Appraisal and the historic environment is set out in Historic England’s publication “Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment”: https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/strategic-environ-assessment-sustainability-appraisal-historic-environment/SA_SEA_final.pdf/. We also have the following detailed comments.

In paragraph 2.45, it could be noted that the NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out in their Local Plans a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

In paragraph 3.20, the historic environment does not just include designated heritage assets – the NPPF gives a broad definition of the “historic environment”. We consider that the historic environment includes areas, buildings, features and landscapes with statutory protection, together with those parts of the historic environment which are locally valued and important and also the historic character of the landscape and townscape. (cont....)

(cont...) Does the District Council have an up-to-date and comprehensive “local list” ? If not, then this should be identified as a gap in the baseline knowledge. Reference should be made to the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record and the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (currently being completed). There are currently four listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register.

In Table 4.1, not all the historic environment is “built”, nor is it entirely composed of “areas”. We suggest that the Key Sustainability Issue for the historic environment be “Conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution made by their settings and addressing heritage assets at risk from neglect, decay, or development pressures”.

PR-A-049 Aylesbury Vale District Council

We have no comments to make on the Oxford’s Unmet Need and Development Management Policies and Sites Issues Papers.

PR-A-049 Aylesbury Vale District Council

17 We acknowledge that the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment document identifies that the Full Objective Assessed Need for Housing in Cherwell to be 22,800 dwellings over the 20-year period 2011-31, equivalent to an average of 1,140 dwellings per year. We acknowledge and support that Cherwell intends to accommodate the unmet need from Oxford of up to 3,500 dwellings that cannot be met by Oxford City Council but is not seeking to accommodate any unmet housing need in Aylesbury Vale.

We also acknowledge that Cherwell District Council is currently exploring the provision of a new junction on the M40, to the south of Junction 9, near to Arncott. This proposal is supported by AVDC.

We recognise the need to work co-operatively and confirm our continued support to ensure we can demonstrate this co-operation when we get to examination of the authority’s plans. We hope our comments are helpful and look forward to continuing to work with you in your Local Plan production. We welcome the opportunity to be engaged in the next steps of the plan making as part of the Duty to Co-operate.

PR-A-050 Duns Tew Parish Council

6

Yes.

PR-A-050	Duns Tew Parish Council	7	As This is to support Oxford's needs the area should be close to Oxford.
PR-A-050	Duns Tew Parish Council	8	No.
PR-A-050	Duns Tew Parish Council	9	Yes.
PR-A-050	Duns Tew Parish Council	10	Yes.
PR-A-050	Duns Tew Parish Council	11	a) Development should be directed towards Kidlington as the area already has the Services and Infrastructure. b) build in the Green Belt and extend the line of the Green Belt To compensate c) Consider developing some of the Open Spaces around Oxford For Example Oxford Golf Course.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	1	3,500 homes is a minimum for Cherwell to accommodate to meet its share of Oxford's unmet housing needs. The number of additional homes that will need to be provided as a share of the total of requirement of 15,000 homes is likely to be between 3,500 and 4,500.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	2	No. The purpose of the Local Plan Partial Review is to address Oxford's major housing shortage. The adopted Local Plan already enables the growth of Langford Lane/Oxford Technology Park and Begbroke Science Park in Kidlington's hinterland to help provide for Oxford's overflow business needs. The two issues can be joined up by providing the necessary additional housing on appropriate sites in Kidlington's hinterland. There is no need, therefore, to plan for additional employment development.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	4	Key principles to achieve: - Given Kidlington's role as a main urban centre and its close physical and economic links with Oxford, the vitality of Kidlington and its ability to serve its hinterland need to be promoted; - Additional development needs to be concentrated in sustainable locations and the thriving rural community around the main urban centre of Kidlington needs to be supported; - Unused sites of a lesser environmental value and unconstrained by environmental designations need to be brought forward; - The identity of individual settlements needs to be protected by avoiding coalescence; and - Growth needs to be enabled in areas with excellent transport infrastructure to ensure the fullest possible use is made of public transport, walking and cycling.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	6	Yes. The purpose of the Local Plan Partial Review is to address Oxford's major housing shortage. It is self-evident, therefore, that the additional housing development needs to be located close to Oxford and transport routes into Oxford. This will also accord with the requirements of the NPPF and the overall strategy of the adopted Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 to deliver sustainable development.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	7	Proximity to both Oxford and transport routes into Oxford.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	8	No. As the purpose of the Local Plan Partial Review is to address Oxford's major housing shortage the required additional housing development needs to be located close to Oxford.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	9	Yes. The extent of the Oxford Green Belt is a clearly defined geographical area and lies close to Oxford. It is the obvious "area of search" for additional development sites needed to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs.

PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	10	Yes. That will enable developments aimed at meeting the distinct housing needs of Oxford and Cherwell District to be effectively monitored.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	11	The strategy for meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs must be consistent with the overall strategy of the adopted Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 and the requirements of the NPPF. Following on from Question 9, the separate monitoring of the five year housing land supply relating to Oxford's unmet housing needs could tie in with the geographical area of the Oxford Green Belt within Cherwell as current planning constraints in this area mean that it contributes little towards meeting the housing needs of Cherwell District.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	15	Sites should be adjacent to existing larger settlements, close to both Oxford and transport routes into Oxford, and located where people will have a real choice in how to travel - including sites that are currently protected by the Green Belt. Unused sites which are well located and which, according to the Green Belt Study, contribute least to the purposes of including land within Green Belts should be released from the Green Belt and so made available for development.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	28	Site submission - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters, Spring Hill Road, Begbroke. Yes. Please see the attached site submission form, site location plan and letter dated 10 March 2016 promoting the land on the southern edge of Begbroke. The land is unused rough grassland. It is deliverable, developable and in a sustainable location.
PR-A-051	Mike Gilbert Planning and VSL & Partners	22+23	There is the opportunity to join up the two issues of helping to provide for Oxford's overflow business needs within Kidlington's hinterland through the planned growth of Langford Lane/Oxford Technology Park and Begbroke Science Park (Policy Kidlington 1 of the adopted Local Plan) and providing for Oxford's unmet housing needs by developing appropriate sites also within Kidlington's hinterland.
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	1	The Issues Consultation Document Part 1 notes (para 2.16) that if the 15,000 homes were proportioned on a pro rata basis across the Oxfordshire Authorities (including Oxford CC) this would result in a need for Cherwell to address an unmet need of 3,000 homes. In the first instance we query how Oxford City Council can meet its own "unmet need" - if it were able to meet this need it would, by definition, not be "unmet". Cherwell go some way to acknowledge this (para 2.17) recognising that "this figure would potentially increase for the rural districts if Oxford's contribution was to be less than 3,000". They go on to acknowledge that the level of need may change if "the overall countywide level of unmet need changes or if the countywide work shows that there are significant differences between the relative sustainability of potential options . . . meaning one authority should take more or less than another."
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	1	(cont...) Our clients concur with this analysis. Furthermore, relative to the other Oxfordshire Authorities (excluding Oxford CC) Cherwell is relatively unconstrained as shown in Map 3 of the Issues Consultation document. Specifically it lacks the significant extent of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) that West Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire respectively all have. These factors, coupled with the strong transport links and other relationships Cherwell has with Oxford, may well lead to CDC's share of the unmet need being proportionately higher than this as the extent of Oxford's unmet need may not be divided equally between the authorities. We do not therefore consider that 3,500 homes is a reasonable working assumption for Cherwell in seeking to meet Oxford's unmet need. Any one of the factors that we have identified would lead to a higher level of housing need than and, in aggregate, the need could be substantially higher.

PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	4	<p>The key principle will be establishing appropriate sustainable locations for Oxford's unmet need to be accommodated throughout the District. The NPPF is clear (para 14) that the "presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking."</p> <p>Such an approach is consistent with that set out within the current Local Plan (summarised in the Issues Consultation Document – para 3.28) that whilst seeking to focus the majority of development in urban locations it also "identifies a sustainable hierarchy of villages which will inform the distribution of growth across the rural areas."</p>
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	6	<p>Our clients do not consider that it is appropriate to identify either an "Area of Search" or "Plan Area" for the partial review document. The evidence base, primarily the 2014 SHMA, identifies a single Housing Market Area within Oxfordshire and offers no support for an approach of defining an "area of search" for locations to meet the identified unmet need from Oxford.</p> <p>They are concerned that if such an "area of search" was identified and formed the basis of Cherwell's attempts to meet additional housing growth including unmet need it may well preclude sustainable locations falling outside the area of search therefore both conflicting with the NPPF and resulting in a sub optimum approach across the District. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	6	<p>(cont...) We recognise (para 4.7) that parts of the district have more direct relationship with Oxford for different reasons but the SHMA indicates that cross district migration has produced, and will continue to produce, complex housing market sub areas. The provision of housing in a range of sustainable locations across the District will best meet the twin objectives of sustainability and addressing unmet need from Oxford.</p> <p>Whilst Bloxham benefits from reasonably good links with Oxford (enabling it to assist in meeting unmet need from the City) it can also address other housing need arising within Cherwell which in turn will free up new residential development in locations physically closer to Oxford.</p>
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	7	<p>As set out above, our clients do not consider it is appropriate to identify an 'area of search', instead consider that CDC should focus on promoting development in sustainable locations throughout the District, including Bloxham.</p>
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	8	<p>Yes, for the reasons we summarise above or clients consider this would be the most appropriate was to deal with meeting Oxford's unmet needs.</p>
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	10	<p>Our clients do not consider that CDC should pursue two separate 5 year land supplies. A single HMA has been identified within Oxfordshire, the reality is that housing need in Cherwell and the unmet needs arising from Oxford are not distinct but overlapping, and should therefore be considered as part of one housing requirement / supply.</p>
PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	15	<p>As set out above, we consider that the need should be met throughout the entire district focussing on sustainable locations for development in line with the NPPF.</p> <p>We consider that Bloxham as "one of the most sustainable villages in the District" is well placed to contribute to meeting this need. Both the 2014 SHLAA and consultation response to a recent planning application on part of our clients site confirming it's suitability for housing endorse this approach.</p>

PR-A-052	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	28	<p>Site submission - Land North and South of Milton Road, Bloxham. We note that the Part 1 Partial Review seeks the submission of strategic sites of 100 dwellings or more.</p> <p>Our clients consider that land within a central area in Bloxham, part of which the 2014 SHLAA has already identified “could be suitable for residential development” is capable of meeting residential need (of between 200 and 250 dwellings).</p> <p>In addition to this level of residential development the site is also capable of accommodating a primary school in view of the constraints experienced within the current facility.</p> <p>We expand upon our analysis of this site in our response to the “Call for Sites” at Section 5.0 of this report.</p>
PR-A-053	Bilfinger GVA / London Oxford Aviation Services Ltd	2	<p>The NPPF encourages Planning Authorities to progress housing and employment growth as linked strategies, as ensuring a joined-up approach to assessing need/land supply and the planned spatial distribution of these uses is a key element in ensuring sustainable development (particularly at a strategic level).</p> <p>LPP1 sets out employment land policies to meet the local needs identified as part of the preparation of that plan, which includes the removal of part of the LOA site from the Green Belt. However, the partial review to LPP1 has stepped beyond local matters and is required to tackle county-wide strategic planning needs. While this is primarily focussed on housing, it is our view that other key uses (principally employment, alongside infrastructure) should be dealt with at the same time as part of a joined-up strategy in order to ensure the proper planning of the district and county as a whole. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-053	Bilfinger GVA / London Oxford Aviation Services Ltd	2	<p>(cont...) The dispersal of what otherwise would have been Oxford’s resident population offers the opportunity to capture economic activity/output within Cherwell which might otherwise have been in Oxford. This offers an opportunity to realise potential economic benefits for the district that would have otherwise been unachievable. It is our view that optimising potential economic benefits is dependant on a joined-up approach to housing and employment matters.</p> <p>This translates into an opportunity to unlock more ambitious economic development at existing and planned employment clusters, either directly through introducing a greater scale of employment and/or complementary mixed use development (including housing), or indirectly by facilitating infrastructure delivery. This is particularly relevant when considering ‘strategic’ employment locations such as London Oxford Airport which have a functional economic relationship with Oxford, the other Oxfordshire Authorities, and beyond (in terms of employee in/out-commuting patterns and supply chains), and which have their own economic challenges and development needs.</p>
PR-A-053	Bilfinger GVA / London Oxford Aviation Services Ltd	4	<p>The requirement to accommodate additional housing growth in the district creates an opportunity for existing Cherwell residents and businesses in terms of harnessing the value generated by this strategic development to deliver economic benefits, new/improved infrastructure, and a more sustainable pattern of development to the district.</p>
PR-A-053	Bilfinger GVA / London Oxford Aviation Services Ltd	28	<p>Site submission - London Oxford Airport. The enclosed Position Paper sets out the case for the removal of the London Oxford Airport site from the Green Belt alongside a site specific policy which supports mixed use development, to include a retained/enhanced aviation function, employment uses, transport infrastructure, housing, and associated supporting uses.</p>
PR-A-053	Bilfinger GVA / London Oxford Aviation Services Ltd	6-9	<p>We consider the factors set out at para 4.8 to be an appropriate set of criteria against which alternative spatial options for the location of housing growth should be appraised. In addition, consideration should be given to how housing growth could complement/support existing strategic employment locations and support economic growth as a direct benefit.</p>

PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	1	<p>Gladman has already set out their concerns over the seemingly premature nature of this consultation at a time when the full evidence base is not complete and the proportion of the unmet need that Cherwell will have to deliver is unknown.</p> <p>The working assumption that Cherwell will need to deliver 3,500 additional units to meet Oxford's unmet housing need is crude (based on a simple mathematical calculation) and for example, assumes that 3,000 units can be delivered within Oxford City itself which is surprising given it is Oxford City's unmet need that is being addressed. Removing the apportionment from Oxford City and distributing it evenly across the other Oxfordshire Districts would mean that Cherwell would have to accommodate at least 3,750 units. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	1	<p>(cont...) The evidence base needs to be far more sophisticated in terms of assessing the most logical, appropriate and deliverable strategy that will best meet Oxford's needs in a sustainable way. A study which seeks to assess key issues such as major constraints, travel to work data, public transport corridors, road infrastructure, evidence of historic house moves out of Oxford etc. will allow the apportionment of Oxford's unmet need to be more systematic, robust and transparent. Options can then be tested through other evidence base documents such as the Sustainability Appraisal and viability testing to ensure the option chosen is the most appropriate tested against reasonable alternatives and is deliverable.</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	2	<p>The key to addressing the additional housing required is to treat it simply as an increase to the overall objectively It is considered to be unnecessary to provide additional employment within Cherwell as a result of accommodating Oxford's unmet housing needs. Any additional employment provided within Cherwell would require additional housing beyond Oxford's unmet need to support the additional workforce.</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	3	<p>There are a number of key issues that need to be considered through the process of meeting the City's unmet housing needs.</p> <p>The City is one of the most unaffordable places to live in England where first time buyers, families and new employees seeking to move to the City struggle to find suitable accommodation to rent let alone buy. This causes major issues for recruitment, attracting 'key workers', and staff retention and has other associated consequences such as congestion as people seek to get into the city from other more affordable areas to access employment.</p> <p>The City also faces significant issues with various constraints including Green Belt, maintaining the historic environment flood risk and other environmental constraints which all need to be considered when seeking to meet the unmet housing needs of the City within the neighbouring local authority areas.</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	12-15	<p>The existing Cherwell Local Plan concentrates new development upon the major towns of Bicester and Banbury with Sustainable Urban Extensions of a significant scale. It is considered that these towns do not offer a suitable location for additional sites to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs as they will not be delivered in the short term because of the existing focus of development on these areas.</p> <p>Kidlington, which is a large rural settlement is surrounded by Green Belt and was looked at for further allocations through Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan adopted in 2015 including a small scale Green Belt review. It is therefore also considered that Kidlington offers extremely limited scope for new sites to meet Oxford's unmet housing need. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-054 Gladman
Developments 12-15

(cont...) Gladman therefore agree with the statement made in para 5.36 of the Issues Consultation that the Council will have to consider all reasonable locations for contributing to meeting Oxford's unmet need, although we disagree that this should be limited to areas closest to Oxford. Sustainable sites located on the edge of the sustainable larger villages must be considered as suitable, sustainable and deliverable locations for meeting the unmet needs of Oxford in the short term, increasing choice to both house builders and house buyers thereby increasing the supply and delivery of housing. These sites are often free from constraints, can be delivered quickly and without major investment in new infrastructure. These sites will complement the large scale sites allocated in the adopted Local Plan and will ensure that the Council maintain a healthy and rolling five year supply of housing. They can also be delivered in a way which complements the approach of the adopted Part 1 Local Plan by creating and supporting inclusive communities in quality urban and rural environments; avoiding sprawl and harm to the identity of settlements; minimising environmental impacts; providing access to employment, services and facilities and ensuring sufficient infrastructure is provided.

It is therefore considered that the key specific housing objective that needs to be considered for meeting Oxford's unmet housing need is that it is met in full and without delay, across the plan period and within the district of Cherwell as part of the Oxfordshire HMA.

PR-A-054 Gladman
Developments 6-9

As stated above, Cherwell District forms part of the Oxfordshire HMA and paragraph 47 of the Framework states that local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing across the housing market area.

There is therefore, no specific requirement to identify sites that relate well to Oxford City in order to deliver the additional housing required within the HMA. Proximity and/or connectivity to Oxford may be one criteria that is assessed in the overall consideration of which sites to allocate for residential purposes, but this must be weighed in the balance amongst many other economic, social and environmental factors including importantly, deliverability.

The existing Local Plan allocates a considerable level of new development to the major towns of Bicester and Banbury. These sites are large in scale and will take a considerable amount of time to deliver in full. Scope for further allocations around these two towns through this process is therefore extremely limited and questionable in terms of actual deliverability. (cont...)

PR-A-054 Gladman
Developments 6-9

(cont...) Therefore, in allocating sites to maximise housing supply the widest possible range of sites by size and market location are required, so that house builders of all types and sizes have access to suitable housing land in order to offer the widest possible range of products. The key to increasing housing supply is the number of sales outlets. Whilst some SUEs may have multiple outlets, in general increasing the number of sales outlets available means increasing the number of housing sites. So for any given time period, all else being equal, overall sales and build out rates are faster from 20 sites of 50 units than 10 sites of 100 units or 1 site of 1,000 units. The maximum delivery is achieved not just because there are more sales outlets but because the widest possible range of products and locations are available to meet the widest possible range of demand. In summary, a variety of sites in the widest possible range of locations ensure all types of house builder have access to suitable land, which in turn will assist the Council in maintaining a flexible and responsive housing land supply, ensuring increased housing delivery.

The Partial Review of the Local Plan should therefore look to allocate a range of sites of a variety of sizes in a wide range of locations principally centred around the larger sustainable villages within the district that are not constrained by Green Belt in order to provide deliverable sites and choice in the market for both house builders and house buyers. (cont...)

PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	6-9	<p>(cont...) The extent of the unmet housing need in Oxford and the immediate urgency of addressing this need to tackle the key issues of affordability and meeting the economic aims of Oxfordshire is such that sites that are allocated must be deliverable in the short term and should be located in a variety of settlements to provide extensive choice and speed up housing delivery.</p> <p>Whilst Green Belt locations should not be automatically excluded from consideration in the assessment of sites suitable for allocation, this must be weighed in the balance of all relevant factors with the knowledge that it is a constraint that is considered by the Framework to be restrictive. The policy test that applies to the removal of sites from the Green Belt is formidable and the need to justify exceptional circumstances for such a change must be considered to be an extremely high hurdle to overcome. Therefore, Green Belt releases should only be considered where alternative strategies for the delivery of the additional housing, such as sites surrounding the sustainable larger villages which are not constrained by Green Belt, have been exhausted.</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	10+11	<p>Gladman would object strongly to the identification of a specific housing land supply for Oxford's unmet needs with a separate five year supply calculation.</p> <p>As stated previously, housing needs must be met, in full, across the housing market area and for the purposes of Cherwell the housing market area is Oxfordshire. Therefore, any separation of the five year housing land supply calculation would be contrary to the Framework and therefore unsound.</p> <p>The unmet housing needs of Oxford are present now and need to be addressed in the short term to rectify the lack of housing supply, deal with affordability and increase economic prosperity. A separate five year housing land supply that relates specifically to Oxford would only serve to delay much needed housing delivery and would run counter to the need to boost significantly the supply of housing. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	10+11	<p>(cont...) It is considered that the requirement to meet Oxford's unmet housing need in Cherwell would not undermine the existing Cherwell strategy for delivering growth as the exercise should simply be seen as the need to deliver a higher OAN for the Oxfordshire HMA partly within Cherwell District.</p> <p>In addition, as the Local Plan runs from 2011, as does the Oxfordshire SHMA which sets out the OAN for Oxfordshire, there is already a substantial backlog of unmet housing need from Oxford (2011-2016) which needs to be met immediately. In addition, Cherwell have never met their own housing requirement (1,142 dpa) since 2011 and is therefore an authority where the 20% buffer applies, further exacerbating the unmet need issue.</p> <p>Therefore, sites should be identified through the Part 2 Development Management Policies and Sites document, which is also currently out for consultation, to meet the higher OAN number including Oxford's unmet need and Cherwell's housing requirement with a 20% buffer, within the sustainable larger villages which are not constrained by Green Belt to ensure delivery in the short term with no additional delay.</p>
PR-A-054	Gladman Developments	22+23	<p>Sustainability is not just about the environmental aspects. It is a balance of economic, social and environmental factors that all carry equal weight and should be considered alongside each other, through the Sustainability Appraisal when considering the most appropriate strategy for meeting Oxford's unmet housing need through the Partial Review.</p>

PR-A-054 Gladman
Developments 24+25

Consideration of the natural environment in the formulation of the strategy for the delivery of Oxford's unmet housing needs should be in line with the guidance set out in the Framework paragraphs 109 to 125.

It is particularly pertinent to highlight that paragraph 109 states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and paragraph 113 states that distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites so that protection is commensurate with their status.

Landscape designations, outside of those specifically mentioned in footnote 9 of the Framework, are therefore not to be considered as absolute constraints. They are simply environmental considerations that should be factored into the balance of sustainability when identifying the most appropriate strategy and sites for meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs.

PR-A-054 Gladman
Developments 26+27

Consideration of the built and historic environment in the formulation of the strategy for the delivery of Oxford's unmet housing needs should be in line with the guidance set out in the Framework paragraphs 126 to 141.

Historic assets are not to be considered as absolute constraints, they are simply environmental considerations that should be factored into the balance of sustainability when identifying the most appropriate strategy and sites for meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs.

PR-A-054 Gladman
Developments 4+5

It is difficult at this stage to comment upon suitable principles, goals and vision for meeting Oxford's unmet needs until the evidence base is complete and Cherwell are aware of the issues that they have to address. The principles, goals and vision will flow to some extent from the evidence base but also from the more strategic work that is being undertaken by the Growth Board. It is this strategic vision for the whole of Oxfordshire that should be reflected in the update to the vision and which will form the basis of the principles and goals as this exercise is about meeting the needs of the entire county rather than just the local authority area.

Obviously these strategic aims may have to be amended to reflect a local context relevant to Cherwell but they must be based on achieving the aims of the strategic plan as set out by the Growth Board.

The key overriding principle that needs to be reflected through the Partial Review is that the unmet needs of Oxford City are delivered in full, across the Oxfordshire HMA in a sustainable, deliverable and transparent manner to ensure that the economic prospects of the region are realised and people have access to suitable and affordable accommodation which they cannot attain within Oxford City.

<p>PR-A-055 Oxalis Planning / Cuvette Property Consulting Ltd</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>We welcome that the Issues document includes sections on Transport, as well as Infrastructure and the Economy, and strongly support Cherwell District Council's apparent intention to consider the issues of Oxford's unmet housing need in a comprehensive and holistic way.</p> <p>However, a number of key transport issues, and associated land-use planning issues, are missing from the consultation document and should feature in the subsequent stages of the partial review. In particular, there is no reference or cross-reference to freight and distribution related transport. While the focus on the movement of people is understood given the general focus on housing and population, this should not be at the expense of also considering the needs for transport connectivity to enable the movement and storage of goods and materials.</p> <p>Related to this, the need for additional logistics or distribution development sites in Cherwell should be explicitly considered as part of the partial review. Along with planning to meet housing needs, this too forms an essential part of the local, sub-regional and national economy, and brings with it a need for development land in suitable and sustainable locations. We have also made representations to the Part 2 Local Plan Issues consultation regarding the issue of strategic logistics sites. However, our view is that this is a strategic issue and as such is appropriate within the partial review which should consider the need to allocate additional employment strategic sites suitable for logistics or distribution development. (cont...)</p>
<p>PR-A-055 Oxalis Planning / Cuvette Property Consulting Ltd</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>(cont...) Supporting and enabling the continued growth of Oxford through cross-boundary cooperation is clearly a requirement upon Cherwell District. The District already faces a number of challenges, including reducing out-commuting, and the charts on page 47 of the consultation document help to illustrate the significant scale of the commuting flows from Cherwell to Oxford. The transport section of the consultation document identifies a number of key issues, including the County Council's estimate that despite the high levels of congestion already seen in many parts of the City, there could be a 25% increase in journeys within the City of Oxford by 2031, with approximately 13,000 more commuter trips each day.</p> <p>If Cherwell is to accommodate significant additional housing growth to help meet Oxford's needs, and in the context of the objective to reduce out-commuting, it is appropriate to reconsider strategic employment land requirements as part of the debate about the distribution of additional housing demand from Oxford. We consider this essential if Cherwell is to positively address the challenges posed by the high levels of out-commuting, and if the collective efforts of the two local authorities and the County Highways Authority to address congestion are to have any impact.</p>

PR-A-055 Oxalis Planning /
Cuvette Property
Consulting Ltd 20

We welcome that the Issues consultation document includes a section on the Economy, as well as sections on Infrastructure and Transport. We feel it is essential that the review to consider the most appropriate distribution and scale of housing development to help meet Oxford's unmet needs also consider the associated economic issues.

It is clear that Cherwell District and Oxford City share a range of functional and economic cross-boundary relationships. It is also clear that Oxford is highly constrained in terms of the City's administrative boundaries, and the limited availability of potential development land is of direct relevance to employment development as well as for housing. We believe the issues identified for the partial review should include further work relating to the scope for cooperation between Cherwell and Oxford City regarding strategic employment sites alongside consideration of how and where Cherwell accommodates a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing needs.

The issue of identifying sites to accommodate large scale logistics buildings was discussed during the Local Plan Part 1 examination process, and the District Council has previously recognised that provision should be made for strategic logistics/distribution development, and that further policy guidance is required. The separate Part 2 Local Plan Issues Consultation document includes a reference to 'further economic assessment work' being planned with regard to large-scale logistics sites, but does not offer any detail as to how or when the issue will be addressed. In our view, having identified this issue previously as a pertinent and relevant strategic local planning issue, the Council should incorporate it into the scope of the partial review of the Local Plan. (cont...)

PR-A-055 Oxalis Planning /
Cuvette Property
Consulting Ltd 20

(cont...) The 2015 Local Plan Inspector's Report made several comments about the development pressures for large logistics sites, dismissing them as being 'speculative' with reference to the need for such sites as being 'as yet unproven'. We would strongly challenge a number of the Inspector's conclusions and assumptions, and remain of the view that this strategic land-use needs to be actively and explicitly planned for. It would be logical and appropriate to incorporate this issue into the partial review alongside the work needed to revisit the distribution of strategic housing development.

It is clear that there are numerous potential development sites in the District, several of which are likely to be well suited to strategic distribution and logistics development. Cuvette is involved in promoting a potential site at Junction 9 of the M40, and are actively seeking to bring this site forward. The site is particularly well placed both in the context of Cherwell District and Oxford City to meet economic development needs, and could play a key role in helping meet demands associated with the cross-boundary growth agenda. The site is located on the motorway network adjacent to the A34, approximately 10 miles from central Oxford, and around 3 miles from central Bicester, with Banbury approximately 17 miles to the north along the M40. A high-quality employment site could meet a range of strategic employment requirements, focused on B8 distribution, but potentially also incorporating B2 industrial space to meet a diverse range of economic sectors and markets. (cont...)

PR-A-055	Oxalis Planning / Cuvette Property Consulting Ltd	20	<p>(cont...) Our technical work to assess and the site is ongoing, but such a proposal would make a significant contribution to the wider economic objectives across the LEP area and Oxford housing market area, including supporting the growth of Cherwell's economy as part of the overall housing and population growth agenda. We are also exploring the opportunities to include new local highways infrastructure to address existing local challenges, and to the benefit of existing local communities nearby. We are keen to discuss these emerging proposals with the Council and to provide plans and other details in due course.</p> <p>Our ongoing work in relation to the potential of this site is a direct response to the strong locational advantages of Cherwell, something which has already seen a number of potential strategic sites emerge earlier in the plan-making process in response to market demand and requirements. The local strength and opportunities of the logistics sector are recognised in the Council's Cherwell Economic Analysis Study of 2012. The SEMLEP Strategic Economic Plan for 2015-2020 identifies Logistics as 'key sector'.</p> <p>As a long-term plan looking ahead to 2031 our view is that the approach of the adopted Local Plan has no flexibility with regard to responding to market signals and economic opportunities. We note that one of the economic challenges facing the District included in the Adopted Local is:</p> <p><i>"new employment sites are needed to meet modern business needs"</i> (cont...)</p>
PR-A-055	Oxalis Planning / Cuvette Property Consulting Ltd	20	<p>The lack of a clear strategy and policies for actively addressing the issue of strategic logistics and other large-scale employment development represents a critical weakness in the Council's response to this challenge. Although advocated by the Inspector, we do not feel it is sound to progress with a planning strategy which provides such limited guidance on this key issue. Given the potential for development early in the plan-period, we don't believe delaying until a subsequent review of the Local Plan is appropriate or sound. The partial review to accommodate additional development provides a natural and logical opportunity to broaden the debate to include associated strategic economic development and employment land issues.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	1	<p>No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has never been subject to independent review. Its figures for housing need are wholly unrealistic and, as you know, far in excess of previous trends and likely future outcomes. The SHMA was concocted by private consultants who spend most of their time working for the development industry and have a vested interest in producing the highest figures possible. At both the Cherwell and West Oxfordshire EIPs the principal authors of the SHMA appeared for property developers, and in the case of Cherwell, appeared on the same day for the Council. This is an outrageous conflict of interest which destroys any claim that the SHMA is an objective assessment. The Cherwell Inspector largely ignored evidence of the shortcomings of the SHMA presented to him and was disdainful and dismissive of it at the EIP.</p> <p>The SHMA figures for Oxford's needs are the most contentious in the document and are based on many dubious assumptions as was pointed out, and ignored by the District Council and the Inspector, in the Examination of the Cherwell Plan. They have not been included in any Oxford plan let alone tested at an EIP. They should not be used as the basis for reviewing Cherwell's Local Plan. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	1	<p>(cont...) In fact the review provides an opportunity to correct the biases in the 2014 SHMA. There should therefore be a critical review of the SHMA and its underlying employment forecasts by a genuinely independent organisation which is not compromised by its links to the development industry and the LEP. This would almost certainly result in lower figures for both Cherwell's and Oxford's needs.</p> <p>In the meantime, the already excessive figure of 22,700 houses within Cherwell's adopted Local Plan, should be more than enough to meet any purported need from Oxford City without any further provision.</p>

PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	2	<p>No. The employment generating development already proposed (or permitted) at Langford Lane, Kidlington, at Begbroke Science Park and just over the District boundary at the so-called Northern Gateway is already excessive. It remains to be seen whether there will be sufficient demand for the “high-tech” science-based industries sought given that there is vacant development land and premises at the Oxford Science Park to the south of the city and in the adjacent Kidlington business park.</p> <p>Your question is also totally illogical as the alleged housing needs are themselves based on exaggerated forecasts of employment growth, which again, as was argued at your EiP, are unrealistic and based on the aspirations of the LEP. To provide for yet more employment generating development will simply fuel an unsustainable vicious circle.</p> <p>Furthermore, the inclusion of any additional development is outside the scope of this consultation which is to address Oxford's hypothetical overspill requirements.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	3	<p>The most important issue for Oxford is to achieve a balance between taking advantage of the benefits deriving from its internationally renowned university and limiting growth to levels which do not destroy the very things (such as the historic city centre) which make it an attractive location.</p> <p>The City Council has not got this balance right. It is encouraging employment generating developments, such as the Northern Gateway for which the demand is not proven and then using such developments to fuel demand for housing, making its self-confessed housing affordability problem worse.</p> <p>The City Council has not demonstrated any understanding of the implications of its aspirations as was abundantly clear at the Northern Gateway. It was unable to make any forecast of employment generation for that development. It was also unable to respond to requests to reconcile the consultant-produced high levels of employment generation assumed by the SHMA with the much lower levels used in traffic forecasting. This demonstrates the need for independent strategic planning across Oxfordshire. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	3	<p>(cont...) The City Council and the Oxfordshire Councils generally should be seeking to find ways of diverting growth away from the city of Oxford both (1) across the County and (2) beyond to areas of the country with both need and can accommodate growth. Within the county, Oxford Brookes University could be gradually located to Bicester. This would both benefit Bicester, the University and Oxford. Beyond the county, Oxfordshire should consider economic twinning with specific locations in regions which would particularly benefit from growth. This is now more feasible than ever with the availability of high speed internet links.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	6	<p>No. Firstly we do not accept the underlying premise that there is an additional need. Secondly, we believe that growth in general should be directed away from Oxford within and beyond the County as outlined in our response to Question 3.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	9	<p>No. Planning guidance states that permanence is a key characteristic of the Green Belt. It also makes clear that housing and economic needs do not override constraints on the use of land, such as Green Belt. It states that this may mean that an authority is in fact unable to meet its ‘objectively assessed needs’. Cherwell appears to have made no attempt to take into account the effect of the Green Belt (and other constraints) on its ability to provide for ‘objectively assessed need’. (And, as we have pointed out above the figure it is using for “objectively assessed need” is no such thing and is highly exaggerated). The Review of the Local Plan provides an opportunity to put right these deficiencies.</p> <p>Green Belt is much valued by local residents, makes an important contribution to the areas natural capital, and should be improved as an asset in its own right and not built upon.</p> <p>The Government, through its manifesto, is committed to protect the Green Belt. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	9	<p>(cont...) Paragraph B253 of the Cherwell Local Plan says "The Oxford Green Belt was designated to restrain development pressures which could damage the character of Oxford City and its heritage through increased activity, traffic and the outward sprawl of the urban area." We support this statement strongly. Planning policy should therefore seek to direct development away from the city, both within and beyond the county boundaries.</p> <p>The recent Green Belt study is therefore wrong to ignore the fact that all land parcels within the GB contribute to the over-riding purpose (in the case of Oxford and similar historic cities) of preserving the setting and character of Oxford. (The study only considers the setting, not the damage to the character of the city resulting from increased activity). Despite this, even under its (highly subjective) assessments, all Green Belt land parcels in Cherwell contribute to the purposes of the Green Belt, therefore justifying its original designation.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	16	<p>Transport networks around Oxford are already over-capacity. Oxfordshire County Council's statements quoted in your document are bland and vague aspirations. The actual schemes currently proposed will not even solve existing problems. The additional developments proposed (including the 3500 homes) will make matters much worse while the forecasts apparently being used do not inspire any confidence. For example it became clear at the Northern Gateway EIP that the high figures were being used for employment generation, and then translated into high forecasts of housing need, while very much lower figures were being used for forecasting travel demand. Again this review presents an opportunity to re-visit these inconsistent and excessive forecasts and scale back the level of proposed development.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	24	<p>Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell and its natural capital, of which the Green Belt is a major component. It is likely that by providing for numbers in excess of what is likely to be built, the District will soon lose its ability to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply, thereby allowing to developers to build on the most unsuitable sites both from natural environment and general sustainability perspectives.</p>
PR-A-056	Kidlington Development Watch	1	<p>Firstly, we would like to express our serious concern about the nature of the consultation. You are running several consultations concurrently with about 30 separate documents on your website. Many of the documents are lengthy and difficult to follow and it is very difficult to distinguish between them and understand their purposes. It seems to us that this will deter members of the public from responding, although no doubt developers, landowners and their consultants wishing to promote individual sites will be only too keen to respond. This renders the idea that this is an open public consultation a largely meaningless sham.</p> <p>Since Oxford City has yet to produce a Local Plan the consultation is premature. The putative division of housing across the neighbouring counties is crude. It would be better to assess capacity based on sound planning and infrastructure considerations backed by evidence of actual need. It would be preferable to defer any assessment of additional housing requirements based on actual need.</p> <p>Ironically, the quantity of material you have provided for consultation is in sharp contrast to the total lack of consultation on the Oxfordshire SHMA and its subjective, biased and highly exaggerated estimate of Oxford's housing need. Yet it is this document and its single figure of 100,000 houses which is the reason for your consultation on the Partial Review and to which all your consultation questions are subordinate</p>

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council

1

The City Council agrees with para. 2.8, that it should seek to meet its OAN as fully as it can. This is reflected in the approach agreed by Growth Board (20 Nov 2014) which agreed the need for a robust assessment of Oxford's capacity to deliver housing for the period to 2031, with a critical friend and check and challenge process built in.

The City Council therefore commissioned independent consultancy URS (now Aecom) to work with in producing a new Oxford SHLAA, published Dec 2014, indicating a capacity to deliver 10,212 homes in period 2011-31. Following a thorough check & challenge process, including consideration of a 'challenge' report commissioned by Cherwell, South & Vale, this figure was updated to 10,368 in May 2015.

An independent Critical Friend, Fortismere Associates, concluded that the City Council's approach to assessing housing supply is compliant with government policy and guidance in the NPPF and PPG. The report did not find that there were any further sites that should have been assessed as suitable and deliverable, albeit there was scope to further test housing densities whilst still meeting other important plan objectives. In November 2015 the Oxfordshire Growth Board agreed a working assumption of 15,000 homes as the basis for planning for providing housing for Oxford outside its administrative boundary. The City Council agrees that this should be taken forward in the partial review process as a working assumption. (cont...)

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council

1

(cont....) However it is unlikely that a precise figure for Oxford's unmet need will ever be fully agreed, as there will always be different views as to the quantum of housing considered to be deliverable and achievable in Oxford. This reflects that in a constrained area such as Oxford where most housing comes from small sites and recycled land, the housing supply trajectory will fluctuate constantly. The Oxford housing target will always therefore be a floor not a ceiling. Whilst the City Council will continue to maximise its housing beyond the adopted housing target, the target must be based on a realistic assessment of housing potential within a constrained urban area with very limited land supply. Any unmet need beyond the Oxford housing target will need to be planned for in the neighbouring authority areas, reflecting the Government's and local priority to boost housing supply.

The joint County-wide process for apportionment is due to conclude by September 2016. At this point, Cherwell (and the other districts) will have an apportioned number to incorporate into its plan review. Even if, due to timetable slippage, there were no apportionment agreed by September, in Summer 2016 the jointly prepared evidence should allow a reasonable degree of precision and steer to identify strategic sites for meeting Oxford's unmet need. (cont...)

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council

1

(cont....) Therefore the City Council considers that 3,500 (para 2.17) is a minimum and should be considered only as an intermediate working assumption pending the outcome of on-going the joint work. To commit to this figure now would pre-empt the outcome of the joint work, given that the joint work is within months of concluding. In the City Council's view, the final apportionment figure is likely to be higher than 3,500.

Work undertaken by Oxford City Council with an expert consultant has identified that land to the immediate north of Oxford has capacity to sustainably deliver some 2,800 - 3,600 homes, and furthermore that this would be one of the two most sustainable locations for housing development compared with other alternatives. Together with further possibilities, for example stated landowner intentions to deliver homes at Begbroke (likely to be in the region of 1,500 - 2,000 homes), this would indicate that within a range of 4,300 - 5,600 additional homes, sustainably located to meet Oxford's needs, could be an achievable scenario. This is in the context of expectation that the joint work being separately undertaken will lead to an evidence-led apportionment to be agreed across the Oxfordshire authorities.

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	2	<p>The City Council welcomes that there is a clear shared ambition across the Oxfordshire authorities to accelerate economic growth in the County, particularly focused on the knowledge spine Bicester-Oxford-Science Vale. The NPPF (paras. 20 & 21) explains that local authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century; and should plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology clusters. Oxford's status as a world-class University city, and the lack of land supply within the City boundaries, mean that there continues to be demand for research and development space within or close to the City necessary to maintain Oxford's special status long term.</p> <p>However, over-provision of employment uses would create significant further pressure on the housing stock and therefore require a greater level of housing growth than currently planned for. The City Council is only therefore likely to support provision of further employment that is either ancillary to the housing already being planned for (i.e. supports the principles of sustainable mixed-use development), or responds to a specific need arising from one of Oxford's key sectors.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	3	<p>The City Council welcomes that some of Oxford's key issues have been identified (paras 2.23 – 2.26). We would add the following key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The single greatest physical issue is movement into and around the City. Around 50% of jobs in Oxford are taken by people living outside of Oxford. Despite recent and ongoing improvements to the road network, the magnitude of existing pressure on the network, combined with the future pressure arising from housing and employment growth, makes it imperative to locate growth sustainably, in a way that maximises sustainable travel modes such as walking, cycling and public transport, and reduces the need for Oxford workers to commute long distances. This principle also reflects the overall thrust of the Oxford Transport Strategy and the Local Transport Plan. - By building on high levels of cycling, walking and bus use in Oxford, delivery of strategic housing sites to meet Oxford's need presents a great opportunity to improve sustainable transport infrastructure such as investment in high-quality public transport corridors and, assuming proximity to Oxford, cycle super-highways. (cont...)
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	3	<p>(cont...) - The City is witnessing severe difficulty in the recruitment and the retention of staff at all levels, because of a lack of housing choice and affordability. The Oxford universities and key public services, such as health and education, are severely compromised through the lack of available affordable housing for key staff. There is also a severe impact on individuals and families resulting from the lack of affordability, such as overcrowding, homelessness and poor living conditions. It is important for the new housing to provide a very wide mix of tenures and house types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quality and design of new growth in and around Oxford is key. With a high benchmark having been set by Barton Park and other Oxford developments, there is an expectation that the new housing will create distinctive, exemplar high quality new neighbourhoods for Oxford that include all necessary community and social infrastructure to deliver high quality place-making. - Oxford aims to be a Low-carbon City. New development should aspire to be zero-carbon. Low carbon technologies such as district heating, ground-source heat pumps, photovoltaics, and electric charging points for vehicles should be incorporated in the new Oxford communities.
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	4	<p>The overriding principle should be to make a significant contribution to Oxford's unmet housing need, in a manner that maximises sustainable and affordable travel. Key principles and goals should look beyond the plan period (2031) as the need from Oxford (as well as Cherwell) is likely to continue well beyond then. Suggestions for Plan objectives, which will also be tested against Sustainability Appraisal objectives, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximise the sustainable provision of housing towards meeting the existing and future objectively assessed housing needs of Oxford (reflecting the significant and ongoing constraints to development within Oxford itself); - Provide significant affordable housing and key worker housing which respond to local circumstances; - Reduce the need to travel; - Maximise convenient access to the whole of Oxford by walking, cycling and low-cost public transport; - Create distinctive, high quality new neighbourhoods for Oxford of national exemplar quality; (cont...)

PR-A-057	Oxford City Council	4	<p>(cont...) Create mixed and balanced communities, providing for a range of household types and income levels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that future development relating to Oxford is physically and socially integrated with Oxford's existing communities; - Provide social and physical infrastructure to meet local community needs; - Minimise the use of non-renewable resources; - Make efficient use of land; - Ensure excellent design and masterplanning; - Minimise impact on landscape, and seek to enhance the surrounding environment; - Maintain, enhance and protect biodiversity.
PR-A-057	Oxford City Council	5	<p>A further key requirement of the Plan (albeit more process rather than a Plan objective) is for the housing to be The City Council suggests a focussed vision along the lines of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide new balanced communities that form part of Oxford, of exemplar design; provide for a range of household types and incomes reflecting Oxford's diverse needs; and support the City's world-class economy and universities by ensuring people have convenient, affordable and sustainable travel opportunities to their Oxford places of work and study.
PR-A-057	Oxford City Council	6	<p>It is essential to relate the area of search to Oxford, for the reasons already stated. This should reflect both physical proximity, and accessibility by sustainable transport modes.</p>
PR-A-057	Oxford City Council	7	<p>The City Council broadly supports the factors listed in para 4.8 except for the last two ('geographical area covered by the Oxford Green Belt', and 'the Cherwell settlement hierarchy').</p> <p>The area of search should not be overly prescriptive as ultimately, the closer to Oxford the housing can be provided, whilst taking into account any major physical barriers, the more likely it is to meet the unmet need of the City in a sustainable manner. It must very clearly take into account accessibility to Oxford as a whole: public transport is important, but equally access by cycling, walking, or a combination of these sustainable modes should be considered. This should be in the context of overall travel time from origin to a number of Oxford destinations (but particularly to key areas of economic activity).</p> <p>It would not be appropriate to define the area of search simply using one destination point such as the City centre. Future occupants will need good, convenient access to as much of the City as possible, particularly areas such as Headington and the Eastern Arc where much of the economic activity lies.</p>
PR-A-057	Oxford City Council	8	<p>No. Much of the wider district has little functional relationship with Oxford and would allow consideration of unsustainable options for growth, which would not meet un-met needs from Oxford. Rather they would likely exacerbate existing unsustainable commuting patterns, such as congestion on the A34 and primary routes into North Oxford.</p>
PR-A-057	Oxford City Council	9	<p>The Oxford Green Belt was created primarily for a specific purpose: to preserve the historic setting of the City. It would be somewhat arbitrary to use the Green Belt boundary as a proxy for an area of search for new housing for Oxford, as the factors relevant to sustainably locating Oxford housing growth are not equivalent to why the Green Belt boundaries were drawn where they were.</p> <p>However the application of proximity and transport link tests makes it highly likely that the most appropriate sites are primarily within the area delimited by the outer edge of the Green Belt. Therefore the City Council strongly supports that the partial review is to consider a Green Belt boundary review. There are clear exceptional circumstances to justify a strategic review of Green Belt boundaries. In the City Council's view this should be done to enable a well-planned urban extension to the north of Oxford. The loss of Green Belt in this location would be minimal – well under 1% of the total area of the Green Belt in Oxfordshire.</p>

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	14	<p>The City Council has outlined its key objectives in the answers to earlier questions. Please refer to our response to questions 4 and 5 in particular. The key aim is to provide housing development of exemplar design which integrates well with Oxford, by ensuring convenient sustainable access to the whole of Oxford; create a mixed and balanced housing offer including significant provision of affordable housing, and ensure low-carbon technologies are incorporated.</p> <p>Other more detailed objectives should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aiming for all housing to meet Category 2 of the Building Regulations Part M (Access to and Use of Buildings), with a proportion to meet Category 3 (wheelchair accessible or adaptable dwellings); - Comply with the National Space Standards for internal space within dwellings; - Include provision for super-fast broadband; - Include provision for vehicle electric charging points for all new dwellings where parking is provided.
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	15	<p>As outlined earlier in this response, the City Council has provided compelling evidence to suggest that an urban extension to the immediate north of Oxford would offer a highly sustainable location for housing-led development to help meet Oxford's unmet housing needs. The location is highly accessible to various locations in Oxford by public transport, walking and cycling, and is adjacent to Oxford Parkway station on the main Chiltern Railways line linking to central Oxford (from December 2017), Bicester, High Wycombe and London Marylebone. There are excellent opportunities to integrate communities in this location with existing Oxford communities, whilst also providing for all necessary local community and social infrastructure, and to create new neighbourhoods of exemplar and distinctive design. The City Council's work has shown that there is capacity for some 2,800-3,600 houses in this location. Please see the enclosed Turley Route Map suite of documents for a comprehensive evidence base supporting this option. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	15	<p>(cont...) The City Council would not support spatial options that locate the new housing where access to Oxford is inconvenient by sustainable means, or would encourage further car travel to destinations in Oxford for a significant part of the journey. Therefore additional sites in more remote locations such as Bicester, Banbury or Upper Heyford would not be supported.</p> <p>In common with objectives suggested earlier in this response, the following factors should be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be located as close as possible to Oxford; - Capitalise on existing and future readily achievable sustainable transport links, in particular which provide for active modes i.e. walking and cycling to Oxford destinations, but also high frequency public transport links; - Ensure as far as possible that convenient access can be achieved to a range of transport destinations in Oxford, not just one area such as the City centre; - In particular, seek to ensure good transport links to economic activity hotspots (the City centre/Oxford West End, but also Headington, and as far as possible Cowley and Littlemore areas (the Eastern Arc); - A hierarchical approach to location: physical proximity (for cycling/walking), then focus along high frequency public transport corridors to multiple Oxford destinations.

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	18	<p>The City Council welcomes that there are dovetailing objectives for providing infrastructure in both Cherwell and Oxford Local Plans. It is clear common ground that appropriate social and physical infrastructure should be provided as part of meeting the unmet need.</p> <p>Opportunities for making efficient use of existing infrastructure is essential (see our response to question 19 below). However it is equally important that new development should be of a scale to provide for its own local needs such as schools, GPs and green infrastructure. Any spread of smaller development sites as a means of addressing Oxford's unmet need would be inappropriate, as it would be difficult to deliver new schools, health facilities etc. on a scale necessary to mitigate the additional pressure on existing facilities and services.</p> <p>As well as education, health and community infrastructure, there should also be a strong policy steer on green infrastructure. The Oxford Sites and Housing Plan requires a minimum 10% public open space on strategic housing sites. Other types of on-site infrastructure must also be addressed at an early stage of plan-making, e.g. drainage, water supply and energy connections.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	19	<p>The City Council believes that the range of employment opportunities, community facilities and services in Oxford provide the best opportunity to mitigate the gaps in infrastructure as growth comes forward. As the highest order settlement in Oxfordshire, Oxford provides the best choice of social and community infrastructure, as well as numerous leisure, retail and sports facilities. These should be considered as a strong positive factor in considering the options for growth.</p> <p>The enclosed Turley Associates report Appendices includes as Appendix 2 (page 162) a spatial assessment of social and community infrastructure in the north of Oxford area. This indicates that new development in this location would have a good range of existing local services to choose from. The Pro-forma Analysis of Options also identifies a number of existing social infrastructure provisions in both North Oxford and Kidlington would provide additional choice for new residents of strategic housing in this area.</p> <p>Turley Associates has also provided a Delivery Statement for the North of Oxford prospective area for development that concludes the development would be viable with the cost of on-site infrastructure requirements factored in.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	20	<p>The City Council welcomes the summary of issues in paragraphs 5.100 to 5.107 relating to the Oxford economic context. It would be helpful to identify some particular additional issues in the Oxford context.</p> <p>Firstly, the lack of housing affordable to workers in Oxford is recognised as a significant drag on the economic development of the City, and also on the Oxfordshire economy more generally. There is a serious issue of recruitment and retention becoming difficult across most sectors due to the housing crisis. This is an increasing problem particularly in key public services such as hospitals and schools, for whom many employees even on moderate wages cannot afford to live in or near the City and are therefore finding jobs elsewhere. Furthermore, the two universities and associated research industries are equally reporting difficulties in recruitment to key Oxford-based research posts. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	20	<p>(cont...) Secondly, it should be recognised that as well as being the economic centre of the County, the Oxford economy is of national and worldwide significance, principally due to the presence of the universities, research hospitals and associated industries. This is recognised in the Strategic Economic Plan, which highlights Oxford as a key area where continued investment is required to realise the full potential of its world-class education, research and innovation that will underpin this economic growth. It would also be helpful to explicitly recognise that planned economic growth in Oxford is projected to result in some 24,000 jobs over the period 2011-2031.</p> <p>Thirdly, the diversity of employment types in Oxford should be more clearly recognised. Major employers of blue-collar workers include BMW and Unipart, and there are numerous other companies offering more manual-based types of work. These workers provide valuable services for the well-being of the City, but are also suffering the effects of the housing crisis and congestion on the transport network.</p>

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	21	<p>Locating significant new housing close to Oxford is vitally important to support Oxford's long-term economic well-being. There is growing evidence that Oxford is beginning to slip behind other comparable cities' attractiveness for economic development, for example Cambridge.</p> <p>It is also vitally important to improve access for workers at hospitals, schools, universities to get to their workplaces conveniently and cheaply, in order to sustain the world-class clinical and research activities that help to drive the Oxfordshire economy and benefit Oxfordshire's communities, in relation to health care and educational opportunities.</p> <p>Locating new housing immediately north of Oxford would support significant proposed economic growth at Northern Gateway, Begbroke Science Park, Kidlington Business Park and Oxford Airport. This would be of benefit to both Cherwell's and Oxford's spatial strategies.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	22	<p>The City Council welcomes that the Issues document recognises the framework and context set in relation to its ambitions and achievements towards being a low-carbon City. As well as the policy context highlighted in the paper, it should also be noted that Oxford has adopted a Low Emissions Strategy and a Carbon Management Strategy. The latter has a headline target of aiming to achieve a 5% year-on-year reduction in carbon dioxide emissions for the period 2012-2017.</p> <p>As a factual correction, note that the most recent policy on low carbon relating to residential development is included in the Sites & Housing Plan which requires 20% of energy requirement on site to be from renewables and low carbon sources. We would want this standard to apply to the Oxford related housing.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	23	<p>As explained earlier in this response, it is crucial that the new housing to meet Oxford's unmet need is spatially closely related to the main built-up area of Oxford. The City Council's view is that a sustainable urban extension to Oxford is a far more sustainable option for meeting the need than stand-alone settlements, or development adjoining smaller settlements, as it offers the greatest opportunity for sustainable modes of travel.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	24	<p>The City Council welcomes recognition of the importance of the Oxford Meadows SAC. It should also be noted that the Oxford Core Strategy and other Oxford Local Plan policies provide for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment (see Core Strategy Spatial Objectives and Policy CS12). We would encourage that these same principles are applied to the new housing being planned for.</p> <p>As a point of factual accuracy, it should be noted that the Green Belt is not a natural environment constraint but relates to the setting of historic Oxford. See comments under Q26.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	25	<p>The City Council notes that the SAC and flood plain present significant constraints in some areas to the north of Oxford, however there is also much land outside the flood zone.</p> <p>The SAC is currently compromised by A34 traffic. Whilst a detailed Habitats Regulations Assessment will be necessary, it is likely that housing close to Oxford could help alleviate this when compared with other alternatives more likely to generate additional traffic on the A34.</p> <p>We would further note that options for growth in the more rural areas away from Oxford are likely to have a greater impact on the character of the open countryside.</p>
PR-A-057 Oxford City Council	28	<p>Site submission - Land North of Oxford</p>

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 10+11

The City Council supports identifying a specific housing supply identified for Oxford to be provided in Cherwell. This must be limited to the geographical area of search identified as having a strong spatial relationship with Oxford.

Market indications are that there is strong pent-up demand for sites close to Oxford. Further drivers are planned jobs growth at sites immediately north of the built-up Oxford area such as Begbroke and Northern Gateway. Sites close to Oxford therefore have good prospect of being delivered within the Plan period. If such sites are the most sustainable and suitable, there is no reason why the housing should not be delivered as quickly (or quicker) than housing elsewhere in Cherwell District.

Furthermore, Cherwell's Spatial Strategy is to focus development elsewhere in the District around Bicester and Banbury in line with planned and existing employment growth in those locations; the Local Plan Part 1 was adopted on this basis. Therefore additional housing to meet the needs of Oxford will be complementary to housing being built to meet the needs and market demands elsewhere in the district.

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 12+13

The City Council supports recognition of the housing issues in Oxford as reported in the SHMA (Box 5).

It would be helpful to more fully recognise the severity and long-standing nature of the affordable housing crisis in Oxford, and the impact this has on the local economy. See introduction to this response letter.

The issues should also include recognition that the presence of the Universities, and various 'spin-off' tutorial colleges and language schools, is also a significant driver of housing demand in the City, therefore the mix of housing will need to cater for students and key workers at the Universities and colleges.

The objective of avoiding 'sprawl' and the harm to identity of settlements (5.37) is broadly supported, within the meaning of avoiding unplanned or badly-planned development in the open countryside. However the term 'sprawl' in itself is ambiguous and should be avoided, given that well-planned extensions to settlements can be designed to cause minimal impact on, and potential enhancement to, the setting of affected settlements. (cont...)

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 12+13

(cont...) There should be recognition of the expectation that the new housing will create distinctive, exemplar high quality new neighbourhoods which successfully integrate with Oxford, that include all necessary community and social infrastructure. It could be highlighted that both the City Council and Cherwell share an aspiration for housing development to be of national, or even international, exemplar quality.

The Plan objectives should mitigate the impacts of new greenfield development through efficient use of land, and good design and masterplanning. This can be achieved through the adoption of design codes alongside strategic allocations, which can positively reinforce community cohesion and identity (for both existing and new communities), including where physical or visual gaps between settlements are reduced.

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 16+17

The City Council's views on principles relating to transport and movement issues are set out in our responses to earlier questions. Overall, proximity to Oxford is key to ensuring deliverability in transport terms. This is because Oxford has exceptionally high levels of sustainable transport mode share, including amongst the highest mode share for cycling in the country, and a highly developed bus network. There are high frequency bus corridors into Oxford from Cherwell, particularly the route connecting Kidlington and Oxford centre via Oxford Parkway station. The existing infrastructure and availability of public transport in the area immediately surrounding Oxford gives much better prospects for acceptability and deliverability in transport terms, compared with more remote locations where transport mitigation would be far more costly and would do less to encourage private car use for travel into Oxford and elsewhere.

The City Council broadly support the County Council's vision for transport in and to Oxford, although we have made comments on some of the detail within the OTS and LTP4. It is important to note that, at the current time, there is uncertainty over the timing of delivery of the proposed Bus Rapid Transit system and proposed new Park and Ride sites. Hence there should not be sole reliance on these coming forward. (cont...)

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 16+17

(cont...) The City Council considers that the existing City Park & Ride sites will be needed in the long term, together with additional 'outer ring' Park and Ride sites to help address the additional trips arising from housing growth in Oxfordshire. Existing and proposed sites could link with 'Bus Rapid Transit' (BRT) services as these are developed in future. However, even if and when the Bus Rapid Transit system is completed, it is unlikely to substitute for the need for housing located close to Oxford, as some cross-city journeys will still take significant time and require changing buses. Also the time to develop BRT is likely to go beyond the 2031 Plan period, and due to funding uncertainties, some parts of it may not be realised at all. BRT also provides limited opportunity for cycling and walking as the main mode.

As well as the potential increase in trips within the City boundary, of equal concern is the continuing trend of more in-commuting trips into Oxford as a result of Green Belt 'leap-frogging' due to the lack of housing supply in and around Oxford. The figure on page 47 of the Issues paper shows how there are well over 8,000 journeys to work made each day from Cherwell to Oxford, and this has increased between 2001-2011. This contributes to congestion on the A34 in particular, which is known to be one of the most congested parts of the strategic road network in the UK. (cont...)

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 16+17

(cont...) The enclosed Peter Brett Associates report "Transport Overview and Assessment of Site Options" (Appendix 3 of the Advocacy Statement Appendices, page 169) gives a full analysis of the pattern of travel associated with Oxford, and describes the opportunities to mitigate the impact of future growth by locating housing development close to Oxford in future. The enclosed Peter Brett Associates Report "North & South Oxford Growth Options: Transport Appraisal" (Appendix 6 of the Advocacy Statement Appendices, page 378) provides evidence that with appropriate mitigation measures, strategic housing development north of Oxford is deliverable in transport terms. Turley Associates has provided a Delivery Statement that concludes the development would be viable with the cost of transport mitigation factored in.

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 26+27

The key issue for Oxford is the protection and enhancement of the historic setting of the City. This is particularly relevant to areas of open countryside around Oxford that form part of the green backdrop to the historic core of the City. The recognition of the importance of the 'green wedges' or 'green lungs' into Oxford are noted and welcomed.

The joint Oxford Green Belt Study prepared by Land Use Consultants on behalf of all the Oxfordshire districts is relevant in this respect. It highlights that irrespective of the performance of particular Green Belt parcels, a key consideration is whether exceptional circumstances exist that outweigh the Green Belt designation. Previously adopted development plans, such as the former South East Plan, have on review of the evidence found that exceptional circumstances do indeed exist which necessitate a review of the inner Oxford Green Belt boundaries. (cont...)

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council 26+27

The City Council would therefore urge consideration of growth options within the Green Belt which take into account the likely impacts on Green Belt purposes, but also consider the exceptional circumstances that exist which justify a review of the Green Belt boundary. The detailed commentary within the LUC Green Belt Study, as well as work done by Turley Associates on behalf of the City Council (Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment – see Turley Associates Report Appendices - Appendix 1, page 72) will assist in balancing the need for sustainably located housing for Oxford against the important aim of maintaining the overall integrity of the Green Belt.

PR-A-057 Oxford City Council

General

The City Council trusts that our comments will be helpful, and we look forward to continued positive engagement in respect of this Partial Review as well as in relation to the joint work of the Growth Board. Please note that we will be submitting a separate form under the 'Call for Sites' exercise currently being undertaken in relation to the area north of Oxford.

PR-A-058 Natural England

9&24

Natural England welcomes the opportunity to look at and ensure that our remit is being covered appropriately within these partial review documents. It would appear that with the documentation provided that the correct areas have been identified and suggested for inclusion within the main assessment going forward. Ensuring that Oxford City is able to meet its unmet housing need is a key issue for this area and will need to be worked on in cooperation with the other Oxfordshire authorities as highlighted in this document.
It should be ensured that any additional housing to be accounted for on behalf of Oxford (potentially around 3,500 dwellings) can be accommodated without impacting upon the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the north west of Cherwell. The review of greenbelt land around Oxford could well highlight areas nearer the city that can be used for additional housing in Cherwell's southern extent. This shouldn't however allow for an intrusion of new housing into greenbelt land where it would be using best and most versatile soils that fall into the Agricultural Land Classification bands 1-3a (inclusive). (cont...)

PR-A-058 Natural England

9 (cont...) Survey work will need to be carried out in order to assess whether any allocations put forward that might be within existing greenbelt land are in fact viable options for development in order to be in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 112:
"Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality".

In terms of the search area for the Oxford housing needs review the area shouldn't be narrowed too far in order to allow for consideration of the entire area nearer Oxford even if large parts of it can then be discounted given their propensity to flood or present green belt status.

Within the Part 2 issues consultation the questions around HGVs and Transport mitigation and monitoring, it would be beneficial to see areas highlighted that are at risk of being adversely affected by HGV movements and also to ensure that effective mitigation is proposed and properly monitored so as to allow for effective controls on development. In terms of securing and demonstrating net biodiversity gain on site (in paragraph 4.236) this should be expanded as suggested in order to give developers a very good idea of the sorts of things they can implement in order to ensure a gain is seen with all development.

PR-A-058 Natural England

Natural England welcomes the recognition of a number of sustainability issues in the scoping report for the Local Plan review parts 1 and 2. The areas which are highlighted as being of importance and which will be covered are those which Natural England would wish to see under our remit. Given that there are areas at considerable risk of flooding in the southern part of Cherwell, between Kidlington and Bicester (as identified in Figure 3.6 of the SA for the Issues Consultation) this will need to be a factor considered early on for any sites suggested in that area.

PR-A-059	Pegasus Group / The Dorchester Group	1	<p>At present there is a lack of evidence to demonstrate whether or not 3,500 additional homes represents an appropriate scale of development that should be accommodated within the Cherwell District. It is understood that the final figure will not be known until the Oxfordshire Growth Board presents its findings in the summer of 2016.</p> <p>The starting point must be that the District has an adopted Local Plan which sets out the need for housing and seeks to provide for 22,840 homes over the Plan period from 2011- 2031. This equates to 1,140 dwellings per year over the 20 year plan period. This represents a significant increase from that originally proposed in the submitted Local Plan which sought to provide housing at a rate equivalent of 670 homes per year, or 16,750 over the plan period to 2031. This significant increase was justified on the basis of the conclusions of the 2014 SHMA. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-059	Pegasus Group / The Dorchester Group	1	<p>(cont...) Therefore in order to ensure soundness total housing provision proposed in the LP1 has already been increased by circa 36% from that originally proposed. The resultant annual average completion rate necessary to meet this uplift in housing amounts to a 124% increase when compared against actual completions recorded annually over the five year period preceding the start of the LP1 Plan period (i.e. 2006-2011 – average annual completions = 509dpa). Total completions over the period 2006-2015 for the district amount to 4,594 dwellings, equating to actual completion rates of 510 dwellings per annum over that 9 year period.</p> <p>The extent to which the Cherwell District will be expected to accommodate unmet need arising from Oxford City must be seen in the context of the very significant increase in housing already necessary to ensure the district can meet its own housing requirements. The first priority for the District Council must be to ensure that it meets in full housing need for the district identified in the LP1.</p>
PR-A-059	Pegasus Group / The Dorchester Group	2	<p>Question 2 considers whether additional employment generating development should be provided alongside any additional housing required in response to identified unmet need. The adopted LP1 housing requirements reflects the 2014 SHMA which in itself was informed by economic considerations, the result of which was to identify a housing requirement for the district that integrates strategies for housing and employment.</p> <p>The “Issues” consultation document does not provide any details as to the overall quantum of employment land that would be sought, even against the working assumption of 3,500 additional homes. Reference is made at paragraph 2.21 of the “Issues” document that the major economic drivers in Oxfordshire include its concentration of high-tech and research technologies, such sectors reflect aspirations within the adopted Cherwell Local Plan so in principle such additional employment generating uses would be supported. The former RAF Upper Heyford and its existing employment base is entirely consistent with such drivers. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-059	Pegasus Group / The Dorchester Group	2	<p>(cont...) Unmet need arising from Oxford City relates specifically to the economic projections that supported the SHMA and the forecasts for economic development at Oxford City. Where housing cannot be provided within Oxford City the concern will be there it will result in a disconnect between the economic projections for Oxford, specifically in terms of the potential to dislocate the physical relationship in terms of location of future employment generating uses and new homes over the Plan period.</p> <p>Additional employment generating uses associated with providing for additional housing must therefore ensure that they are consistent with the economic objectives, priorities established for Oxford and critically, that it does not undermine the economic base and associated strategies and objectives for Cherwell as established in the adopted Local Plan. The Former RAF Upper Heyford site represents the only strategic employment location outside of the main towns of Banbury and Bicester in Cherwell and Policy Villages 5 seeks to facilitate the delivery of an additional 1,500 jobs at this established strategic employment site. Significant employment generating development proposed through the partial review of the Local Plan must first ensure that such proposals do not dilute the value of existing employment provision and to consider opportunities to enhance existing provision within the district, where the sectors / objectives are consistent with those identified areas of growth.</p>

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 6-9

Questions 6 to 9 deal specifically with how unmet need could be accommodated, providing two options. The first being a geographically defined area within which additional development would be directed, i.e. an 'Area of Search', with the second option being that the district as a whole accommodates additional growth under the Duty to Cooperate.

A district-wide approach would not be supported. The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 has established the housing need for the district to 2031 which, as set out previously, requires a significant and challenging uplift in housing delivery when compared with historic rates of delivery. To apply the district-wide approach effectively increases the Local Plan Part 1 requirement still further, to levels which are unlikely to be achievable within the current spatial strategy established in the adopted Local Plan. The consequence of which will be to put all settlements, at every tier in the settlement hierarchy at risk from speculative development, premised on the need to respond to Oxford City's unmet need, which will undermine the Local Plan's spatial strategy. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 6-9

(cont...) An 'Area of Search' approach would provide a more pragmatic and manageable solution to unmet need arising from Oxford City. It will provide certainty as to those areas of the district that will be subject to additional development pressures and can be identified so that the established spatial strategy set out in the adopted Local Plan is preserved by, for example, focusing development in locations where appropriate infrastructure is in place or can be provided to mitigate the impact of additional development. It may well be the case that multiple Areas of Search are identified, responding to appropriate development opportunities, such as where existing brownfield land could be utilised or where additional development, housing and/or employment, would support/reinforce the role of specific settlements and/or established employment centres.

The former RAF Upper Heyford Site is an established and growing new community that represents the main strategic location for housing and employment outside of the main towns. Significant levels of development are provided for within the adopted Local Plan, supported by an increase in employment through the creation of an additional 1,500 new jobs over the Plan period. The LDA Masterplanning exercise is set within the parameters of the quantitative provisions of Policy Villages 5, it does not attempt to consider the extent to which this important brownfield resource could contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet needs. Notwithstanding this, the LDA Masterplanning is considered important as it gives effect to requirements of Policy Villages 5 and ensures that the first priority of the Council, i.e. meeting its own identified housing needs, can be achieved. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 6-9

(cont...) As a large brownfield resource within the district, with strong physical connections to Oxford, with an established employment basis entirely consistent with the high end, highly skilled and innovative employment sectors that form a central component of Oxford City's economic strategy, the Former RAF Upper Heyford site has further potential to make an important contribution to meeting Oxford's unmet need. This is particularly relevant when considered in the wider context of the district where the uplift in housing delivery required at Banbury and Bicester to meet the districts need, is of such a scale that it casts significant doubt on the district's two main towns capacity to make a meaningful contribution to unmet need arising from Oxford. The scale of the uplift in housing required at Banbury and Bicester is illustrated below. (housing completion graphs provided in rep).

The consequence of which is to limit the potential of the district to accommodate unmet need to other strategic locations, i.e. Upper Heyford, and lower tier settlements, or sites located within the Green Belt. It should be recognised that the current Green Belt designation surrounding Oxford and within Cherwell may have an important role in terms accommodating need closest to where it arises and to ensure that there is not a disconnect in terms of the distribution of additional development and the origin of identified need. However, these will be entirely dependent upon a review of the existing Green Belt in order to identify those areas that do not make a positive contribution to the purposes of this designation. Notwithstanding the need for a review of the Green Belt, where it is the case that brownfield sites, of sufficient scale, are available, this must limit the extent to which sites within the Green Belt are required as part of a coherent strategic response to meeting Oxford's unmet need. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 6-9

(cont...) Given the strategic significance of the former RAF Upper Heyford Site it is considered necessary that this large brownfield resource is properly considered in terms of its capacity to accommodate additional development. As a result of strong sales, production levels are being increased such that a delivery rate of 300 per year will be achieved, which is in excess of the housing trajectory envisaged in the adopted Local Plan. The build out rate includes the ability and funding to build out properties for rent as well as sale. The consequence of which is that on this annualised build rate the quantitative provisions of Policy Villages 5 are likely to be met by 2024, with 7 years of the plan period remaining.

The Former RAF Upper Heyford site therefore represents a strategic development location that is attractive to the market and the acceleration in both sales and build-out rates, supports the continued focus of development at this location. With headroom in housing completions, it means that the site will fulfil the Local Plan Part 1 requirements well in advance of the end of the plan period. Therefore, the opportunities for additional development at this brownfield site, as part of a comprehensive strategy, in response to unmet need arising from Oxford, should be considered as a suitable, deliverable and achievable response to the District Council's Duty to Co-operate obligations. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 6-9

(cont...) Additional growth, supported by commensurate improvements to the infrastructure network, to ensure connectivity of the site and its surrounds to the wider area, including Oxford City, will be necessary. This will not only reinforce the sustainability credentials of this brownfield site, but will also have real and tangible knock on benefits to other villages due to improved public transport provision. Improvements which have more urgency and relevance in the context of recent cuts to local services.

Policy Villages 5, the LDA masterplanning and other site specific appraisals are all framed within a quantitative context that does not account for unmet need arising from Oxford City and Cherwell's obligations under the Duty to Cooperate. The delivery of development at this site in response to Policy Villages 5 must be the first priority but it is considered that this should not preclude the consideration of wider opportunities for development. It is recognised that development should not be at any cost and the heritage, ecological and landscape circumstances of the Upper Heyford Site must be taken into account, but these must be set in their appropriate context and reflect their true significance so that appropriate development can be identified and accommodated. The consideration of wider opportunities for development at the Former RAF Upper Heyford site, should not be constrained to the quantitative provisions of Local Plan Policy Villages 5, rather it should be considered in the context of unmet need and the Duty to Cooperate and the development potential of this site and the proven record of delivery.

The Dorchester Group is supportive of, and a member of the Mid-Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan Executive. This designated area represents the largest Neighbourhood Area in the country and although it is at a relatively early stage in its preparation, it represents the collective determination of the Parish Councils to advance a Neighbourhood Plan for the betterment of those communities, within which the Former RAF Upper Heyford site is located. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 6-9

(cont...) As recognised in the NPPG (Para 003. Reference ID: 41-003-20140306), the Neighbourhood Planning process provides the opportunity for communities to set out a positive vision for how they want their community to develop. A central objective of the Mid-Cherwell Neighbourhood Plan will be to identify and promote appropriate scales of development including sites and a strategy for distribution, in response to the quantitative provision set out in the adopted Local Plan. There is collective agreement within the Neighbourhood Plan Forum which endorses the development of brownfield locations in advance of the release of additional greenfield sites. The Upper Heyford site, as an expansive brownfield resource, provides opportunities to support the Neighbourhood Plan in its approach to support the release of brownfield land in order to protect greenfield sites from development. In doing so this also supports the wider objective of protecting and maintaining the intrinsic character of the rural settlements that form the Neighbourhood Plan Area. Such objectives have additional emphasis when considered in the context of Oxford's unmet needs as pressures for development will inevitably increase.

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group 10+11

The first priority for Cherwell District Council must be to ensure that it meets in full its own identified housing needs. It should not be the case that unmet need arising from Oxford City makes the housing land supply requirements for the district more onerous such that the ability to demonstrate a five year housing land supply cannot be achieved.

The implications of not having a five year land supply are serious and put all of the settlements across the district at risk from speculative developers and undermines the emphasis on brownfield land ahead of green field sites established in the adopted Local Plan. To some extent this is recognised as an appropriate incentive for Local Plans to ensure that an adequate supply of housing is maintained and we strongly urge the District Council to continue to facilitate appropriate development so that this can be achieved.

There should be a clear separation between Cherwell's housing requirements and those additional homes needed in response to Oxford's unmet need. The failure to distinguish between the two elements of housing need will result in a free-for-all across the district, including villages and green field sites adjacent to existing development locations, including the former RAF Upper Heyford. This must be avoided through a clear separation of housing requirements. Cherwell's five year housing land supply obligations must continue to be calculated on the housing requirements for the district as set out in the adopted Local Plan.

Page 79

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group

N/A(cont.)

It is understood that this consultation is limited to "issues" that relate to the commitment set out in the adopted Local Plan for the District to consider the extent to which it can accommodate unmet need arising from Oxford City. This is necessary in order for the District Council to discharge its obligations under the Duty to Co-operate as set out in the Localism Act 2011.

The Duty to Co-operate is not a Duty to Agree but the District Council, through the Oxfordshire Growth Board, has confirmed its commitment to work collectively with Oxfordshire's Councils to consider how any unmet need might be sustainably distributed to the neighbouring districts.

To date there is no definitive figure for Oxford's unmet need however, through the Oxfordshire Growth Board a working assumption of 15,000 homes is currently being advanced. Paragraph 2.17 of the Issues consultation document, identifies a figure of an additional 3,500 homes to be provided within the Cherwell District as an appropriate working assumption intended to inform the debate on Cherwell's capacity to accommodate unmet need arising from Oxford City through its obligations under the Duty to Cooperate. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group /
The Dorchester
Group

N/A(cont)

(cont...) Current role of the Former RAF Upper Heyford-
Our comments relate specifically to the Former RAF Upper Heyford Site. This ex-military base benefits from planning permission for a new settlement, with existing consents delivering 1,134 homes. In light of the need for a significant uplift in housing resulting from the conclusions of the 2014 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), the submitted Local Plan was modified to provide for a substantial increase in the number of new homes to be provided at this site over the Plan period to 2031.

Specifically, Policy Villages 5 confirms that an additional 1,600 homes will be provided alongside an additional 1,500 jobs over the Plan period to 2031. This significant increase recognises the strategic function of the Upper Heyford site which represents the only strategic employment/housing allocation outside of the main towns of Banbury and Bicester. (cont...)

PR-A-059 Pegasus Group / The Dorchester Group	N/A(cont)	<p>(cont...) In the context of Policy Villages 5, Paragraph C.292 of the adopted Local Plan confirms that a comprehensive approach will be required to demonstrate how additional land for development can be satisfactorily integrated with the approved development. Through the Local Plan Examination in Public, a Statement of Common Ground was agreed between The Dorchester Group and the District Council (December 2014) which confirmed that:</p> <p><i>“The parties agree that to secure a high quality development (for housing and employment) there will be a need for a comprehensive review of the proposed development at the site that considers the important heritage landscape setting of the site and how additional development can be successfully integrated with existing consented development. This will provide the means to secure development incorporating high quality design that relates closely to the history of the site.”</i></p> <p>Furthermore the Statement of Common Ground also agreed that future development at Upper Heyford should first consider the release of appropriate brownfield land ahead of the release of green field sites. In this regard the agreed Statement of Common Ground stated:-</p> <p><i>“That there should be a sequential approach to development which should not otherwise be delayed in order to ensure the effective use of brownfield land within the existing airbase. The identified greenfield land outside the airbase should not be brought forward until a comprehensive scheme and delivery plan for the entire Local Plan allocation has been secured.”</i> (cont...)</p>
PR-A-059 Pegasus Group / The Dorchester Group	N/A(cont)	<p>(cont...) To achieve this comprehensive approach Cherwell District Council and The Dorchester Group have appointed a joint master planner, LDA Group, to develop a masterplan for the former airbase site in order to determine the extent to which the quantitative provisions of Policy Villages 5 (i.e. an additional 1,600 homes and 1,500 jobs) can be accommodated on this brownfield site, taking account of heritage and ecological constraints.</p> <p>It is expected that once finalised the LDA Masterplan, which should reflect the emphasis on brownfield land as agreed through the Statement of Common Ground as well as specific Local Plan Policy BSC 2, will be presented to the CDC Executive Committee with the recommendation that its findings / assessment is endorsed as a material consideration upon which additional development at the Policy Villages 5 allocation will be guided, and so addressed.</p>
PR-A-060 S Daggitt	2	<p>The economy and employment prospects in the Oxford area are already amongst the best in the country. Development which generates additional employment is much more badly needed in many other parts of the United Kingdom. By planning for more industry/commerce you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generate an even greater need for housing thus undoing any gains made by building more houses in the first place. b) Damage other areas of the UK which have more housing stock but few employment opportunities.
PR-A-060 S Daggitt	9	<p>The government has stated quite clearly that the Green Belt is to be protected from incursion. The Green Belt has been one of the great successes of national planning policy but will become meaningless if the boundaries can be moved when expedient.</p>
PR-A-060 S Daggitt	26	<p>It is important that the need for housing should not be an excuse for development within, or surrounding, Conservation Areas in Cherwell's villages and towns. Individual houses or premises may be appropriate but sites suitable for a minimum of ten houses, as called for in the site submission invitation, should not be located in, or next to, Conservation Areas.</p>

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP /
Merton College

1

Given that the Local Plan Partial Review is in response to Oxford's unmet housing need, new additional housing should be directed towards sites that are sustainably located and in close proximity to Oxford. The focus should be upon minimising commuting distances and journey times in and out of Oxford, by developing housing on sites that are (or have the potential to be) well connected to the City and its associated employment hubs. It is within this context that this question should be answered. Cherwell District should therefore be considering these locations and not the district as a whole in order to deliver housing growth associated with Oxford itself.

The 3,500 home working assumption appears to be based upon the assumption that all four surrounding local authorities can contribute an equal amount of sustainably located land in close proximity to Oxford that can be made available for housing development to meet Oxford City's shortfall of 15,000 homes. (cont...)

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP /
Merton College

1

(cont...) We have prepared the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan which is a preliminary 'sieve map' identifying development constraints that could affect each district's ability to deliver such land and therefore illustrates holistically the constraints around Oxford's Fringe. These constraints include, but are not limited to, the Oxford Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Ancient Woodlands, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest, Areas of Landscape Value, Special Areas of Conservation, along with Scheduled Ancient Monuments and areas of historic significance. Considering the constraints to development that the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map') identifies we consider that it is likely that a number of the adjoining local authorities may be unable to contribute sufficient appropriate land to provide 3,500 homes and on this basis the reasonable working assumption for Cherwell should be increased to at least 5,000+ homes. This is considered appropriate in order to take account of the nature and extent of constraints to development within other 'partner' authorities within the wider area and a preliminary estimate of their potential shortfall. In order to negate potential shortfalls in other districts we consider a reasonable working assumption for Cherwell should therefore be at least 5,000+ homes.

The environmental development constraints present in some local authorities around Oxford make it unlikely that 15,000 homes could be provided in close proximity to Oxford at sustainable locations. We therefore consider that in order for the Oxford City Council assumed 15,000 shortfall to be met by neighbouring authorities, Cherwell would need to assist further in meeting the overall shortfall, with the application of the higher working assumption (5,000+). This is considered to form part of Cherwell District Council's Duty to Co-operate cited within the NPPF and the NPPG. (cont...)

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP /
Merton College

1 1+9

(cont...) In order to have the ability to deliver new homes in line with a higher working assumption (minimum 5,000+ homes), Cherwell District Council should consider the release of appropriate parts of the Oxford Green Belt, considering the five purposes of Green Belt set out at Paragraph 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework ["NPPF"]. This will be critical to meeting Oxford's Unmet Housing Need. Furthermore, we consider that Oxford's Unmet Housing Needs are exceptional circumstances, in accordance with Paragraph 83 of the NPPF, given the significant shortfall in housing delivery relative to needs which have been identified. Paragraph 84 states that local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. Accordingly, the Green Belt should be reviewed in order that sustainable patterns of development can emerge and the higher working assumption can be achieved.

In terms of development constraints, which are mapped on the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map'), we consider that the consideration of sites should be undertaken applying a 'sieve test' approach. This approach assists with the identification of the environmental and policy constraints around Oxford. The use of this approach would mean that each site is considered on the basis of the extent of constraints present, with those sites which are less constrained being favoured and put forward for development ahead of those that are more constrained. The sieve map is therefore intended to highlight the least constrained sites. We consider that this will be important in order to efficiently work towards meeting the higher working assumption (5,000 units+) set out. (cont...)

PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	2	<p>We consider that there is justification to provide additional employment generating development alongside housing bought about by the need to meet Oxford's Unmet Housing Needs where this is appropriate. There is an intrinsic link between jobs and homes and accordingly we consider that Cherwell needs to provide additional employment generating development in sustainable locations so as to ensure balanced growth into the future.</p>
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	3	<p>The first key issue is that the Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal (2014)¹ acknowledges how Oxford and Oxfordshire has underperformed and not reached its full potential when compared with other comparable areas around world-class universities. One of the key reasons for this is a shortfall of housing supply which has stifled Oxford's economic potential. Economic growth needs to be supported by housing supply and this is a key issue. To make a significant contribution to Oxford's economy, its unmet housing need must be provided in sustainable locations that will help to rectify Oxford's historic underperformance and help the City to grow.</p> <p>The second key issue is that the growth of Oxford is based around the knowledge economy. The Strategic Economic Plan and City Deal documents promote a north-south 'knowledge spine', which passes through Oxford from Science Vale to the south, to Bicester to the north through the southernmost areas of Cherwell District. Land within the Green Belt in Cherwell is well situated to provide well located new homes for workers at Oxford's key employment hubs along the Knowledge Spine. In order to make a firmer commitment to Oxford's housing and economic development, and the wider Oxfordshire areas, the City Deal sets out a long-term commitment to increasing connectivity between people and jobs, and opening up a choice of housing to skilled workers, as well as enabling specific sites.</p> <p>Cherwell, whilst currently constrained by the Oxford Green Belt, has the ability and opportunity to promote housing development which is in close proximity to the City, with a number of high quality transport links. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	3	<p>(cont...) Proposals within the Northern Gateway are a step in not only supporting regeneration in Oxford but also making a commitment to providing new homes. However, the role of Cherwell in meeting the longer-term needs of the City of Oxford has been underestimated. Given Oxford's anticipated unmet need it is clear that Cherwell lies in an advantageous position to continue this growth of the City and contribute to its increased economic performance and strength going forward.</p> <p>Cherwell, whilst currently constrained by the Oxford Green Belt, has the ability and opportunity to promote housing development which is in close proximity to the City, with a number of high quality transport links.</p> <p>Proposals within the Northern Gateway are a first step in not only supporting regeneration in Oxford but also making a commitment to providing homes. However, the role of Cherwell in meeting the longer-term needs of the City of Oxford has been underestimated. Given the anticipated unmet need it is clear that Cherwell lies in an advantageous position to continue this growth of the City and contribute to its increased economic performance and strength going forward.</p> <p>City Deal: Oxford and Oxfordshire, 2014. Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal (2014). London: Deputy Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Office.</p>
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	4	<p>Additional housing growth in the District should be aiming to achieve an enhancement to Oxfordshire's economy and improve the quality of life of existing residents in Cherwell. Additional housing growth in Cherwell should be appropriately located to achieve these goals through development in the right locations that has regard and is sensitive to the setting and context of its existing surroundings. Cherwell District Council needs to ensure that additional growth is directed to sustainable locations within proximity to the City of Oxford, associated infrastructure and sustainable transport links. We consider that this is critical in order to ensure that future residents can access jobs, services and transport links. To this end, there is a need for particular consideration of sustainable locations in the areas surrounding the City of Oxford and in reasonable proximity to the recently opened Oxford Parkway station in order to improve Oxford's economic prospects.</p>

PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	5	The vision for meeting Oxford's Unmet Housing Needs should be focused upon providing homes in sustainable locations, with an appropriate mix of housing to meet those needs. Without this the economy of Oxford City, and Oxfordshire more widely, will not realise its ultimate potential. Accordingly, the Vision should encompass sites in accessible locations with the least development constraints and the 'sieve test' approach should be adopted. Please refer to the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map') which illustrates the key development constraints and therefore the areas with the least development constraints which are considered as appropriate for the focussed vision for meeting Oxford's Unmet Housing Need. Please also refer to our responses to Questions 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	6	We consider that focussing the 'area of search' upon areas well related to the City of Oxford is of critical importance if Cherwell is to effectively meet the unmet housing need of the City. As the economic powerhouse of the county, Oxford is critical to the ongoing economic success and increased economic performance of the City and its resultant effect on the wider Oxfordshire area is achieved through providing housing in sustainable locations in the surrounds of the City. The 'area of search' should be focused upon the southern areas of the Cherwell District, which benefits from the aforementioned transport links and infrastructure, proximity to Oxford and access to the market and knowledge which is associated with the City. It is important that travel times to areas of employment are also considered as part of the 'area of search' exercise so as to ensure that housing development does not materially increase the time taken to travel to work, impacting upon creating economic efficiency and quality of life.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	7	The 'area of search' should be considered in light of the development constraints across not only Cherwell but also other relevant areas of the county, and where necessary, focus upon those areas of the Oxford Green Belt in proximity to the City of Oxford which do not serve to meet the five purposes of the Green Belt prescribed under Paragraph 80 of the NPPF. As set out in response to Question 7, we consider that other key factors including transport links and access to the employment market of Oxford need to influence the 'area of search' with the focus being upon proximity and accessibility to Oxford.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	8	We consider that a district-wide approach is not appropriate and that the 'area of search' should be focussed upon the Oxford Fringe. The 'area of search' exercise should be driven by the need to direct housing development to areas with appropriate infrastructure given the strain which can be placed upon the existing infrastructure by increased populations. We consider that the majority of development should be situated in sustainable locations to the south of the District, in proximity to the City of Oxford in order to ensure that existing predominantly rural infrastructure does not become overstretched. Sites situated in sustainable locations and in single ownership, such as our client's sites which are submitted within the Call for Sites exercise linked to this consultation, are therefore considered to be deliverable and should be considered as appropriate locations for meeting Oxford's Unmet Housing Needs.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	9	The Green Belt should be considered. Green Belt assessments have already identified that certain parts of the Green Belt contribute less to its functions and purpose than others. It is considered most appropriate and sustainable to ensure that Oxford's Unmet Needs are met as close to Oxford as possible. This would minimise the stress placed on transport connections further out of the City and reduce journey times and distances to employment and key transport hubs. Development should be located as close to the centre of Oxford as possible as well as those areas that support its key economic functions and activities. We consider this critical in order to ensure that transport facilities and local infrastructure do not become overstretched as this will be detrimental to the continued growth of Oxford and the wider Oxfordshire area. The Green Belt can, where appropriate, allow for the appropriate expansion of the City's housing supply to accompany its current economic success. The siting of new housing within the boundaries of the current Oxford Green Belt is critical to ensuring the City's continued growth and progression.

PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	10	Yes. Housing development which is intended to meet Oxford's unmet needs should not be part of a generalised 'pot' for Cherwell. Instead, all of the 15,000 homes required to meet Oxford's unmet housing need should be allocated to a separate Oxford Fringe requirement. The Oxford Fringe should be a geographically-defined, cross-boundary area around the current boundary of the City of Oxford. As noted previously, we consider that with the 15,000 homes shortfall split between the neighbouring authorities, there is likely to be a shortfall in neighbouring authorities owing to the extent of natural environment protection in place, whilst Cherwell has the ability to over-deliver. The enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map') illustrates the areas which are subject to development constraints from the natural environment. From this it is possible to draw conclusions about constraints to neighbouring authorities. We consider that given the findings illustrated on the sieve map, the Vale of White Horse is particularly constrained and would therefore encounter the most difficulty in delivering housing to meet Oxford's Unmet Needs. We consider therefore that Cherwell, given the lesser development constraints in place, has the ability to deliver and should look to do so going forward if Oxford's identified Unmet Needs are to be met. We consider that the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map') further highlights the need for consideration of a specific housing supply for the geographically-defined, cross boundary Oxford Fringe area in order to ensure that Oxford can meet its needs.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	11	Given that the emphasis should be upon ensuring housing provided under the revised Local Plan Part 1 (specific to meeting Oxford's unmet needs) is for Oxford City the delivery of housing associated with Oxford should be considered as separate from Cherwell's own strategy and five year housing land supply. New homes directed at meeting Oxford's unmet needs within Cherwell should be viewed solely as delivering housing for Oxford. This approach will allow for the separate consideration of housing land supply to meet the needs of Oxford without adversely affecting the existing Cherwell strategy for housing.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	20	We would be concerned about the economic impact of providing housing which is supposed to help alleviate Oxford shortfall in locations that are not well related to Oxford or its employment hubs. We consider that housing in certain areas of the Green Belt such as well-connected sites that provide only a low contribution to the functions of the Green Belt would provide the best platform to drive economic growth through housing. With particular relevance to the sites put forward, the Begbroke Science Park is identified as an area where economic development should be encouraged. The sites put forward within the Call for Sites, and particularly our clients' Yarnton site, are considered as sustainable locations to support this economic growth.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	21	The potential negative impacts associated with siting housing development away from the City of Oxford mean that potential development locations to meet Oxford's unmet needs need to be concentrated towards the south of the District. This will ensure that distance travelling is reduced as far as possible and the resultant potential impact upon economic efficiency and output limited. When considering potential development locations in the south of the district, the associated travel time and distance to employment areas need also be considered to ensure that housing to meet Oxford's unmet needs does not lead to increased travel time and distance which will lead to an adverse effect on economic productivity.
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	28	Site submissions - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, north of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood; Land to South of A34, north of Linkside Avenue; Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road; Land to West of A44, north of A40
PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	12+13	We consider that the housing issues identified are heavily focussed on the existing context. Cherwell District Council will need to consider the future housing issues which arise as a result of the issues identified. In particular, the likely increase in need for housing near its boundary with the City of Oxford need be considered in order to ensure that the final Local Plan Part 1 addresses the likely position of the District at the point of adoption as well as beyond the 15 year period to the end of the Cherwell Local Plan's scope (2016-2031), setting out an appropriate strategy to remedy the issues linked to Oxford's unmet housing need.

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 14+15

Cherwell District Council needs to carefully consider the broad location of new housing within the southern part of the District so that it is well related to the City of Oxford, associated infrastructure and sustainable transport links. We consider that this is critical in order to ensure that future residents, who are currently a part of Oxford's unmet need, can access jobs, services and transport links. To this end, there is a need for particular consideration of the areas surrounding and in reasonable proximity to Oxford Parkway station. There are a number of areas within close proximity to the station which suit housing development and the increased sustainable transport links serve to strengthen this position.

In terms of locations that the Council should be considering, we consider that the inclusion of Merton College's sites for housing would be appropriate and would be a positive step in meeting Oxford's unmet need in proximity to the City of Oxford. Our client as the owner of a number of sites within Cherwell has therefore proposed a number of sites in their ownership for consideration for housing development as part of the Call for Sites exercise associated with this Issues Consultation.

Each of these sites are considered appropriate for development that will help to meet the identified Unmet Needs of Oxford. They are situated in sustainable locations in proximity to Oxford, with limited development constraints. (cont...)

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 14+15

(cont...) Yarnton

Our client's landholding within Cherwell District is to the west of the village of Yarnton, largely encompassing the Begbroke Wood and bordering the A44. In accordance with the requirements of the Call for Sites procedure, we have completed the Site Submission forms and appended a plan providing further details of the site.

We consider that housing development on this site would provide a large number of dwellings, helping to provide a substantial part of the Council's target to meet Oxford's unmet need. The site's location adjacent to Yarnton village means that any housing development coming forward would be served with local transport and amenity facilities mean that the development would be sustainable. The site can accommodate a large number of homes; any forthcoming proposal would include further local transport and amenity facilities as appropriate. Furthermore, any housing development could also be of the highest design standards in order to complement Yarnton's character.

The site is considered to be highly accessible with the A44 to the East and Cassington Road to the South, and is a short journey from the interchange with the A4260, A40 and A34, as well as Oxford Parkway Station and the Northern Gateway to Oxford. Furthermore, future improvements are proposed in the vicinity, and currently subject to consultation. We consider that the proposed A40/A44 relief road which will further enhance the accessibility of the area. (cont...)

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 14+15

(cont...) In terms of the deliverability of housing, given that this large area of land is in single ownership, it is considered that the site is not subject to any particular ownership constraints and therefore could be delivered efficiently and begin to contribute to Oxford's unmet need.

Wolvercote

Our clients' landholdings around Wolvercote are located in part in the Northern Gateway area. Please see the appended plans providing further details of the sites (the site boundaries are outlined in red and the administrative boundary with Oxford City Council in blue).

Parcel A is located to the north of the A34 and A40, whilst Parcel B is located to the south of the junction of the A34 and A44 and, in part, crosses the administrative boundary with Oxford City Council. Parcel C is located to the south of the A34 and to the east of the Oxford Parkway-London railway line. Given the drive by Oxford City Council to promote growth at the Northern Gateway, and the newly opened Oxford Parkway station in proximity to the north-east of the sites and Oxford Park & Ride/bus facilities to both the north and south of the sites, we consider these sites would be an appropriate and highly sustainable location for housing development. Furthermore, given the sites are located adjacent to arterial roads they are considered to have provision of excellent transport links. Parcel A is also located in the area of the A40/A44 relief road where future improvements are proposed, likely to further enhance the accessibility of the site in the future. (cont...)

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 14+15

(cont...) We consider that given the location and accessibility of the Wolvercote/Northern Gateway area as a whole, the sites have the potential to deliver larger-scale residential development to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs. We consider that each site could benefit from the existing amenity facilities in the surrounding area, though in the cases of Parcels A, B and C where higher number of dwellings could be accommodated any forthcoming proposal

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 16+17

Cherwell District Council need to consider the transport infrastructure surrounding potential development sites considered to assist in meeting Oxford's Unmet Housing Need. Sites in proximity to Oxford City Centre and its associated road (A34, A40 and A44) and rail (Oxford Parkway Station) should be seen as highly favourable potential development locations to meet Oxford's unmet need. These locations are not constrained in terms of access to Oxford City Centre and, with the perceived increase in housing in the area, sustainable means of transport could be initiated by Cherwell through the expansion of Park and Ride schemes to ensure transport infrastructure into the City does not become overstretched.

We support the County Council's strategy of reviewing the viability of 'outer ring' Park and Ride locations in the future. The 'Science Transit' plan to upgrade public transport along the perceived 'knowledge spine' is also seen as a significant opportunity to ensure that potential development locations at the south of the District are supported by appropriate transport initiatives going forward and further support the potential development of sites to the north of Oxford. (cont...)

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 16+17

(cont...) The sites discussed in response to Question 15 are appropriately placed to provide appropriate housing development, supported by appropriate transport infrastructure and are in areas which are significantly less congested than alternative sites in the wider area. Both current and envisaged improvements to transport, through a greater public transport offering and improvements to the A40 further support the sustainability of these sites. The A40 improvement works are seen as critically important to ensuring that those travelling East-to-West are as well supported by local infrastructure as those travelling North-to-South and will assist in ensuring there is no

PR-A-061 Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College 22+23

As set out above, we consider that southern areas of the District in proximity to Oxford are the most sustainable locations and, when considering potential development locations to meet Oxford's unmet needs, should form part of the 'area of search' and be considered as highly favourable for development.

PR-A-061	Gerald Eve LLP / Merton College	24+25	<p>As set out in our response to Question 1, and highlighted by the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map'), we consider that large areas of land that would otherwise be well related to Oxford are constrained by the natural environment and subsequent planning policy protection. This includes, but is not limited to, the Oxford Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Ancient Woodlands, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest, Areas of Landscape Value, Special Areas of Conservation, along with Scheduled Ancient Monuments and areas of historic significance.</p> <p>As a result of the extent of the Oxfordshire countryside which is currently protected, as shown in the enclosed Greater Oxford Constraints Plan (preliminary 'sieve map'), the potential development locations to meet Oxford's unmet needs are very limited. This is not only the case in Cherwell, but also the other 'partner' Districts who are to assist in meeting Oxford's unmet housing need. Development should therefore be directed to the least restricted areas around the City of Oxford. In line with our earlier comments, we therefore believe that Cherwell should review its Green Belt in areas which are not subject to further natural environment protection with a view to releasing land from the Green Belt.</p>
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	1	The question is phrased incorrectly, coming as it does, ahead of determining and consulting upon actual capacity of the various Districts. A reasonable assumption would be that 3,500 homes is a minimum target for each District until such time the evidence base and consultation processes develop.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	2	Yes. As Oxford's unmet need in respect of Cherwell will need to be largely concentrated around North Oxford and Kidlington, it would be appropriate to take advantage of the opportunity created by the cluster of world class economic assets, particularly high value employment that supports innovation and technology.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	3	Oxford City Council has made a compelling case that its future success depends on the release of land from the Green Belt to meet its unmet need. We support the City Council's objective and the process of reviewing the Green Belt, but beyond conventional Green Belt tests, the principles of accessibility, place-making, neighbourhood planning and economic development should guide the release of Green Belt.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High value employment and innovation: Taking advantage of the Oxfordshire bioscience and technology cluster with the associated benefits for Cherwell in providing spaces to support the growth of high value employment; 2. Live/Work: Promoting the close proximity of housing and work spaces to foster innovation and reduce reliance on the car;
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	5	Place-making: Taking the key principles expressed in response to Q4 and using them to masterplan high quality neighbourhoods that enhance the District and off-set the loss of Green Belt.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	6	Yes, that would be an entirely logical response as the unmet need relates to Oxford and those locations which offer convenient and sustainable access to urban Oxford should be favoured.

PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	7	<p>Opportunities to create free-standing communities should be looked at carefully. The close proximity of urban centres in Oxford and Kidlington mean villages in this area will have a level of sustainability that is not available to villages in remoter parts of the District. Moreover, they can support a greater range of services and avoid competing or over-extending existing settlements. Once planned, they offer no further opportunities for expansion and deliver greater certainty to existing communities.</p> <p>We refer to recent DCLG Consultation on Proposed Changes to National Planning Policy published in December 2015 in support:</p> <p>"We propose to strengthen national planning policy to provide a more supportive approach for new settlements, within locally led plans. We consider that local planning authorities should take a proactive approach to planning for new settlements where they can meet the sustainable development objectives of national policy, including taking account of the need to provide an adequate supply of new homes. In doing so local planning authorities should work proactively with developers coming forward with proposals for new settlements in their area." (Paragraph 20)</p> <p>The close proximity of bus and train connections should also be a key factor in selecting an area of search.</p>
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	8	No, that would be illogical – see Q6.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	9	Yes – but within that, the criteria for site selection should favour proximity to urban Oxford and public transport.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	15	See our response to Q 6,7, 8 and 9, but we consider the area between Oxford and Kidlington as being best suited to meet the majority of the unmet need within Cherwell District.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	28	Site submission - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
PR-A-062	Turnberry Planning Ltd / Exeter College	17, 21, 23, 25, 27	<p>We consider our responses to Q 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15 to entirely align with these issues in terms of the suitability of the area between Kidlington and Oxford, as well as the principles set out in response to Q 4.</p> <p>We would also point out that this area is of low ecological value, has few environmental constraints and benefits from the potential of engaging with the Oxford Canal, an important tourist resource. There is also no direct relationship between this locality and the historic core of Oxford.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	1	<p>The scale of Oxford's unmet housing need to be apportioned to Cherwell will be decided by the Growth Board following completion of the post SHMA work Programme, currently scheduled for September 2016; this joint work will provide high level assessment of strategic spatial options for accommodating unmet need. The Growth Board is using 15,000 as working assumption for the scale of unmet need to 2031.</p> <p>The County Council understands the need for CDC to commence work for the early review now in order to meet its commitment in the Local Plan Part 1 to complete the review within two years of the Part 1 adoption and it is helpful for this work to be based on a realistic working estimate of the apportionment figure until the Growth Board decision is known. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	1	<p>(cont...) However, the County Council considers it would be more appropriate for this initial work to use a range for the scale of unmet need which the review may need to plan for. A single working figure of 3,500 - based on 15,000 divided by 5 with a marginal uplift of 500 - is too specific and does not allow sufficient headroom for the outcome of the joint work showing that an equal apportionment between the five councils would not produce the most sustainable solution for the Oxfordshire HMA. It will be important to incorporate the right solution for Oxfordshire into the Partial Review. Provision could be higher or lower than 3,500 homes; we suggest that a range of 2,500 - 4,500 would provide reasonable indicative lower and upper figures.</p> <p>(The true scale of Oxford's unmet need will not be determined until the review of the Oxford's Local Plan is completed).</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	2	<p>Oxford's Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) of 28,000 identified in the SHMA is based on making a significant contribution to meeting affordable housing needs in the City. The OAN is not based on supporting economic growth and currently there is not an identified, overall employment land supply issue in the City which would need to be resolved within Cherwell through this review.</p> <p>However, there are some key employment sectors within Oxford important to the Oxfordshire economy eg research activities associated with the University, which are looking to expand but whose particular land requirements cannot easily be met within the City. It may be appropriate for these specific unmet Oxford employment needs to be accommodated alongside solutions for unmet housing needs within Cherwell through the allocation of mixed use sites. Consideration could also be given to co-locating expanding employment uses with options for meeting Cherwell's local employment needs, particularly if there are synergies with existing employment generating development already located within the district. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	2	<p>(cont...) 90,000sq.m of employment space is planned on land adjoining Cherwell at Northern Gateway. From a sustainability perspective, there would be benefits in providing housing development in locations which could take advantage of existing/potential public transport links to the job opportunities at Northern Gateway.</p> <p>There may also be scope for minor ancillary employment generating uses as part of strategic mixed use, housing-led options for unmet need eg at local centres, schools etc.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxford's affordable housing needs as identified in the SHMA - Need for sites to have good accessibility by fast and frequent public transport, cycling and walking into the City centre and to other key employment locations in Oxford - the Plan should consider the relationship between housing sites and the Oxford transport Strategy. It should require new housing sites on or near a Rapid Transit route to Oxford or near to a Park and Ride site to contribute towards improvement measures for that infrastructure. In addition these housing sites should not prejudice the delivery of these measures as defined in the Oxford transport Strategy.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	4	<p>A key principle should be to make best use of existing and planned infrastructure and to minimise the need for new infrastructure.</p> <p>Additional housing growth should be planned in such a way as to facilitate the delivery of services and infrastructure, either by being located where existing services/infrastructure would benefit from additional population, or are capable of being expanded in a cost-effective manner, or by being clustered in such a way as to make the creation of new infrastructure viable. If new primary schools are required, a concentration of at least 1,000 new homes would typically be required to make a new school viable; for secondary schools, a concentration of at least 3,000 new homes would typically be required, although this can be over a larger area. Additional housing growth should be considered in conjunction with that already in the Local Plan Part 1.</p> <p>Those sites on strong public transport corridors (both bus and rail) should be considered for low car or car free development.</p>

PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	5	The Vision for meeting Oxford's unmet need should take account LTP4, including the Oxford Transport Strategy.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	6	Yes, as the options are to meet Oxford's unmet need; anything else would not be sustainable development.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	7	Options should relate well to Oxford by way of proximity and/or accessibility. The County Council suggests that an area of search is based on key transport corridors which have existing, planned or potential for fast and frequent public transport services to Oxford centre and key employment locations within the City.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	8	No – some areas of Cherwell do not relate well to Oxford. Also in those locations already proposed for significant growth – Banbury, Bicester, Upper Heyford – the market is unlikely to be able to deliver significant additional housing to meet Oxford's unmet needs.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	9	No. An area of search based on the Green Belt would not necessarily lead to options which have good accessibility to existing, planned or potential fast and frequent public transport services to Oxford centre and key employment locations within the City. The area of search should include Green Belt land within transport corridors through the Green Belt but should not be contiguous with the Green Belt boundary.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	10	The County Council can understand why Cherwell might wish to separate the unmet need requirement from Cherwell's own housing requirement for five year land supply purposes. However, given the latent demand for housing from Oxford and the market interest in developing in and around the City, it is quite possible that sites will come forward early in the plan period and enable a good supply of deliverable and developable sites
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	11	The district could consider a ring fence approach.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	12	There should be more explicit emphasis on access by public transport.
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	15	Locations along transport corridors which have existing, planned or potential fast and frequent public transport services to Oxford centre and key employment locations within the City and locations which would encourage cycling and walking as a mode of travel to and/or within Oxford. The selection of sites for development should take into account planning policy on safeguarding of mineral resources and infrastructure and waste management infrastructure, in particular policies M6, M8, M9 and W11 in the submitted Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (Proposed Submission Document, August 2015).
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	16	There are a number of transport issues mentioned in the consultation document which need updating: - The Park & Ride study is now underway (see comments for Question 86 of OCC's Local Plan Part 2 response) - The East West rail connection with Milton Keynes is now due to open from 2019
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	17	The Partial Review will need to take account of the conclusions and recommendations of the Park & Ride Study

PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	18	<p>Strategic Policy Comments-</p> <p>In planning development to meet Oxford's unmet needs, it should be emphasised that impacts on existing infrastructure must be thoroughly assessed and careful consideration given to the phasing of new infrastructure with development.</p> <p>Although it might be appropriate to develop a separate housing requirement and strategy for accommodating Oxford's unmet need, the assessment, planning, funding and delivery of supporting strategic infrastructure will require a comprehensive approach which takes account of already planned growth in Cherwell and planned and emerging growth elsewhere in Oxfordshire.</p> <p>In Oxfordshire there is already a need to address a funding gap for strategic infrastructure required to support planned growth, taking into account existing government funding schemes. In the continued climate of financial restraint for local authorities, the County Council would not wish to see options for Oxford's unmet need come forward which would significantly increase the infrastructure funding shortfall.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	18	<p>Education Comments-</p> <p>Para 5.66 states:</p> <p><i>"For Banbury, the IDP highlights a new primary school at South of Salt Way, one at Bankside, one at Southam Road, one at Drayton Lodge Farm..."</i></p> <p>OCC have never sought a new primary school at Drayton Lodge Farm. Comments to this effect were provided for the IDP update. The updated IDP that went to Cherwell's Executive on 4th January 2016 reflected these comments.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	19	<p>Consideration should be given to spatial options which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can take advantage of existing and planned investment in strategic infrastructure - might strengthen the business case for new or improved strategic infrastructure
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	20	<p>It should be recognised that many residents of the new housing sites are likely to work in Oxford and therefore, it is important that housing sites are located along established or proposed public transport corridors.</p> <p>Reference should be made to the Oxfordshire Creative Cultural Heritage and Tourism Investment Plan. This sets out the value of these sectors to the Oxfordshire economy and would strengthen the text around the value of tourism in Cherwell.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	22	<p>OCC consider sustainability to be a key principle. Please see our response to Question 4.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	24	<p>The cumulative ecological impact of the extra development required, not just within Cherwell but also any development along the Districts' boundaries, needs to be considered for sensitive receptors (such as local and European designated sites). This is especially important within the Zone of Influence (ZoI) for the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC).</p> <p>It is important to maintain the integrity of Conservation Target Areas (CTA's), as well as any other proposed Green Infrastructure linkages.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	25	<p>The issue of cumulative ecological impact could particularly affect locations put forward for housing development within the ZoI for Oxford Meadows SAC. This is because even if there will be no hydrological impacts on the SAC, the air pollution generated by extra traffic in the local area could affect the SAC grassland.</p>
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	26	<p>Para 5.146: the District contains 38 scheduled ancient monuments and not 36 as set out in this document. It also contains 6 registered parks and gardens and 1,402 non-designated archaeological heritage assets.</p>

PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	28	No (but see sites nominated as part of Local Plan Part 2)
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	1+19	<p>Oxfordshire County Council are committed to continuing the positive and pro-active joint working with CDC and welcome the opportunity to comment on the issues that the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will need to address. As with the preparation of the adopted Local Plan Part 1, the main issue for OCC is the identification, provision, funding and overall deliverability of the infrastructure and County Council services needed to support sustainable development.</p> <p>KEY ISSUES-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It would be more appropriate for Cherwell to use a range for the scale of unmet need which the review may need to plan for. A range of 2,500 - 4,500 homes would provide reasonable indicative lower and upper figures. - Additional housing growth should be planned in such a way as to facilitate the delivery of services and infrastructure, either by being located where existing services/infrastructure would benefit from additional population, or are capable of being expanded in a cost-effective manner, or by being clustered in such a way as to make the creation of new infrastructure viable. (cont...)
PR-A-063	Oxfordshire County Council	4+7+19+10	<p>(cont...) - The Vision for meeting Oxford's unmet need should take account LTP4, including the Oxford Transport Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 'area of search' should relate well to Oxford by way of proximity and/or accessibility. The County Council suggests that an area of search is based on key transport corridors which have existing, planned or potential for fast and frequent public transport services to Oxford centre and key employment locations within the City. - In planning development to meet Oxford's unmet needs, it should be emphasised that impacts on existing infrastructure must be thoroughly assessed and careful consideration given to the phasing of new infrastructure with development. - Whilst it may be appropriate to develop a separate housing requirement and strategy for accommodating Oxford's unmet need, the assessment, planning, funding and delivery of supporting strategic infrastructure will require a comprehensive approach which takes account of already planned growth in Cherwell and planned and emerging growth elsewhere in Oxfordshire.
PR-A-064	David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	1	<p>The strategic context introduced through the Localism Act and NPPF requires cooperation and cross boundary working between neighbouring Local Authorities to meet housing and economic needs. We therefore welcome the approach taken by the Local Authorities to help meet Oxford's Housing Needs.</p> <p>We note that the Oxfordshire Growth Board are using a "working assumption" of 15,000 as the total of Oxford's unmet needs, stating (at paragraph 2.14 of the Issues Consultation Report) that the figure will be refined and the distribution amongst individual districts will be agreed following completion of the County study, expected in Summer 2016.</p> <p>Cherwell's indicative 3,500 figure is based on equal apportionment of the overall Oxfordshire Growth Board figure of 15,000 (split between the five Oxfordshire authorities) – that is 3,000 dwellings each, and an additional 500 dwellings as a contingency to reflect other factors that might affect Oxford's and/or, another district's ability to take its assumed housing growth, taking into account the relevant sustainability credentials of the Oxfordshire Districts as a whole.</p>

PR-A-064 David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	1	<p>(cont...) Whilst the report makes clear that the 15,000 Oxford unmet figure is to be used as a working figure for assessing the spatial options for growth, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014 need for Oxford reported 28,000 dwellings required for the period 2011-31 and when considered against a supply figure of 10,212 dwellings (Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2014), this produces a shortfall of some 18,000 dwellings. That is some 3,000 dwellings over and above that currently being considered as a "working assumption" for unmet need.</p> <p>It would seem appropriate therefore that to ensure that the needs of the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area are met in full, a range of options should be tested above the assumed 3,500 additional dwellings in Cherwell District.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is important that the emerging spatial strategy for the Local Plan Partial Review is responsive and flexible enough to ensure that the capacity for Cherwell to sustainably meet Oxford's unmet needs is not fettered by the imposition of an indicative threshold that is driven by an approach that seeks equal apportionment of growth across the districts. Cherwell District Council benefits from a strong geographic and economic relationship to Oxford City, enhanced by good strategic transport connections, and relatively limited areas of green belt, in comparison with other authorities, and may be well placed to take growth above the 3,500 initially suggested.</p>
PR-A-064 David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	15	<p>Gallagher Estates considers there is an opportunity to direct additional growth to locations within or immediately adjoining the main towns of Banbury and Bicester, where economic growth and housing development can be planned comprehensively to promote a sustainable form of development advocated by the National Planning Policy Framework and where substantial infrastructure investment is already planned.</p> <p>A further opportunity exists for villages to accommodate further growth, with due consideration afforded to their size, service provision and relative connectivity/ accessibility to Oxford.</p>
PR-A-064 David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	28	<p>Site submission - Land at Wykham Park Farm, North of Wykham Lane, Banbury</p> <p>This consultation is at a preliminary stage and seeks to scope the options for Cherwell's ability to meet a proportion of Oxford's unmet need. As discussed, the extent of Oxford's unmet need is not fixed, and therefore it is important that a range of options are tested to enable a robust issues and options assessment to be carried out.</p> <p>It is critical that there is a transparent and consistent assessment process that is not unduly limited by the imposition of "areas of search" that might close off options/locations within which growth can be sustainably accommodated. Clarity should be given as to what factors would constitute "well-related" to Oxford. The imperative is to address Oxford's needs sustainably and therefore assessment of accessibility and connectivity should be considered.</p> <p>Gallagher Estates consider that a district-wide search area is appropriate; Cherwell District falls within the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and it would seem sensible to consider options within the district from which the need is generated, this might include consideration of Oxford Green Belt as a potential option.</p>
PR-A-064 David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	6-9	

PR-A-064	David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	10+11	<p>Gallagher Estates do not consider that a specific housing supply for meeting Oxford’s needs should be identified. Cherwell’s contribution to meeting Oxford’s unmet need will form part of the overall strategy to deliver growth which seeks to meet objectively assessed development (including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities) as advocated in the NPPF.</p> <p>Cherwell’s specific housing need and Cherwell’s proportion of Oxford unmet need are both to be met within Cherwell administrative boundary and should be combined and planned comprehensively through a single approach over the Plan period.</p> <p>Whilst we note that the Partial Review will have a specific focus and will form an addendum to the Local Plan Part 1, we would suggest that the overall housing target for Cherwell should also be reviewed to ensure it is up to date and is “drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15-year time horizon” (para 157 NPPF). (cont...)</p>
PR-A-064	David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	10+11	<p>(cont...) Final publication of the Partial Review is anticipated 2018, as such it is suggested that the Oxfordshire SHMA should be updated to include a housing target that extends beyond the current time horizon of 2031, to provide a basis on which to positively plan for growth over a sufficient time horizon - that being at least 15 years as advocated by the NPPF.</p> <p>It is considered that a range of sites will be required to meet Cherwell’s own needs and Oxford’s Unmet Housing needs jointly, an approach that will provide housing delivery benefits, and will offer increased variety and choice in the market. As discussed, a full range of options will need to be considered to establish a robust spatial strategy that adequately and sustainably meet Cherwell’s own housing needs and those of Oxford City (unmet).</p> <p>It is important that the contribution that smaller sites can make to the early delivery of homes which address short-term housing need in combination with larger strategic/mixed use sites, receives full and proper consideration within any emerging strategy.</p>
PR-A-064	David Lock Associates / Gallagher Estates	4+5	<p>At the heart of national planning policy is the objective to achieve sustainable development (NPPF paragraphs 6-14). In order to achieve this a clear focus is required within the Local Plan review to ensure that the most sustainable locations are prioritised.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review must ensure that the most sustainable locations, are identified and given greater weight, to ensure appropriate sites are supported through the site selection process.</p> <p>Banbury is the larger of Cherwell’s two towns and has a significant commercial, retail, employment and housing market. The growth identified at Banbury through the Local Plan Part 1 will serve to bolster the economic and social function of the town for its residents and businesses. Additional growth at Banbury will serve to support the foundations laid by the Local Plan Part 1.</p> <p>Due consideration should also be given to locations that meet local needs, but also to the identification of locations that accommodate sustainable transport opportunities to Oxford.</p>
PR-A-065	I Grace		<p>1 Cherwell District Council has already made provision for very large housing numbers in the adopted local plan. These numbers have translated through to truly massive housing allocations.</p> <p>If built these allocations will result in the provision of some 22,000 new housing units in the district. This is likely to feed through to a population increase of over 40,000 people, effectively another Banbury built in the district. This represents about a 30% increase in the district’s population. And about a third of Oxford city’s current population.</p> <p>Clearly this figure is far in excess of the figure generated by natural increase within the district and makes allowance for a very large rate of in migration. I would therefore suggest that we (CDC) have already made generous allowances for Oxford’s housing needs. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-065 I Grace

20 (cont...) In no small part the district's very large housing requirements in the adopted local plan are the result of the plan's very generous (and probably over optimistic) commercial land allocations. Put very simply if you build commercial floor space in areas of full employment you will pull in workers. If you pull in workers you need to provide housing for them.

We could "make space" for Oxford's overspill housing by reducing our commercial allocations which would in turn reduce housing demand which would allow the "slack" in our allocations to be taken up by Oxford's perceived needs.

We could start by deleting that truly awful commercial allocation east of the motorway (junction 11). South Northants are very right about that one.

What I think that we should do our very best to avoid, but which I fear we are likely to end up with, is further large, greenfield and essentially unsustainable housing allocations "bolted on" to the existing already over expanded market towns.

The current Cherwell District Council Local Plan is an awful document. If built it will create a district which is more crowded, congested, polluted and far far less attractive to live in than it currently is. That is hardly an achievement to be proud of and I would beg you not to make that situation worse with further large greenfield housing allocations.

(cont...) We consider that a number of key transport issues, and associated land-use planning issues, are missing from the consultation document and should feature in the next stages of the partial review. In particular, there is no reference or cross-reference to freight and distribution related transport (road and rail). While the focus on the movement of people is understood in the context of a focus on housing growth, this should not be at the expense of also considering the needs for transport connectivity to enable the movement and storage of goods or materials. Such movements play a key role in supporting a wide range of sectors, including high-value engineering, manufacturing and retail sectors. Therefore, the need for additional logistics or distribution development sites in Cherwell should be explicitly considered as part of the partial review. Along with planning to meet housing needs, this too forms an essential part of the local, sub-regional and national economy, and brings with it a need for development land in suitable and sustainable locations.

We have also made representations to the Part 2 Local Plan Issues consultation regarding the issue of strategic logistics sites. However, as a strategic (as opposed to 'non-strategic') issue, our view is that this would be an appropriate issue for the partial review, and that there is a need to allocate additional employment sites.

Page 95

PR-A-066 Oxalis Planning / Blackfield Land Ltd

16

PR-A-066 Oxalis Planning / Blackfield Land Ltd

20

We welcome that the Issues consultation document includes a section on the Economy, as well as sections on Infrastructure and Transport. We feel it is essential that the review to consider the most appropriate distribution and scale of housing development to help meet Oxford's unmet needs also consider the associated economic issues.

It is clear that Cherwell District and Oxford City share a range of functional and economic cross-boundary relationships. It is also clear that Oxford is highly constrained in terms of the City's administrative boundaries, and the limited availability of potential development land is of direct relevance to employment development as well as for housing. We believe the issues identified for the partial review should include further work relating to the scope for cooperation between Cherwell and Oxford City regarding strategic employment sites alongside consideration of how and where Cherwell accommodates a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing needs. We consider this essential if Cherwell is to positively address the challenges posed by the high levels of out-commuting and if the challenges of congestion are to be addressed. (cont...)

PR-A-066 Oxalis Planning / Blackfield Land Ltd	20	<p>(cont...) The issue of identifying sites to accommodate large scale logistics buildings was discussed during the Local Plan Part 1 examination process, and the Council has previously recognised that further policy guidance is required and that provision (allocations) should be made for strategic logistics/distribution development. The separate Part 2 Local Plan Issues Consultation document includes a reference to ‘further economic assessment work’ being planned with regard to large-scale logistics sites, but does not offer any detail as to how or when the issue will be addressed. In our view, having identified this issue previously as a pertinent and relevant strategic local planning issue, the Council should incorporate it into the scope of the partial review of the Local Plan. The 2015 Local Plan Inspector’s Report made several comments about the development pressures for large logistics sites, dismissing them as being ‘speculative’ with reference to the need for such sites as being ‘as yet unproven’. Furthermore, the Inspector’s comments were also predicated on an assumption that ‘such schemes would be road based’ (paragraph 41, Inspector’s Report, May 2015). We would strongly challenge a number of the Inspector’s conclusions and assumptions, and remain of the view that this strategic land-use needs to be actively and explicitly planned for. It would be logical and appropriate to incorporate this issue into the partial review alongside the work needed to revisit the distribution of strategic housing development. (cont....)</p>
PR-A-066 Oxalis Planning / Blackfield Land Ltd	20	<p>(cont...) It is clear that there are numerous potential development sites in the District, several of which are likely to be well suited to strategic distribution and logistics development. As specific examples, sites were being promoted by other parties during the examination in the vicinity Junction 10 of the M40, and Blackfield Land Ltd is involved in promoting a different site at Junction 10 of the M40. We are actively seeking to bring this site forward, and contrary to the Inspector’s assumption, are actively exploring the potential for a rail freight interchange. Furthermore, and also contrary to the Inspector’s comments, the site includes previously developed land adjacent to the M40, with limited ‘intrusion’ into open or virgin countryside. Our technical work to assess and the site is ongoing, but such a proposal would make a significant contribution to the economy of the District, but also support wider economic objectives across the LEP area and Oxford housing market area. We are also exploring the opportunities to include new local highways infrastructure to address existing local challenges, and to the benefit of existing local communities nearby. We are keen to discuss these emerging proposals with the Council and to provide plans and other details in due course.</p> <p>Our ongoing work in relation to the potential of this site is informed at the national level by the clear and explicit support for, and recognition of the need for, a network of rail freight interchanges across the UK to help deliver against environmental as well as economic objectives and priorities. It is also a direct response to the strong locational advantages of Cherwell, something which has already seen a number of strategic sites emerge earlier in the plan-making process in response to market demand and requirements. The local strength and opportunities of the logistics sector are recognised in the Council’s Cherwell Economic Analysis Study of 2012. The SEMLEP Strategic Economic Plan for 2015-2020 identifies Logistics as ‘key sector’.</p>
PR-A-066 Oxalis Planning / Blackfield Land Ltd	20	<p>(cont...) As a long-term plan looking ahead to 2031 our view is that the approach of the adopted Local Plan has no flexibility with regard to responding to market signals and economic opportunities. We note that one of the economic challenges facing the District included in the Adopted Local is:</p> <p>“new employment sites are needed to meet modern business needs”</p> <p>The lack of a clear strategy and policies for actively addressing the issue of strategic logistics and distribution development represents a critical weakness in the Council’s response to this challenge. Although advocated by the Inspector, we do not feel it is sound to progress with a planning strategy which provides such limited guidance on this key issue. Given the potential and the need for development of such strategic sites early in the plan-period, we don’t believe delaying until a subsequent review of the Local Plan is appropriate or sound.</p>

PR-A-066 Oxalls Planning /
Blackfield Land Ltd

16

We welcome that the Issues consultation document includes a section on the Transport, as well as sections on Infrastructure and the Economy – we strongly support Cherwell District Council’s apparent intentions to consider the issues of Oxford’s unmet housing need in a comprehensive and holistic way rather than in isolation.

The transport section of the consultation document identifies a number of key issues, including the County Council’s estimates that despite the high levels of congestion already seen in many parts of the City, there could be a 25% increase in journeys within the City of Oxford by 2031, with approximately 13,000 more commuter trips each day. While supporting and enabling the continued growth of Oxford through cross-boundary cooperation is clearly a requirement upon Cherwell District, it is also clear that reducing out-commuting from the District remains a key challenge and priority. The charts on page 47 of the consultation document help to illustrate the significant scale of the commuting flows from Cherwell to Oxford, and the strength of the existing functional and economic cross-boundary relationships. The scale and extent of these economic relationships can be expected to increase if housing growth is redistributed into Cherwell. (cont...)

PR-A-067 Savills / Christ
Church, Exeter
College, Merton
College and Oxford
University Press

1

The figure of 3,500 homes is derived from the work of the Oxfordshire Growth Board and represents a simple piece of arithmetic whereby 15,000 homes (the working assumption for Oxford City’s unmet need) is divided on a more-or-less equal basis between the 4 adjoining local authorities. In many ways this is an unsatisfactory approach to deriving a guideline figure as it fails to take account of a wide range of technical and environmental factors that will ultimately determine what the appropriate division between the local authorities ought to be.

The Oxfordshire Growth Board is currently in the process of testing a range of strategic options for the spatial distribution of the unmet housing need. According to the reports submitted to the Growth Board meeting on 2nd February 2016, the analysis of strategic options is due to be concluded in September 2016. Given the fact that Cherwell District immediately adjoins the urban area of Oxford at its northern point it has the potential to contribute towards meeting the housing needs of Oxford in a very sustainable way i.e. meeting the need close to where it arises.

It is therefore likely that the figure of 3,500 homes is an underestimate of the proportion of Oxford’s housing need that should be met in Cherwell.

PR-A-067 Savills / Christ
Church, Exeter
College, Merton
College and Oxford
University Press

2

It is a key principle of sustainable development that sites should contain a mix of uses so as to, for example, create a close relationship between homes and job opportunities and thereby reduce the length of journeys to work. In principle therefore the provision of additional homes to meet Oxford’s needs should be associated with the provision of additional land for employment. However, the appropriateness of providing jobs and homes on the same site, or in close proximity to each other, will depend upon the existing context of the site including the present availability of local job opportunities.

In the case of north Oxford there is already a significant resource of local jobs available. Furthermore the planned development at Northern Gateway will deliver thousands more new jobs in the area. Given the existing and planned availability of local jobs there is no specific requirement to provide additional employment in the north Oxford area. The specifics of the North Oxford Triangle do however provide a unique opportunity to deliver business accommodation close to the Water Eaton station. This could prove to be an attractive location for existing and new businesses given the high quality of rail services to London.

PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	3	<p>The key issue to consider in deciding on where to accommodate the unmet housing needs of Oxford is to seek to meet that need as close as possible to where it arises. This means that the most appropriate locations to consider in the first instance are those in, and on the edge of, Oxford.</p> <p>This approach does as a consequence determine that sites within the Green Belt are considered once the capacity of the urban area of Oxford has been fully utilised. This requires that 'exceptional circumstances' are established to justify a review of the Green Belt as required by the Framework at paragraph 83. The Colleges and OUP maintain that 'exceptional circumstances' do exist, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the national and local imperative to deliver higher housing numbers and economic growth; - persisting jobs-homes imbalances in the local area; - poor housing affordability and a backlog of need; - worsening traffic congestion in and around Oxford; - staff recruitment and retention problems for local employees due to housing affordability, including meeting the needs of University and College employees for whom there is a pressing need for accommodation; - a lack of realistic alternatives to focusing growth at Oxford; and - a lack of capacity to accommodate all of Oxford's housing needs within the boundary of the city. (cont...)
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	3	<p>(cont...) With the 'exceptional circumstances' case established, the review of the Green Belt should be informed by an analysis of the extent to which land currently in the Green Belt contributes towards its five purposes as defined in the Framework at paragraph 80. This analysis has in part been undertaken in the Oxford Green Belt Study (LUC, 2015) commissioned by the Oxfordshire Growth Board. Whilst a useful reference document, the study is flawed due to the fact that it considers any expansion of the Oxford urban area to be 'urban sprawl'. This is not an accurate assessment of such sites given that new development per se cannot be considered 'sprawl' if it takes place as part of a plan-led exercise as required by the Framework.</p> <p>In addition, the Green Belt Study fails to take into account the sustainability benefits of locating new development on the edge of Oxford. For example, sites well related to Oxford would be able to take advantage of local employment opportunities and other facilities / services in the city and access them by sustainable modes of transport. The Colleges and OUP anticipate that the sustainability issues will be taken into account in the analysis of strategic options that the County Council is currently undertaking on behalf of the Oxfordshire Growth Board.</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	4	<p>The additional growth in the District should be aiming to provide new homes to meet Oxford's unmet needs in location/s that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are well related to Oxford, where the need for the new homes arises; - have easy access to sustainable modes of transport; - are well connected to existing highway infrastructure; - provide suitable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians; - connect to existing cycle and pedestrian networks; - preserve and enhance key environmental and heritage assets; - are in close proximity to existing and future sources of employment; - are close to existing leisure facilities; and - provide sufficient facilities and open space on site to meet the needs of future residents.

PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	5	<p>The focused Vision for meeting Oxford’s unmet need in Cherwell District should contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a clear commitment to meet Oxford’s unmet housing need in full in combination with the other Oxfordshire local authorities; b) a commitment to deliver the growth of the Oxford urban area in the most sustainable way; c) to achieve a review of the Green Belt that will sustain for the long term and safeguard the five purposes of the Green Belt; d) allows for the co-location of jobs and homes on an area-wide basis; and e) ensures that the day-to-day requirements of new residents in terms of facilities and services are either met on-site or in the local area.
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	6	<p>The area of search for the Partial Review document should focus on the area of Cherwell most closely related to Oxford i.e. north Oxford. This will enable housing sites to come forward at the closest point to where the need arises. The Colleges and OUP consider that in this context the land to the immediate north of Oxford – the ‘North Oxford Triangle’ – is particularly well suited and represents a highly sustainable and suitable location.</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	7	<p>The factors influencing the ‘area of search’ should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintaining the five purposes of the Green Belt; - establishing new boundaries for the Green Belt that will sustain for the long term; - access to sustainable transport modes; - availability of adequate highway capacity and site access; - relationship of site to the Oxford urban area and proximity to Oxford; - proximity to sources of employment; - proximity to existing facilities and services including leisure, education, retail, health; - environmental constraints and opportunities; and - relationship with already permitted/allocated sites.
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	8	<p>The ‘area of search’ for the Partial Review should be well related to Oxford City to ensure that it provides sustainable development that serves Oxford’s housing demand. Only if all suitable and deliverable sites close to Oxford have been appraised, and allocated where appropriate, should sites further from Oxford be considered.</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	9	<p>As stated above, in deriving the figure of 15,000 new homes it has been assumed that all the urban capacity in Oxford has been accounted for. After that, the most sustainable and appropriate location to meet the needs of Oxford is on the edge of the City. There is no land on the edge of the city that is not constrained by Green Belt as the designated ‘Safeguarded Sites’ at Barton and Northern Gateway are now allocated/consented for development. Sites on the edge of the city will therefore inevitably require a review of the Green Belt. On this basis, an area of search based on the Green Belt is a logical approach, albeit with a focus on the inner boundaries of the Green Belt adjoin the built-edge of the city.</p>

PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	12	<p>In accordance with national policy and specifically the ‘duty to cooperate’ (NPPF, paragraph 178), Cherwell is required to work with other authorities in the county to determine the appropriate contribution it should make towards meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need. A number of sites or broad locations, which are deliverable and developable, therefore need to be identified in order to achieve this aim. In addition, the NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>In the Cherwell context, sites will need to meet the strategic objectives for housing and for building sustainable communities in Cherwell as set out in the Local Plan Part 1. The North Oxford Triangle site is suitable in this context given that the development of the site will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preserve a ‘gap’ between Kidlington and Oxford; - establish new Green Belt boundaries that will be robust and sustain for a long period; - be large enough such that a mix of housing types and tenures could be provided; - be close to existing services and facilities on the edge of Oxford; - have access to sustainable transport routes and transport infrastructure; and - provide essential new facilities and services on site. (cont...)
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	12	<p>(cont...) The housing market issues at Oxford identified from the Oxfordshire SHMA 2014 emphasise that the strongest housing demand pressures in Oxfordshire are in Oxford. It also sets out the particular housing trends and requirements within Oxford. A large site close to Oxford will serve the Oxford-focused sub regional housing market and provide a range of types and tenures of housing to meet Oxford’s needs.</p> <p>In terms of the geographic context, a site to the north of Oxford would be well related to existing transport infrastructure and planned infrastructure improvements, to the existing residential centres of Cutteslowe, Summertown and Wolvercote and to planned development at the Northern Gateway Site.</p> <p>It is clear that the area north of Oxford – the North Oxford Triangle - is particularly well located to contribute to meeting the unmet housing needs of Oxford.</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	14	<p>Specific objectives that Cherwell Council should consider when identifying sites for meeting housing needs arising within Oxford are that they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be well related to Oxford; - have easy access to sustainable modes of transport; - be well connected to existing highways and other transport infrastructure; - provide suitable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians; - link with existing cycle and pedestrian routes; - offer opportunities to preserve and enhance key environmental and heritage assets; - be close to existing and future sources of employment; - provide links to existing leisure facilities; - provide sufficient facilities and open space on site to serve the needs of future residents; and - provide a mix of housing types and tenures to meet Oxford’s housing requirements.

PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	15	<p>Please refer to separate site submission form for the North Oxford Triangle.</p> <p>Given its high sustainability credentials, the North Oxford Triangle should be allocated as a strategic housing site to meet Oxford's unmet needs. The site provides an opportunity to make a significant contribution to Oxford's unmet housing needs in a highly sustainable location close to Oxford.</p> <p>The site is close to existing sustainable transport links including Oxford Parkway Station, Water Eaton P&R and Peartree P&R. There is a real opportunity to provide a new neighbourhood for Oxford that has excellent sustainable transport links both locally and with the wider highway and rail network. The site is also adjacent to Oxford Road which is a 'Premium Transit Route' into Oxford and is well placed to benefit from the committed infrastructure improvements in North Oxford set out in the Oxford Transport Strategy. There are also various connections that can be made via existing vehicle, cycle, and pedestrian routes to maximise the options for movement to and from the site.</p> <p>The site is well placed to provide access to local jobs at sites such as the Jordan Hill Business Park to the south, future provision at the Northern Gateway site and employment opportunities in Oxford and Kidlington. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	15	<p>(cont...) There are a number of leisure and recreation facilities that can be easily accessed from the site including Cutteslowe Park, the Five Mile Drive Recreation Ground and the Banbury Road North Sports Ground. There is potential to provide links to and enhance Cutteslowe Park.</p> <p>The site is well related to Oxford and existing communities to the south of the site.</p> <p>The scale of the site means that it has the potential to provide a significant number of new homes to contribute towards meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs. In addition, the site is capable of providing for the day-to-day needs of the local community in terms of open space, primary level schooling, an element of local shopping as well as some additional employment opportunities.</p> <p>There are no significant environmental constraints that would prevent the site being utilised for the delivery of a highly sustainable new neighbourhood for Oxford.</p> <p>In conclusion the site is particularly well suited to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs. Furthermore, the owners of the site are willing for it to be delivered for development should the Council agree with this analysis and allocate it through the Partial Review process.</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	19	<p>The North Oxford Triangle is well located to take advantage of and enhance green, social, community and service infrastructure. Benefits of the site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proximity to recreational facilities including Cutteslowe Park, the Five Mile Drive Recreation Ground and the Banbury Road North Sports Ground; - potential to provide additional green infrastructure links into Cutteslowe Park and the wider countryside; and - opportunities to provide infrastructure on site, such as a new school and extending the local pedestrian and cycle network.
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	28	<p>Site submission - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington. Please refer to the Site Submission Form for the North Oxford Triangle.</p>
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	10+11	<p>The Oxfordshire Growth Board is due to make recommendations on the appropriate division of Oxford's unmet housing between the other Oxfordshire districts at its meeting in September 2016. The implications for five-year housing land supply should be carefully considered once the scale of the allocation to Cherwell has been determined.</p>

PR-A-067 Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press 13, 16-18

The Partial Review cannot address the housing requirements of Oxford in isolation. The provision of housing on the scale required will have implications for the wider area that will need to be considered alongside the allocation of sites for housing. One key area for consideration is transport and in this regard the County Council has prepared a Local Transport Plan that considers the long term strategy for achieving access to Oxford, which includes to the north of Oxford where the following measures are proposed:

- improvement to the A40 from Eynsham to Oxford;
- implementation of Premium Transit Routes and potential Rapid Transit System between Kidlington and Oxford; and
- P&R at locations remote from Oxford.

The Partial Review should consider these wider transport issues as part of bringing forward strategic sites on the edge and near to north Oxford.

In the context of transport issues, the North Oxford Triangle is particularly well located given its proximity to the Oxford Parkway Station, Water Eaton P&R and the high quality bus services that operate along Oxford Road. The site therefore represents a highly sustainable solution for meeting housing needs close to Oxford.

PR-A-067 Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press 20+21

The key economic issue that will need to be addressed is to ensure that any identified site is deliverable. The delivery of the North Oxford Triangle is supported by the landowners (should it be allocated by the Council) and given its proximity to existing infrastructure there is not a requirement for any major investment in infrastructure improvements in order for it to be delivered. The site is therefore available and deliverable and represents a highly sustainable option.

In terms of wider economic issues the scheme will make a positive contribution to the local economy in a number of ways, including: providing employment during the construction phase, increasing spend in the local economy, easing housing affordability in Oxford, enhancing the viability of existing bus services on Oxford Road and train services at Water Eaton.

Furthermore, the location already benefits from the availability of local employment, at the Jordan Hill Business Park to the south. It would also provide an opportunity to access future employment opportunities at the Northern Gateway. It is close to Oxford, which is the main economic centre of the county, and to Kidlington where there are also a range of employment opportunities. There is also potential to provide an element of new employment at the site to benefit from proximity to the train station providing access to London.

PR-A-067 Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press 22+23

This submission has already identified the sustainability credentials of the North Oxford Triangle, including:

- access to local jobs and services to reduce the need for travel and minimise related CO2 emissions;
- access to a choice of sustainable transport modes when travel is necessary;
- meeting the need for homes near to where that need arises;
- protection and enhancement of habitats;
- protection of existing heritage assets;
- potential to enhance the cycle and pedestrian network; and
- potential to extend the green infrastructure network.

In addition to these points already referred to, the eastern edge of the site is defined by the River Cherwell and its flood plain. This feature provides a long term boundary for development and an appropriate feature to define the edge of the redefined Green Belt. The layout and design of the scheme will factor in the presence of the flood plain so as not to increase flood risk on site or elsewhere.

Furthermore, there is a commitment to design the scheme to a high standard both through built elements and green infrastructure.

PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	24+25	As part of the analysis of the sustainability of any strategic site options, the potential impacts on habitat and species of importance should be taken into account. The North Oxford Triangle does not contain any significant landscape features or ecological habitats that would constrain development of the site. In addition, it is some distance from the designated ecological sites within the surrounding area.	
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press	26+27	As part of the analysis of the sustainability of any strategic site options, the potential impacts on heritage assets should be taken into account. The North Oxford Triangle contains no listed structures or other features of heritage value. There are two Listed structures (St Frideswides Farmhouse and Wall approximately 10m to north east of St Frideswides Farmhouse) beyond the site boundary on its eastern extent. Whilst careful design of the scheme is required to respect these Heritage Assets they will not significantly impact on the ability to deliver a comprehensive overall proposal for the site.	
PR-A-067	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter College, Merton College and Oxford University Press			The section of the report relating to 'Relationship between the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review and other plans and programmes' does not refer specifically to Neighbourhood Plans. Such documents are part of the development plan and warrant attention on that basis when assessing spatial strategy options. Whilst referring to the Strategic Economic Plan, the document does not refer to the 'refresh' of this document which is currently underway and is likely to be concluded before the Partial Review has been completed.
PR-A-068	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter, Magdalen, Merton and St.John's Colleges	1	The figure of 3,500 homes is derived from the work of the Oxfordshire Growth Board and represents a simple piece of arithmetic whereby 15,000 homes (the working assumption for Oxford City's unmet need) is divided on a more-or-less equal basis between the 4 adjoining local authorities. In many ways this is an unsatisfactory approach to deriving a guideline figure as it fails to take account of a wide range of technical and environmental factors that will ultimately determine what the appropriate division of the 15,000 shortfall should be between the local authorities of Oxfordshire. (cont...)	
PR-A-068	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter, Magdalen, Merton and St.John's Colleges	1	(cont...) The Oxfordshire Growth Board is currently in the process of testing a range of strategic options for the spatial distribution of Oxford's unmet housing need. According to the reports submitted to the Growth Board meeting on 2nd February 2016, the analysis of strategic options is due to be concluded in September 2016. Given the fact that Cherwell District immediately adjoins the urban area of Oxford it has the potential to contribute towards meeting the housing needs of Oxford in a very sustainable way i.e. meeting the need close to where it arises. It is therefore likely that the figure of 3,500 homes is an underestimate of the proportion of Oxford's housing need that should be met in Cherwell. Further stages of the Partial Review should therefore await the conclusion of the Oxfordshire Growth Board analysis of strategic options.	
PR-A-068	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter, Magdalen, Merton and St.John's Colleges	3	The key consideration in deciding where to accommodate the unmet housing needs of Oxford is to seek to meet that need as close as possible to where it arises. This approach does determine that sites on the edge of the city, and therefore within the Green Belt, are to be preferred (on the assumption that the urban capacity of Oxford has been fully utilised). This requires that the necessary 'exceptional circumstances' are established to justify a review of the Green Belt as required by the Framework at paragraph 83. The University & Colleges maintain that 'exceptional circumstances' do exist, including the following: - the national and local imperative to deliver higher housing numbers and economic growth; - persisting jobs-homes imbalances in the local area; - poor housing affordability and a backlog of need; - worsening traffic congestion in and around Oxford as a result of in-commuting to the city; (cont...)	

PR-A-068	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter, Magdalen, Merton and St.John's Colleges	3	<p>(cont...) - staff recruitment and retention problems for local employees due to housing affordability, including meeting the needs of University and College employees for whom there is a pressing need for accommodation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a lack of realistic alternatives to focusing growth at Oxford; and - a lack of capacity to accommodate all of Oxford's housing needs within the city. <p>With the 'exceptional circumstances' case established, the review of the Green Belt should be informed by an analysis of the extent to which land currently in the Green Belt contributes towards its five purposes as defined in the Framework at paragraph 80 as well as a sustainability assessment of the identified strategic sites. The University & Colleges anticipate that the sustainability issues will be taken into account in the analysis of strategic options that the County Council is currently undertaking on behalf of the Growth Board and which will be reported to the Board in September 2016.</p>
PR-A-068	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter, Magdalen, Merton and St.John's Colleges	4	<p>The additional growth in the District should be aiming to provide new homes to meet Oxford's unmet needs in location/s that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are well related to Oxford, where the need for the new homes arises; - have easy access to sustainable modes of transport; - are well connected to existing highway infrastructure; - provide suitable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians; - connect to existing cycle and pedestrian networks; - preserve and enhance key environmental and heritage assets; - are in close proximity to existing and future sources of employment; - are close to existing leisure facilities; and - provide sufficient facilities and open space on site to serve the needs of future residents.
PR-A-068	Savills / Christ Church, Exeter, Magdalen, Merton and St.John's Colleges	5	<p>The focused Vision for meeting Oxford's unmet need in Cherwell District should contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a clear commitment to meet Oxford's unmet housing need in full in combination with the other Oxfordshire local authorities; b) a commitment to deliver the new growth in the most sustainable way; c) to achieve a review of the Green Belt that will sustain for the long term and safeguard the five purposes of the Green Belt; d) allows for the co-location of jobs and homes on an area-wide basis; and e) ensures that the day-to-day requirements of new residents in terms of facilities and services are either met on-site or in the local area.
PR-A-069	R James	22	<p>I am not at all happy that Kidlington appears to be undergoing rapid and rather idiotic speculative developments. Multiple occupancy dwellings are now replacing many large houses around the village; a house at the corner of Springfield Road is being turned into flats.</p> <p>The proposed huge unwelcome addition of flats instead of the Cooperative car park is another sign that there is absolutely no care or long term thinking being put into how the village is going to remain just that, and have any sort of charm, and identity.</p> <p>Disrupting the communities, which have lived in the village for many years, is very poor policy for ensuring crime, social cohesion and harmony remain the stalwart features of this established village. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-069 R James

1 (cont...) From the documents I have had chance to go over, I don't think that Cherwell should be considering allowing an extra 3,500 extra houses to meet Oxford's housing issues. This figure is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has simply been accepted by the Council and not subjected to serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and clearly unrealistic. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs.

With regard to the issue of whether additional housing in Cherwell be allowed to meet Oxford's needs be supported by additional employment generating development, that again doesn't stand up to scrutiny. (cont...)

PR-A-069 R James

16 (cont...) The transport system in Kidlington simply cannot cope with more cars. Currently the roads are backed up for 2-3 hours per morning with incoming traffic getting through to Oxford and the A34. It is ridiculous to think the area should be expanded in terms of housing and development as the roads cannot cope with more traffic.

Further the addition of the train station is going to add to the road issues for the foreseeable future. Without building any extra homes, there is going to be more people trying to get through Kidlington in rush hours. Therefore it is imperative that clear, strategic thinking is used to consider what the local area needs. (cont...)

PR-A-069 R James

22 (cont...) Kidlington's green belt needs protecting desperately. With the new train station massive erosion has been achieved in the boundaries between Oxford and Kidlington. Gosford is under severe threat of now being urbanised, and as we have severe flood issues in the village and area, this is madness.

The reason Oxfordshire has been such a pleasant county to live in is because it has greenbelt and spaces between urban conurbations. The ill conceived developments around Barton and Peartree are going to ruin Oxford's charm; as a Kidlington resident, I know very well that part of the village's appeal is precisely that – it is a village, with greenbelt around it.

We do not want or need excess housing, particularly if it is not linked to social need and sustainable, green development initiatives.

I urge further detailed and intelligent consideration of Kidlington's future by everyone involved in this process.

PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	1	<p>The 2014 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which covers the five Oxfordshire Authorities (Cherwell District, Oxford City, the Vale of White Horse District, South Oxfordshire District and West Oxfordshire District) considers that the objectively assessed need (OAN) for Oxford City is between 1,200 and 1,600 dwellings per annum. The Issues consultation document suggests that it is appropriate to consider the mid-point of this range as the objectively assessed housing need, which equates to 28,000 dwellings across the Plan Period to 2031.</p> <p>However, Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to ‘boost significantly’ the supply of housing. In this context, it is considered that the upper limits identified within the SHMA should be considered as appropriate, rather than the mid-point. In this context, Oxford City should be providing 1,600 dwellings per annum to 2031, which equates to a housing target of 32,000 dwellings across the Plan Period.</p> <p>It has been agreed by the five Oxfordshire Authorities that the ‘working assumption’ of Oxford City’s unmet housing need is 15,000 dwellings. However, Oxford City’s Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHLAA) only identifies a supply of 10,212 dwellings, including completions since 2011, windfalls, student accommodation, C2 units and SHLAA sites. Even against an overall target of 28,000 dwellings, this leaves a shortfall of 2,788 dwellings. Against a target of 32,000 dwellings (based on the SHMA upper limit), there would be a shortfall of 6,788 dwellings. As such, it is not considered that the Oxfordshire Authorities are planning to meet the objectively assessed housing need of the whole housing market area, in accordance with the second bullet point of Paragraph 47 of the NPPF. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	1	<p>(cont...) Based on the ‘working assumption’ of Oxford City’s unmet housing need of 15,000 dwellings, Cherwell District are proposing to consider accommodating 3,500 dwellings of the unmet housing need as a starting point. This has derived from an assumption that each of the five Oxfordshire Authorities will accommodate an equal proportion of Oxford City’s unmet housing need (i.e. 3,000 dwellings). However, this assumes that Oxford City will be contributing 3,000 dwellings of their own unmet housing need, which is illogical. Rather, the City’s unmet housing need should be split between the remaining four Oxfordshire Authorities, which provides a starting point of 3,750 dwellings per authority, assuming an equal split. The figure rises to 4,447 if Oxford City’s full target of 28,000 dwellings is to be accounted for; and 5,447 dwellings per authority if Oxford City’s upper housing target is considered. Table provided in representation.</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	1	<p>(cont...) Cherwell have proposed to increase their 3,000 starting point by 500 dwellings to 3,500 dwellings in case the county wide housing need increases, or to take account of differences between the sustainability options of each authority in meeting the unmet need. However, it is not considered that this uplift goes far enough. Indeed, whilst it is acknowledged that Cherwell is partly constrained by Green Belt to the south, the three other authorities surrounding Oxford City are also constrained by Green Belt. In addition, large areas of the Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire and South Oxfordshire Districts are also covered by Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (the Cotswolds, the Chiltern Hills and the North Wessex Downs), further constraining their ability to accommodate unmet housing need from Oxford City. Of the four authorities, Cherwell is considered to be the least constrained, and therefore capable of accommodating more of Oxford City’s unmet housing need.</p> <p>Given the above, it is considered that 3,500 dwellings is not an appropriate ‘working assumption’ for the amount of Oxford City’s unmet housing need which is likely to need to be accommodated within Cherwell District. This figure needs to be increased, as it is not considered that it is in accordance with Paragraph 47 of the NPPF, either in its aspirations to boost significantly the supply of housing, or to ensure that the full objectively assessed housing needs of the full housing market area are met. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	1	<p>(cont...) In addition to meeting the unmet housing need arising from Oxford City, consideration should also be afforded to how Oxfordshire, and in particular Cherwell District might be required to assist in meeting the unmet housing need arising from London. The London Plan (March 2015) outlines a requirement for 49,000 dwellings per annum to be delivered across the city. However, the Plan only makes provision for the delivery of 42,000 dwellings per annum. This leaves a significant residual shortfall. It is clear that the South East authorities will need to contribute towards meeting this shortfall, however the distribution is currently unknown.</p> <p>In March 2014, the GLA wrote to Bedford Borough Council, advising that there is likely to be a 'gap' between the demand and supply of housing in London. As a result, the letter advised that "Planning authorities in the wider South East with housing markets that are influenced by that of London are strongly advised to take account of these uncertainties when addressing National Planning Policy Framework Paragraph 47. This requires authorities to boost significantly the supply of housing by using their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets full objectively assessed needs." (cont...)</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	1	<p>(cont...) Cherwell District is well placed to meet some of the unmet housing need arising from London, particularly given the excellent transport links to the city, including a regular direct train service from Banbury which takes approximately one hour.</p> <p>Given that Cherwell need to review their Local Plan to accommodate some of the unmet housing need of Oxford City, it is also considered a good opportunity to afford consideration as to how Cherwell District might assist in accommodating some of the unmet housing need arising from London.</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	6	<p>The land surrounding Oxford City is Green Belt. As detailed above, this Green Belt extends into all of the four surrounding Districts. The Oxfordshire Growth Board published a Green Belt Study to understand whether Oxford City's unmet need can be met within the surrounding Green Belt.</p> <p>The potential of a number of parcels of land for release from the Green Belt to accommodate Oxford City's unmet housing need were considered against the five purposes of the Green Belt. The Study does not make any recommendations regarding the suitability of individual parcels for release from the Green Belt.</p> <p>The adopted Cherwell Local Plan (July 2015) identifies Banbury and Bicester as the most sustainable settlements and the focus for new growth across the Plan Period. Whilst Kidlington is identified as an urban area within the Local Plan, it is also identified as one of 16 Category A Villages. As such, it is considered to be a less sustainable location for new development than Banbury or Bicester. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	6	<p>(cont...) Given that the settlements which are identified as the most sustainable within the District are located further away from Oxford City, it is not considered that the 'area of search' should be constrained geographically to the area closest to Oxford City.</p> <p>The more sustainable settlements within Cherwell District are well related to Oxford City in terms of connectivity. There are regular bus and rail services connecting Banbury with Oxford City Centre. Most train services take less than 20 minutes. Banbury is located close to Junction 11 of the M40 allowing convenient access to Oxford City's park and ride schemes.</p>

PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	8	<p>It is considered that a District wide approach to reviewing appropriate locations for accommodating Oxford City's growth would be the most appropriate approach.</p> <p>As detailed in our response to Question 6, the most sustainable settlements within the District are not necessarily the closest to Oxford City spatially. However, Banbury in particular is closely linked through the highway and public transport networks. The adopted Cherwell Local Plan identifies that the majority of new development across the Plan Period will be directed to Banbury and Bicester. Given that this is the adopted strategy for Cherwell District, it is considered that any additional development required to meet Oxford City's unmet housing need is accommodated in accordance with this.</p> <p>Paragraph 17 of the NPPF sets out 12 Core Planning Principles, including encouraging the redevelopment of brownfield land over greenfield sites. This principle is also advocated within the adopted Cherwell Local Plan. The Government have made it clear that brownfield regeneration will be a priority in delivering new homes, and in a Statement released on 10th March 2016, Communities Secretary Greg Clark urged Councils to continue to offer up brownfield sites to deliver new homes. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	8	<p>(cont...) It is noted that Cherwell District is one of 15 Authorities taking part in the 'brownfield register' pilot scheme, which will assist in the redevelopment of brownfield sites. The 15 Authorities have been chosen because they have the most brownfield land in England.</p> <p>Given the emphasis on brownfield sites delivering housing need, particularly within Cherwell District, and the significant availability of brownfield land within the District, it is considered that there should be a focus on utilising this brownfield land to deliver the additional housing growth required to accommodate Oxford City's unmet housing need.</p> <p>Whilst a District wide approach to reviewing appropriate locations for accommodating Oxford City's growth would be the most appropriate, this needs to be considered in the context of the spatial strategy for the District set out within the adopted Local Plan, as well as the principles of brownfield redevelopment established at both a national and local level.</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	9	<p>As detailed in our response to Question 8, a District wide to the 'area of search' is supported. However, this needs to be considered in the context of the spatial strategy for the District established within the adopted Local Plan, which seeks to direct the majority of new housing growth to the more sustainable settlements of Banbury and Bicester. Given this established strategy for growth, it is not appropriate to consider an area of search based solely on the Oxford Green Belt.</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	15	<p>It is not considered that options for meeting Oxford City's unmet housing need should rely solely strategic allocations of a significant size. By distributing the required growth across the most sustainable locations within the District, any adverse impacts of accommodating this growth on the environment and local services and infrastructure will also be more evenly distributed.</p> <p>In terms of locations for growth, as detailed above, sustainable locations within and adjacent to Banbury should be considered, given that it is identified as one of the two most sustainable settlements within the District with good public transport links to Oxford City.</p> <p>Land at Southam Road, Banbury has been submitted to the Call for Sites consultation as a suitable location for meeting some of the additional growth required. The Call for Sites submission demonstrates that the Site is sustainable, available and deliverable and as such, offers a practical solution to meeting some of Oxford City's unmet housing need.</p>
PR-A-070	Barton Willmore / Hundred Percent Hella and Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd	28	<p>Site submission - Land at Southam Road, Banbury</p>

PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	1	<p>As noted in Paragraph 2.16 of the Issues Consultation document an agreed figure of 15,000 dwellings is the level of need that cannot presently be met by Oxford City Council. Distributing these evenly between the five authorities in the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area would give a figure of 3,000.</p> <p>Paragraph 2.17 notes that this figure may potentially increase for the rural districts if Oxford's contribution were to be less than 3,000. This is considered to be highly probable given the environmental constraints within Oxford City's administrative boundary (namely the significant wealth of heritage assets and flood plain) coupled with the Green Belt surrounding the City, all of which limit the availability of both urban and rural housing land.</p> <p>The 3,500 homes for Cherwell is therefore likely to be a conservative estimate, given that much of Cherwell District lies beyond the Green Belt, has good connectivity with Oxford and beyond, and opportunities exist for allocating sites to assist in meeting Oxford's unmet housing need.</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	3	<p>Key issues for Oxford are considered to be the protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment, and in particular the retention of the historic setting and form of the City, which contributes to its special character. Allied to this is the scarcity of previously developed land within the City's administrative boundaries, which limits the capacity of the City in making a significant contribution to meeting unmet housing need.</p> <p>In addition the designation of some 27% Oxford's area as Green Belt also limits housing opportunities and thus consideration should be given to the issue of the extent to which land performs against the purposes of Green Belts, as set out in paragraph 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Regard should therefore be had to the 'Oxford Green Belt Study' of October 2015. However, in helping to meet development requirements it is likely that the amount of land where exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated to justify a release from the Green Belt may be limited.</p> <p>These issues highlight the need to consider opportunities for housing growth in the administrative areas adjoining Oxford and in particular the need to consider areas beyond the Green Belt.</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	6	<p>It is noted that distance / proximity to Oxford (e.g. the southern part of Cherwell or an area close to the City) is highlighted in paragraph 4.8 of the Issues Consultation document as one of the factors that might help define an 'area of search'.</p> <p>This approach is supported, especially given that the southern part of Cherwell District has a more direct relationship with Oxford than other parts of the District. The more removed housing land is from Oxford the more likely it is that distances travelled will increase, meaning less sustainable locations and a greater contribution to climate change. (cont....)</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	6	<p>(cont...) Launton is a village lying to the east of Bicester, just on the other side of the A4421. It is a sustainable settlement located in the Southern part of Cherwell District, outside the Green Belt and only 15 miles from Oxford. The sustainability of Launton and its suitability to deliver housing has been recognised through the fact that the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 defines it as a Category A village, which are to contribute 750 homes towards meeting Cherwell's housing requirements.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that it may be more appropriate to focus the 'area of search' on the southern part of Cherwell District, encompassing the village of Launton. Furthermore, land at Grange Farm, Launton is entirely suitable as a Local Plan Part 2 housing allocation and the benefits of this site are set out further under Question 28.</p>

PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	7	<p>As has been explained above the 'area of search' or plan area may be more appropriately focused on the southern part of Cherwell District. Consideration should be given to a range of economic, social and environmental factors in determining the 'area of search'. Examples of factors that might help define an 'area of search' are set out in paragraph 4.8 of the Issues Consultation, and these are considered appropriate.</p> <p>Particular attention is drawn to the factors of distance /proximity to Oxford, key transport corridors and the Cherwell settlement hierarchy. It is contended that Launton, as Category A village, close to the A4421 and located 15 miles from Oxford, should fall within this 'area of search'.</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	8	<p>As it is considered that the southern area of the District may be more appropriate for the 'area of search', a district-wide area may be less suitable. The area in the south of the district is better related to Oxford, whilst the northern area relates more to Banbury and would be less sustainable in meeting the housing needs of Oxford.</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	9	<p>Approximately 14% of Cherwell District lies within the Oxford Green Belt and thus ample opportunities exist for areas beyond the Green Belt to serve some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Therefore, whilst it is considered that areas within the Green Belt should be taken account of, it is also considered that the 'area of search' should not exclusively focus on the Oxford Green Belt. By definition these Green belt areas will no doubt be subject to constraint and therefore less suitable for development.</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	15	<p>The Council should be considering locations within or on the edge of sustainable settlements for the identification of strategic housing sites to meet Oxford's unmet needs. In particular the settlement hierarchy of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 should be utilised to inform this process, with locations at Category A Villages being considered; Launton being one such village.</p>
PR-A-071	Pegasus Group / Richborough Estates	28	<p>Site submission - Land at Grange Farm, Launton.</p>
PR-A-072	Brown & Co / Mr H.R.N Stilgoe	28	<p>Site submissions - Land at South Adderbury; Land at Berry Hill Road, Adderbury</p>
PR-A-073	A Lodwick	1	<p>No. It is based on the Oxfordshire SHMA which is a flawed document fatally compromised by the conflicts of interest of the private consultants (GL Hearn and SQW) who produced it. It has been widely criticised and you should take this into account including the evidence presented to you by a respected planning consultant (Prof Wenban-Smith).</p> <p>The SHMA figures for Oxford's needs are based on many dubious assumptions as I and others pointed out at the Cherwell EiP. They have not been included in any Oxford plan let alone tested at an EiP. They should not be used as the basis for reviewing Cherwell's Local Plan.</p> <p>This review provides an opportunity to correct the biases in the 2014 SHMA. You should undertake an independent review of the SHMA and its underlying employment forecasts by an organisation which is not compromised by its links to the development industry and the LEP.</p> <p>You should not add any further requirement to the already excessive figure of 22,700 homes. It will make it even more difficult for you to demonstrate a 5 year housing supply with the resulting damage to Cherwell's environment as speculative applications are permitted on appeal.</p>

- PR-A-073 A Lodwick 2 No. The employment generating development already proposed (or permitted) at Langford Lane, Kidlington, at Begbroke Science Park and just over the District boundary at the so-called Northern Gateway is already excessive. It is unlikely that there will be sufficient demand for the “high-tech” science-based industries sought given that there is already vacant development land and premises elsewhere around Oxford. The result will either be an over provision of land and/or the encouragement of lower-value businesses which is the opposite of what you are seeking to achieve.
- In addition, the hypothetical housing needs are themselves based on exaggerated forecasts of employment growth, which again, as was argued at your EiP, are unrealistic and based on the aspirations of the LEP. To provide for yet more employment generating development will simply fuel an unsustainable vicious circle.
- PR-A-073 A Lodwick 3 The City Council is encouraging employment generating developments, such as the Northern Gateway for which the demand is not proven and then using such developments to fuel demand for housing and house prices (which it then complains about!).
- The City Council is incapable of providing any rational analysis or forecasts of the outcomes of its expansionist policies. A separate, democratically accountable and independent, strategic planning body with the necessary expertise should be established for the County.
- Growth should be diverted away from the City. For example, Oxford Brookes University could be gradually located to Bicester. This would both benefit Bicester, the University and Oxford. Oxfordshire should consider economic twinning with specific locations in regions which would particularly benefit from growth and where land is available and housing less expensive. The availability of high speed internet links makes it more feasible than ever for businesses – particularly those in the knowledge and ‘high-tech’ sectors - to operate at geographically dispersed locations.
- PR-A-073 A Lodwick 6 No. Growth in general should be directed away from Oxford both within and beyond the County as argued under Q3.
- PR-A-073 A Lodwick 9 No.
 Planning guidance makes clear that
 - Green Belt should be permanent
 - housing and economic needs do not override constraints on the use of land, such as Green Belt. - this may mean that an authority is in fact unable to meet its ‘objectively assessed needs’.
- Cherwell appears to have made no attempt to take into account the effect of the Green Belt (and other constraints) on its ability to provide for ‘objectively assessed need’. The Review of the Local Plan provides an opportunity to put right this shortcoming.
- Furthermore, the Government has made an explicit commitment to protect the Green Belt.
- Green Belt is much valued by local residents, makes an important contribution to the area’s natural capital, and should be improved as an asset in its own right and not built upon. (cont...)
- PR-A-073 A Lodwick 9 (cont...) Paragraph B253 of the Cherwell Local Plan says "The Oxford Green Belt was designated to restrain development pressures which could damage the character of Oxford City and its heritage through increased activity, traffic and the outward sprawl of the urban area." As I said at the EiP I support this statement strongly. Planning policy should therefore seek to direct development away from the city, both within and beyond the county boundaries.
- The recent Green Belt study is therefore fundamentally flawed by ignoring the fact that all land parcels within the Green Belt contribute to the over-riding purpose (in the case of Oxford and similar historic cities) of preserving the setting and character of Oxford. The five purposes are alternatives which apply differently to individual towns and cities. They were never intended to be used for assessing individual parcels of land.

PR-A-073	A Lodwick	16	<p>Transport networks around Oxford are already overstretched. Oxfordshire County Council's statements, particularly with regard to modal shift, are naively (or perhaps) highly over-optimistic. The schemes currently proposed will not even solve existing problems while the additional developments proposed (including the 3500 homes) will make matters much worse. The forecasts apparently being used do not inspire any confidence. For example it became clear at the Northern Gateway EiP that high figures were being used for employment generation, and then translated into high forecasts of housing need, while very much lower figures were being used for forecasting travel demand. Again this review presents an opportunity to re-visit these inconsistent and excessive forecasts and scale back the level of proposed development.</p>
PR-A-073	A Lodwick	24	<p>Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell and its natural capital, of which the Green Belt is a major component.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	1	<p>It is regrettable that the work which has been undertaken by the Councils and the Oxfordshire Growth Board so far has not progressed sufficiently to enable a clearer view of Oxford's unmet housing need to be identified compared with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) requirements.</p> <p>In the absence of an agreed figure, Oxford City Council has indicated that there would be capacity in the City for some 10,212 homes (2011/12 to 2030/31). The mid-point figure for Oxford in the SHMA, indicates that there is an unmet need for a further 17,788 homes (10,212- 28,000). (cont...)</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	1	<p>(cont...) Currently, Cherwell and Vale of White Horse Districts are proposing to meet their own objectively assessed housing needs (OAN) set out in the SHMA while the position in West Oxfordshire is that the SHMA figures have not been accepted (this is currently the subject of a suspended Examination into the Local Plan where the Inspector has asked the Council to review its proposed housing provision). The South Oxfordshire position is unclear.</p> <p>We support the Council in seeking to make provision for the unmet housing need. However, whilst we support moving forward as soon as possible (given the extent of unmet housing need), and hence the need for some working figure, the Council should consider this in the context of the lowest level of provision which should be accommodated rather than as a ceiling figure.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	2	<p>The NPPF makes clear that LPAs should "proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth". Paragraph 158 in the NPPF sets out that evidence and strategies for housing and employment in local plans should align with one another.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	2	<p>The housing forecast of the SHMA takes into account the need to provide for employment growth. Consequently, (cont...) I have noted in the introduction above that there is a need to provide for additional employment space at Begbroke Science Park both in relation to the needs which would arise up to 2031(see the comments in respect of Local Plan Part 2) but also for those beyond the plan period. The provision of housing close to the Science Park for both key worker housing and to meet general housing needs would ensure an integrated development where the need to travel could be minimised and where provision is able to be explored which could include park and ride facilities which are both car and railway based.</p> <p>Begbroke Science Park has been successful in supporting and encouraging close links between academic research and industry and the University sees that role continuing. The draft Masterplan which has been produced shows how land could be made available in the future associated with the Science Park. This could provide both for the needs up to 2031 (as part of the limited green belt review in the Part 2 Local Plan) as well as safeguarding land outside the green belt for the longer term.</p>

PR-A-074 JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	3	<p>This question is oddly juxtaposed against comments included in the currently adopted Oxford Core Strategy. It is clear that the City is unable to accommodate all of the housing required to meet its OAN because of significant constraints as a consequence of flood areas; historic assets including listed buildings, conservation areas, and scheduled monuments and their settings; open areas which contribute significantly to the character of the City; and nature conservation assets.</p> <p>However, it is clear that in order to meet the unmet need for homes which cannot be accommodated in Oxford, there needs to be a measure of proximity to the City, which continues to be a provider of major employment in the county. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-074 JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	3	<p>(cont...) It will be recalled that at the first session of the Examination of the draft Local Plan the Council instructed Montagu Evans to produce a report and this highlighted the likely market saturation which would occur with further housing developments in Banbury and Bicester. It also indicated that development would therefore need to occur more appropriately closer to Oxford. In the event, additional allocations have been made at Banbury, Bicester and Upper Heyford.</p> <p>Locations closer to Oxford are also likely to be more accessible to the City, minimising the impacts on the highway network.</p>
PR-A-074 JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	4	<p>It is clear that in order to meet Oxford's unmet needs, the new homes should be well-related to the City (see comments above), the transport network and employment.</p> <p>The aims should be to create a place that is sustainable, provides for the community's needs for homes, that is long lasting and ambitious, offers a high quality of life, promotes healthy living and has access to employment opportunities, facilities and services nearby.</p> <p>It should foster research and development which would succeed in boosting the local economy both now and in the long term. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-074 JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	4	<p>(cont...) The development required to meet those unmet needs should provide for affordable homes of a number of types and tenures which includes key worker housing. It should include provision for transport links into and out of Oxford which encourage other transport modes than car and explore whether provision is able to be made for a new station which could serve both the development and existing housing and employment areas.</p> <p>Lastly, new development should promote healthy living with green spaces, cycle and pedestrian networks with the aim to promote high standards of environmental sustainability.</p>
PR-A-074 JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	16	<p>Good accessibility is essential for the University's continued success and position at the pinnacle of global academic achievement. Staff need to be able to commute and travel for business within and around the City easily and conveniently in a timely fashion. Many staff live outside the ring road and a large proportion within Cherwell District. This figure may increase as lack of affordable housing pushes staff out of the City and so good quality transport choices from outlying areas, especially Kidlington, Yarnton and Bicester are essential. Unfortunately transport is increasingly cited as a barrier to recruitment and retention of staff.</p> <p>Set against this context the University strongly requests that the Local Plan considers transport as a key factor in the location of new housing and employment developments, locating them as near to the City's boundary as possible and at new or existing public transport hubs to enable public transport and cycling to replace car borne trips. The alternative of dispersed housing at distance from Oxford generating car borne trips does not bear contemplation in terms of the negative impacts on congestion, carbon and air quality. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	16	<p>(cont...) The University wishes to emphasise the potential for transport accessibility from settlements in the South of Cherwell, especially Yarnton and Kidlington, into Oxford to be transformed through development of employment and housing at the Begbroke Science Park. Firstly, this would facilitate the goals of the Local Plan to accommodate Oxford's housing needs on the periphery of the City within easy access of Oxford's employment sites by sustainable transport modes. Secondly, by improving the quality and availability of public transport options this will help resolve some of the chronic congestion caused by car-borne commuter trips. This is especially relevant for Cherwell District as the second highest source of inbound commuters into Oxford.</p> <p>Specifically, as part of the Begbroke Science Park Masterplan for the University aspires to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver a Park & Ride at Begbroke. The University supports the Highway Authority's plans to deliver additional park & ride sites within Cherwell to reduce the number of car trips into Oxford and has made representations for Begbroke Science Park to be assessed as a potential site. Given its proximity to the A44 corridor the site would intercept traffic coming from the North of Oxford and accommodate a park & ride in an appropriate setting, also serving an existing centre of employment. The improved connectivity to the Centre of Oxford would also enable business travel between the University's Science Area in Oxford and Begbroke, promoting economic growth and interaction on the knowledge spine between business and academia, enabling the commercialisation of academic research via spin-out start-up businesses based at the Science Park. The University would like to see this recognised in the Local Plan revision. (cont...)
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	16	<p>(cont...) - Facilitate the delivery of Mass Transit on the A44 through the Begbroke Science Park via the travel demand generated by the fully built-out Masterplan which envisages up to 6,000 employees and 1,500 homes on-site in 2036. Public transport provision on the A44 needs to be improved to meet the requirements in the NPPF and the Local Plan for development to be located in areas that are or can be served by quality sustainable transport choices. This concentration of demand at Begbroke Science Park would enable the provision of high speed, high frequency mass transit services by the commercial bus operators that is needed to achieve a sustainable transport system connecting South Cherwell with Oxford. Located on a bus corridor the Begbroke Science Park Masterplan has the critical mass to sustain commercial bus services without the need for public subsidies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a new railway station at Begbroke on the existing London-Oxford- Banbury-Birmingham mainline. This will include a station park & ride and has huge potential to meet travel demand generated by the Local Plan's housing needs in a sustainable location which would also serve the large settlement of Kidlington. - Upgrade traffic-free cycle routes into the city centre.
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	17	<p>Begbroke Science Park scores very highly in terms of transport as a potential development location to meet Oxford's unmet needs. Given its location within 6 miles of the City centre, its proximity to the major existing bus corridor into Oxford and proposals to directly connect into the existing Oxford - Banbury rail corridor via a new station it can connect its residents and workers to Oxford, Banbury and other local centres via short bus and rail journeys. Crucially, the provision of office space for up to 6,000 employees, 1,500 homes and a large park & ride means the location will possess the passenger volume to justify commercial bus and rail operators to commence frequent and rapid services via Begbroke to and from Oxford. With the withdrawal of bus subsidies by Highways Authorities and the reduction in Bus Operators Service Grant by Central Government, possessing the critical mass of demand to justify commercial investment in mass transit is an essential pre-requisite for strong and long-lasting public transport alternatives to the car. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	17	<p>(cont...) Furthermore with the advent of quality, low cost electric bikes Begbroke Science Park lies within a 30 minute cycle ride of Central Oxford, presenting an enviable and more reliable journey-time compared to the car. An electric bike station, part of the Oxon bike automated bike sharing scheme is being delivered at the time of writing. The Canal towpath presents an underutilised resource that could be developed as improved green infrastructure to connect the location into Oxford by bike.</p> <p>Taken as a whole, the high potential for sustainable transport accessibility at Begbroke presents a sustainable location for the housing and employment development that Cherwell and Oxford require to unlock their potential for low carbon economic growth.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	20	<p>Economic Issues and how these would affect the potential development locations Paragraph 5.105 of the Issues Consultation sets out the reasons provided for the changes to the green belt agreed at the Northern Gateway. The broad issues are not dissimilar as to why the land around Begbroke Science Park represents an appropriate location to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs: employment exists at the Science Park and it would be expanded to meet economic imperatives, new housing nearby would assist in affordability and include key worker housing (reducing the need for travel outside), the site is able to be brought forward by landowners who have a long standing relationship and shared goals, and the site has good accessibility and the prospect of improving transport infrastructure.</p> <p>While Begbroke Science Park is being considered in the context of the Part 2 Local Plan, it is essential to consider the longer term growth prospects and the ability of the land around it to contribute to economic growth in the District beyond the current plan period unencumbered by green belt constraints. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	20	<p>(cont...) Getting transport and access right is central to successfully delivering low carbon economic growth. Unlocking accessibility by locating development in the right place where trips can be made by sustainable modes through new or existing hubs will support and enable economic growth. Given the very large numbers of Cherwell residents commuting into Oxford for work the Local Plan should locate new development at sites which can capture commuter car trips originating in Cherwell before they reach the City at Park & Ride hubs where they can seamlessly transition to the final leg into Oxford by bus and rail.</p> <p>To deal adequately with the volume of existing and likely trips generated by the scale of development in Oxfordshire, new hubs will be required in Cherwell. Begbroke Science Park is a very strong contender to site a new transport hub. As discussed in Q16 and Q17 the University proposes to host a new Park & Ride, new railway station and route mass transit via the site through the Masterplan which envisages 6,000 jobs and 1,500 homes by 2036. The site is appropriate to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs, would assist in meeting economic goals and would be located on main transport corridors and would be able to assist in delivering transport improvements.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	28	<p>Site submission - Begbroke Science Park. These representations are accompanied by a draft Masterplan for the site. The Masterplan incorporates that proposed in respect of the Part 2 Local Plan and shows how the overall development would be able to be accommodated acceptably. The Masterplan is in draft format only at this stage and further discussions with the Council and other stakeholders would be welcomed.</p>

PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	6-9	<p>The area of search needs to be well-related to Oxford as the need arises from its own unmet need for new homes. Such a relationship would also seek to avoid longer distance commuting in and out of Oxford due to the significant employment provision in the City.</p> <p>A number of factors are suggested in paragraph 4.8 of the Issues Consultation. Of those set out land at and around Begbroke Science Park has the advantage of being on a key transport route with opportunity to explore the provision of a station which could serve the new development and Kidlington. It is off A44 which is a premium route for public transport.</p> <p>The site is occupied in part by the Begbroke Science Park which is operated by the University and which has close connections with the University's educational, academic and research work in Oxford. The expansion of the Science Park has been accepted in the Local Plan Part 1 and a limited review of the green belt is to be undertaken. The site offers the opportunity to co-locate housing and employment, which would have advantages in potentially reducing commuting by private car. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	6-9	<p>(cont...) The site is on the edge of Kidlington which is the largest settlement outside the towns in the district with a higher level of services and facilities. Infrastructure improvements could assist those living in the village, for example by providing access to a new station on the railway line which runs to the west of Kidlington and park and ride facilities off A44 to reduce the number of private cars travelling into Oxford and intercept them at an earlier point on the transport network.</p> <p>The green belt itself is too wide an area of search and any new development would be more appropriately located close to existing settlements in the Kidlington, Begbroke and Yarnton area close to main existing transport infrastructure (and in which respect improvements can be provided). In this location, there would be least impact on the purposes of the green belt.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the NPPF indicates that green belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances. The scale of the unmet housing need and the social and economic problems which would arise by not making provision close to Oxford provide an exceptional reason to review the green belt on a strategic basis. It has endured for many years without any significant change and we believe that there is broad support for such a review to be undertaken. A local plan review is the appropriate mechanism for such a review of the green belt. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	6-9	<p>(cont..) We note that reference is made to the Green Belt Study undertaken by LUC on behalf of the Oxfordshire Councils. The Study was undertaken at high level and includes broad parcels of land, some of which have different characteristics but are assessed in a composite fashion. In addition to this, Turley undertook a high level review on behalf of Oxford City Council. The studies indicate that the Begbroke area makes a limited contribution to some of the green belt purposes and it is therefore appropriate that this area be considered further alongside other constraints and opportunities to accommodate part of the needs arising from Oxford.</p> <p>A more refined study of the green belt will also be required in respect of development options as it is clear that land currently in the green belt would not be so if it did not perform at least one of the purposes of the green belt.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	10+11	<p>The partial review will form a separate planning strategy which seeks to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs and should not therefore impinge on the existing strategy included in the Local Plan. It would be able to be provided with its own proposed housing trajectory and monitored separately.</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF does not make provision for ring fencing any particular area of a district, it has been used successfully in, for example, South Oxfordshire, where it has received the support of planning inspectors on appeals.</p>

PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	12+13	<p>It is imperative that Oxford's unmet housing needs are met as the lack of an adequate housing supply is causing social, economic and environmental stress in the City. The University seeks to attract the best students and researchers worldwide but has difficulties in doing so because of the affordability problems associated with the lack of housing. Other employers have similarly reported recruitment problems (Oxford was recently noted as having the least affordable housing market outside London). We note the references to Kidlington, Begbroke, and Yarnton in the text (paragraphs 5.25 to 5.29 and 5.35). Whilst the text notes the green belt, it highlights the many advantages of the area to accommodate new housing due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the role of Kidlington as an employment and service centre, - the London-Oxford Airport - Yarnton and Begbroke as category A (more sustainable) villages - The importance of Begbroke Science Park as a centre for research, business and academic work where the Part 1 Local Plan already includes a limited green belt review <p>However, it does not recognise the transport corridors to which the area is related which include the railway, canal and A44 as well as the good public transport links.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	14+15	<p>Reference to the aims and objectives is described above.</p> <p>The Council should consider the area around Begbroke Science Park as a suitable location in which to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs. A draft Masterplan has been prepared which is attached to these representations and which is formally submitted for inclusion in the Council's "call for sites".</p> <p>The draft Masterplan builds on the submission made for the limited review of the green belt and the opportunities which the development would bring are set out in the text accompanying the Masterplan.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	18+19	<p>Infrastructure delivery is essential to support new development as made clear in the NPPF. The dispersal of development makes infrastructure delivery more difficult and fragmented whilst concentration in larger scale developments provides the opportunity for focussed delivery of all necessary infrastructure to serve the new development. In the case of the Tripartite land, the development would be of a scale to support all necessary infrastructure and to assist in the delivery of infrastructure which would not only be required to serve the development but which would have a wider public benefit (see Q16 and 17 above).</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	22+23	<p>The University considers that the key sustainability issue of air quality relates primarily to transport, which in turn is directly influenced by the location of development. Current air quality in Oxford is poor and exceeds permitted European legal standards predominantly due to emissions from motor vehicles. Some of this poor air quality can be resolved through technology and the University is supporting the transition to Ultra Low Emission Vehicles. However, the largest improvement to air quality with co-benefits for carbon reduction and active lifestyles would derive from modal shift away from the car through correctly locating new development in the right place. This can best be realised through new public transport hubs such as that proposed in the Begbroke Science Park Masterplan with the combined bus and rail Park & Ride enabling a shift from car borne trips into the City of Oxford.</p>
PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	24+25	<p>As paragraph 5.137 of the Issues Consultation notes, a balanced view has to be taken between environmental constraints and the need for development. In the case of Begbroke, the land is not subject to any specific designation in respect of the landscape, habitats or protected species. It is a relatively flat landscape used for farming, part of which is subject to flooding (and which the Masterplan protects). As well as being subject to flooding the soil is medium quality with underlying gravel which limits its capability for viable crop production.</p> <p>The Masterplan includes reference to biodiversity from the University's ecologists, BSG Ecology, who have been involved with the land for a long period. The ecologists conclude that a net gain in biodiversity is able to be achieved with the proposed development of the site.</p>

PR-A-074	JPPC / Tripartite and University of Oxford	26+27	<p>The farmhouse at the Science Park is listed grade II. It is within the existing science park development and has a number of former barns which have been converted and which are connected to it. The intention is to retain the farmhouse and outbuildings as they are. New development is intended to respect their setting with open landscaped areas nearby. No other aspects of the historic environment would be impacted. Appropriate archaeological investigation would be undertaken in the normal way.</p> <p>However, on the basis of current information there are no known showstoppers which would adversely impact on delivery.</p>
PR-A-075	CPRE Oxfordshire	1	<p>It is essential to consider that the Oxford unmet housing need this revision seeks to accommodate is not current need, or the prospective future need of current residents – which is largely being satisfied within the City - but need which MAY be created by as yet unspecified new companies and jobs, should the LEP forecasts of future growth come to pass.</p> <p>These are in turn hypothesised to arise largely from the commercial realisation of new ideas created at the Universities, so-called spin-offs. The Universities are however not businesses, and there is therefore no reason (as SQW acknowledges) why they must be accommodated in or even near Oxford – or for that matter, in Oxfordshire.</p> <p>In those circumstances, the crude divvying up of this possible future demand amongst the District Councils is supported by no robust evidence of any kind - as to for example where this need will arise and/or where it may be most satisfactorily accommodated. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-075	CPRE Oxfordshire	1	<p>(cont...) CPRE of course considers that the SHMA is overblown, and – despite the length of the GL Hearn report – light on evidence. For that reason it is CPRE’s position that the housing trajectory in the adopted plan already exceeds any likely level of gross demand.</p> <p>However, even taking the SHMA as a given, half of the total housing demand it portrays is a hypothetical assumption about the number of new workers coming to Oxfordshire to take as yet unknown new job opportunities.</p> <p>It is an arbitrary proportion of that unknown level of hypothetical future demand that Cherwell is now seeking to accommodate without any evidence of the extent if any to which Cherwell may be a desirable place to accommodate it.</p> <p>It is not a reasonable working assumption to do so. Given that this is hypothetical future demand, which may or may not arise, at unspecified places and times, the partial revision of the plan is at best premature.</p>
PR-A-075	CPRE Oxfordshire	2	<p>Certainly Not. The extra housing is proposed to satisfy the unmet housing need which might (see Q1) arise from Oxford job creation. Cherwell creating yet more additional employment to “support” those houses would only, if the Oxford unmet housing need is real, compound the problems. If there is a reasonable fear that the houses might be built but the Oxford “unmet need” might not then arise – in our view a very likely scenario – then that is clear evidence to postpone development until the notional Oxford need crystallises.</p> <p>Cherwell’s own jobs need has been accommodated in the current Local Plan.</p>

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire | 3 | <p>It is up to Oxford to define and quantify evidentially the nature of its needs and issues, which it should do in connection with its long delayed agreement to update its own Local Plan, not for surrounding Districts to identify them.</p> <p>In CPRE's view a large part of the problem we may now face is to do with Oxford's persistent use of development sites such as the Northern Gateway to ratchet up housing need through more job creation rather than satisfy it through housebuilding, and, where sites are allocated for housing, the inappropriately low densities at which they are built out, given that the greatest part of demand is said to be for low-cost development.</p> <p>Reversing these two flawed policies would allow Oxford to satisfy within its borders, and more sustainably, more of the "unmet need" hypothesised.</p> |
| PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire | 4 | <p>The additional growth arises from no Vision by Cherwell, but from imposition by the Growth Board in divvying up Oxford's hypothetical future needs.</p> |
| PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire | 5 | <p>It would be indefensible to attempt to post rationalise it through some Vision for Cherwell.</p> <p>A Vision for meeting Oxford's imposed hypothetical future need, which is based on hypothetical realisation of spin-off ideas that have not yet occurred, would be to firstly ensure that meeting it is contemplated only when it crystallises and secondly that it is then met in the most sustainable location, which will not necessarily be Cherwell, or indeed Oxfordshire.</p> <p>There is no reason to assume that the University's spin-offs will be best realised in or near Oxford. Consideration should be given to those areas of the country which have vacant employment land and less expensive housing and which would be very keen to benefit from some of the growth opportunities being generated here. If Oxfordshire were to pursue the idea of economic twinning with some of these areas, this could lead to a win-win solution. (cont...)</p> |
| PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire | 5 | <p>(cont...) This would indicate a re-establishment of the County Towns Policy, or even realisation in the Northern Powerhouse, neither of which would affect the success or failure of the as yet unidentified schemes.</p> <p>As far as Cherwell itself is concerned we see no reason to change the current Vision and the Spatial Plan which underpins it, summarised on Page 10 of the adopted Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>It is against that template that any accommodation of Oxford's hypothetical future unmet need should be determined.</p> <p>This would include for example protection for the whole of the Green Belt as identified in the NPPF.</p> |
| PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire | 6 | <p>No. As we have shown in our answer to Question 1, the hypothetical future unmet need in question is not related to the City in the sense that it can only be met there. To the extent that there might be a direct City connection it will only be that the new jobs that might be created might arise from University "spin-offs". These could however be accommodated anywhere and there is no reason at all to suppose that this must be adjacent to or even near the City.</p> <p>To the extent that Cherwell may wish to accommodate them, the existing Spatial Strategy would be the most appropriate model.</p> |

PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	7	<p>Because the new jobs guestimate on which the housing need is hypothecated have not yet been identified, much less realised, it is premature to identify an Area of Search, and since it cannot be known where they would arise if they did eventuate it would be impossible to do so. Neither of course can it be known whether houses would be occupied by the classes of people for whom they were provided.</p> <p>In the lack of any evidence to the contrary, the only basis on which hypothetical distribution could be made, should that be felt to be desirable, would be on the current Spatial Strategy. Even then this could only be provisional until there was some robust evidence of the extent, certainty and location of the future “unmet housing need”.</p> <p>With those very substantial caveats, brownfield sites should be allocated and developed first, and the highest practical density assumptions should be made, given that if anything is certain in the present housing demand figures, it is that low cost housing is needed to balance Oxfordshire’s housing stock.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	8	<p>Yes. The current Spatial Strategy is “District Wide” but correctly identifies areas where growth will and will not be directed. It should be the template. Equally, protected areas, such as Green Belt, should be off-limits.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	9	<p>No. The essence of the Green Belt is its permanence, and the role it plays in preserving the essentially rural character of the County by preventing Oxford sprawl is invaluable. There is no “sustainability” argument for accommodating Oxford’s unmet need within it, for two fundamental reasons:</p> <p>i. The core of sustainability is not taking away from future generations benefits they would otherwise have enjoyed. Eroding the Green Belt would be by definition unsustainable and could be considered only if there were exceptional reasons to do so.</p> <p>The NPPF does not consider that housing need – even if real – is an exceptional circumstance to override the presumption of protecting the Green Belt.</p> <p>ii. There is no sustainability argument for meeting “Oxford’s unmet need” in the Green Belt adjacent to Oxford, as the “need” is not Oxford-related despite the name, but arises from hypothetical future jobs which could be realised anywhere. Even if it were Oxford-related, it could be met outside the Green Belt and should therefore not be met within it. Even if it could not, it should be reduced to the extent it would otherwise have been necessary to use Green Belt land. (cont..)</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	9	<p>(cont...) It is worth mentioning at this point that the NPPF does not in fact place any obligation on Councils to review Green Belts at the time of a Local Plan. It states only that IF they are reviewed the Local Plan is the time to do it.</p> <p>Only IF there are exceptional reasons for considering development on a particular piece of Green Belt land should its contribution to Green Belt purposes be assessed in order to determine the balance for release/retention.</p> <p>The Green Belt study by the County is an interesting – though contentious – assessment of Green Belt parcels County wide. It finds no sites that fail to meet at least two of the five Green Belt purposes and “one is enough” to justify retention. The studies by other Districts have been “searches for sites” with no exceptional circumstance relating to them individually, and are thus inadmissible in principle. In any case even they find that all sites contribute to at least two purposes.</p>

PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	10	<p>Yes and No. Ring-fencing the hypothetical Oxford unmet need would be desirable to protect the District’s general Five Year Supply from its non-realisation. On the other hand if the houses are accommodated within the existing Spatial Strategy as we recommend, it will be hard to show that that element of the forecast has been undershot or exceeded, as it cannot be known which houses have been occupied by whom.</p> <p>In practise this could only perhaps be done by creating a special new settlement or area for ‘unmet need’, which would be to ‘ghettoise’ it. Even then the occupation of the houses could not be controlled. Indeed, even though the houses might be built in Cherwell, the new job holders might choose to live elsewhere.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	11	<p>It is desirable but it is hard to see how it might be achieved in practise.</p> <p>The best strategy would be to delay allocating “unmet need” until its extent, nature and timing, and applicability to Cherwell can be more firmly established.</p> <p>It is understood that the new SEP may “phase” jobs growth which Districts could then phase housing development to match.</p> <p>The upcoming Oxford Plan refresh may alter the numbers and, particularly the extent to which they can and should be accommodated within the City through higher densities and dedication of land to housing rather than jobs growth.</p> <p>Cherwell could seek to influence the Growth Board on which it sits to determine more objectively the locations within which job growth might occur, and then determine any housing that might therefore be needed. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	11	<p>(cont...) Indeed the Councils could decide through the Growth Board to reduce the Growth trajectory to something more realistic and the housing demand to levels within the likely capacities of builders.</p> <p>It is strongly recommended that at the very least “unmet housing need” should be phased to the back ten years of the plan, reflecting more realistically its likely trajectory, and that the other measures to reduce or at least define the growth path should be examined.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	12	<p>We generally support the approach in paragraph 5.37 on the assumption that it reflects the strategies in the current plan.</p> <p>Avoidance of use of land presently designated as Green Belt should be made specific.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	13	<p>Housing Densities should be substantially increased to minimise land take and as the only practicable route to providing less expensive/starter housing.</p> <p>Current Policy B102 recognises the need to make efficient use of land but specifies only a minimum density of 30 per hectare which is at the bottom of the PPG3 range of 30-50 and well below, say, very desirable Victorian terraces at 70 per hectare. There is obvious scope for substantially increasing target densities.</p> <p>Failing to do so – because developers generally prefer more profitable low densities, for instance – will mean that a large proportion of new houses will go to new commuters with no connection to the District, whilst the reasonable housing needs of residents will go as unsatisfied as they are today.</p>

PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	14	<p>As stated above it is premature to begin to recognise an unquantified need at some indeterminate time in the future, and it would be foolhardy to attempt to do so.</p> <p>At such time as the need for extra housing can be robustly identified, and the need for it to be in Cherwell demonstrated, it should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocated in accordance with current spatial strategies in the adopted Local Plan. - Phased in accordance with a demonstrable trajectory of jobs growth. - Recognised that it does not need to be situated near Oxford. - Built out at the highest practical densities to minimise land-take and provide lower cost housing. - Be concentrated on brownfield sites where practicable. - Avoid Green Belt and other designated land.
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	15	<p>New housing – when and if better justified – should follow the Spatial Strategy in the adopted Local Plan.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	16	<p>LTP 4 would require review in the light of the increased housing numbers; following the existing Spatial Strategy should minimise the adjustments which might need to be made.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	22	<p>It is inherently unsustainable to build housing over and above the District’s needs and the as yet to be evidenced “unmet housing need”, as this will either lead to empty housing or to a take-up by new commuters, probably to London.</p> <p>It is noted that the NPPF declares sustainability the golden thread running through all its policies and declares that housing development is not a reason for releasing either Green Belt or AONB land. For that reason it is clearly unsustainable to do so. It is also unsustainable in the wider sense that it removes a benefit which future generations would otherwise have enjoyed.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	23	<p>See answer to question 22. For those reasons, the “unmet Oxford need” should not be accommodated until there is more certainty that (a) it is real and (b) has to be met in Cherwell, and in any event development in designated areas such as Green Belt and AONB must be eschewed.</p>
PR-A-075 CPRE Oxfordshire	24	<p>The natural environment of Cherwell District is overwhelmingly rural, and little or no consideration is given to the impact on character of extra housebuilding and, especially, whether there is, as we fear, a tipping point after which industrialisation becomes self-reinforcing. The Council must give consideration to those issues for the benefit of the residents it is its duty to serve as well as for the countryside CPRE is pledged to seek to protect.</p> <p>Additionally, Cherwell is an area of water stress and flooding, both of which will be exacerbated by population increase and by the effect of development in increasing pressure on supply and run-off and in reducing the ground available to absorb precipitation.</p>
PR-A-076 Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust	24	<p>All potential site allocations should be subject to ecological assessment to ensure there will be no significant negative impacts on biodiversity in accordance with policy ESD10. In addition to considering the potential ecological impacts of individual site allocations, the potential for the cumulative ecological impact of the additional development, alongside planned development in Cherwell and adjacent districts will need to be assessed (including, for example, the allocation of sites to meet Oxford’s unmet need within South Oxfordshire). In particular, consideration will need to be given to potential impacts on Oxford Meadows SAC, as well as SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites. Additionally, consideration should be given to the presence of CTAs and the ability to maintain or create an ecological network. Both direct and indirect impacts (including hydrology, air quality and recreational pressure) should be assessed.</p>
PR-A-076 Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust	25	<p>The effect of the above on potential development locations is unknown until assessments take place, but the area surrounding Oxford Meadows SAC is particularly sensitive due to the potential to lead to changes in hydrology, or increases in air pollution or recreational pressure on the European site.</p>

PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	1	<p>Para 2.7 to Para 2.10 do not clearly demonstrate that Oxford City has a short-fall, only that there is a chance it might not be able to meet the SHMA target. Indeed, so far as I can trace there has been no independent moderation of the remit, criteria, methodology etc. for the SHMA (other than the report must support the government's target – based on what demographics ?) and it is therefore questionable whether the target figures that are being used are in anyway realistic.</p> <p>Not-with-standing the Duty to Co-operate there should not be an assumption that the situation addressed in the consultation document will prevail and it must be Oxford City's obligation to demonstrate that it really cannot meet this target. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	1	<p>(cont...) Viewed from a map or the air, Oxford City contains considerable undeveloped areas (private sports areas and flood susceptible meadows. The sports areas could be relocated into the 'green belt' and there are measures that could be adopted to utilise flood prone areas for housing / employment. These should be aggressively investigated and independent advice obtained to support any rejection of this approach.</p> <p>Therefore it is premature to offer any opportunity for Oxford City to export its unmet needs to the disadvantage of neighbouring Authorities – except, perhaps by utilising the 'green belt' sites mentioned in the consultation document.</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	2	<p>Yes. If OCC's LTP4 is to have any weight at all, any 'overspill and/or SHMA related, housing MUST be accompanied by provision for sufficient 'high end' employment opportunities within 'local' travelling distance – and the public transport facilities to meet this demand must also be provided or supported.</p> <p>Actually the employment provision should be more than is required for the 'over-spill' population as already there would appear to be a short-fall of employment opportunities elsewhere in Cherwell District (e.g. Banbury) which will undermine the thrust of LTP4 by forcing residents to commute long distances to work places (e.g. Banbury to Science Vale) with all the economic and environmental disadvantages this will entail.</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	3	<p>Given the comments above the City should aggressively examine the potential for relocating existing non-housing and/or commercial uses out of the City area, together with the more productive use of existing open space areas. This is not to say that local parks etc. should be 'at risk,' but there are extensive areas which are not in public use, other than for agricultural or amenity purpose, and the City must critically analyse these for future housing.</p> <p>There will, after all, be a plentiful supply of 'fill' material from the HS2 project which could well be used to raise ground levels or form levees. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	3	<p>There are two areas, which Oxford City should address in concert with Cherwell DC and those are the undeveloped core of the area bounded by the A44, A4095, A4260 & Oxford Canal, which must be ripe for development, being near good or potentially improvable transport facilities, and, second, the Oxford Airport. This whole area contains a site for a potential railway station (Kidlington restored) and is also within easy reach is the community, education and other facilities of Kidlington, not to mention the recently opened improved rail route to London and the potential cross-country rail route to the east (East /West Rail Link).</p> <p>Furthermore this area is close to the existing commercial area of Langford Lane and the Begbrooke Science Park. As the airport is already a land-use not normally associated with 'green belt', its future must be weighed against the priority of meeting any demand for housing land – if indeed a need can be demonstrated – and therefore the airport site should compete against the other needs and be considered as available for alternative development. This could provide a welcomed 're-balancing' of population and employment across the Cherwell District and in any event be closer to the existing employment 'attractors' of the City and the Science Vale. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	3	<p>(cont...) Upper Heyford airfield already provides an excellent runway and some airport infrastructure, and notwithstanding the conservation and 'listed building' issues, could be re-activated to provide the fixed wing facilities to serve the South Midlands hinterland without necessarily jeopardising the status of the existing facilities that are seemingly so important. Any 're-activation' need not detract from the 'historic' interest of the site (there are numerous examples of 'listed' assets being in full use despite the 'listed' status) and in this case it could provide a very useful asset to handle the larger aircraft flying in support of local forwarding / courier enterprises and charity requirements for emergency shipments (e.g. Oxfam), not to mention a possible expanded passenger service.</p> <p>The airport site could be accessed easily from the M40, and also be served via one existing and one potential rail station.</p> <p>Cherwell DC's housing allocation for this area could be guided to locations away from the flying operations and, indeed, the 'high-end' employment that would follow the transfer would be very welcome for this relatively isolated location.</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	5-25	<p>The above remarks should provide sufficient impetus to guide future policies in answers to these later questions.</p> <p>No specific supply should be identified until a 'need' has been properly demonstrated and all other solutions investigated and found unachievable.</p> <p>Given the considerable additional population that Cherwell has been required to accommodate under the SHMA (see above), it will be very difficult for the existing communities to absorb even more new dwellings. If this eventuality were to come about then the whole basis of the Approved Local Plan would have to be re-thought as neither of the two major habitations in Cherwell District (Banbury and Bicester) will have the capacity to absorb even more population growth without further catastrophic impact on both their 'green fringes' and environments. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	5-25	<p>(cont...)</p> <p>There is, already a serious danger of these communities, particularly Banbury, becoming 'dormitory / commuter' towns given the 'draw' of the Science Vale project and other employment 'hot-spots' to the east. This would be a complete negation of the County Council's transport strategy and for which, at present, the infrastructure is inadequate (see the Cherwell District Local Plan and the yet to be consulted Banbury Master Plan)</p> <p>The current emphasis seems to be favouring 'executive, type housing, with the pricing structure of the 'affordable' element being such that they are not really affordable to the average employee in our towns and villages. Really good quality, but realistically priced, low cost housing (both for purchase and rent) must be prioritised along with the provision of a range of employment opportunities suitable for a wide spread of abilities and skills. This would require a 'root and branch' review of the disposition of housing and commercial activities if the towns and villages, particularly in the north of the District are to flourish and not become commuter dormitories. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-077	Banbury Civic Society	5-25	<p>(cont...) In conclusion our Civic Leaders need to ask themselves whether this is really to be, as aspired in the consultation document : –</p> <p>'an area where all residents enjoy a good quality of life.....and will be more prosperous than it is today. Those who live and work here will be happier, healthier and safer'.</p> <p>A nice thought, indeed, but..... !!</p>

PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	1	<p>Paragraph 2.11 of the Issues Consultation sets out that, 'Each Oxfordshire authority has its own perspective and independent consultants have been jointly appointed to act as a 'critical friend' to assist the process and scrutinise the position of each Council.... The final conclusions will be considered by the Growth Board in Summer 2016.'</p> <p>Paragraph 2.12 of the Issues Consultation sets out that, 'While this work has not been finalised, on 19 November 2015 the Oxfordshire Growth Board agreed a total working figure for Oxford's unmet need of 15,000 homes - that is the level of need that cannot presently be met by Oxford City Council.'</p> <p>Paragraph 2.14 then confirms that, 'It will not be until the countywide work is complete that this figure can be refined and a housing distribution to individual districts can be agreed.'</p> <p>Paragraph 2.16 then states that, '...Were this figure to be distributed evenly between Oxford, Cherwell, West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Councils, this would produce a requirement of some 3,000 homes per authority area.' (cont...)</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	1	<p>(cont...) Paragraph 2.17 follows on with, 'This figure would potentially increase for the rural districts if Oxford's contribution were to be less than 3,000. It may also change if the overall countywide level of unmet need changes or if the countywide work shows that there are significant differences between the relative sustainability of potential options for meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, meaning one authority should take more or less than another. Allowing for these possibilities might suggest a working figure for Cherwell of approximately 3,500 homes, until completion of the countywide work in Summer 2016.'</p> <p>In answer therefore to the question, it is clear that there is currently insufficient information or evidence to conclude whether 3,500 homes in Cherwell District is the correct basis for a figure to meet Oxford's unmet housing need. Based on the evidence currently available however, it is reasonable to proceed on this basis until there is further clarity which is expected in summer 2016 from the Growth Board.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	6	<p>Paragraph 1.7 of the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment – Summary Key Findings on Housing Need, March 2014, sets out that, 'The SHMA has defined Oxfordshire as the relevant housing market area.... This reflects the flows of people moving home and commuting across local authority boundaries, as well as the economic influence of the City.'</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the entire Oxfordshire HMA has already been established as being 'well related to Oxford City' for the purposes of defining an area of search.</p> <p>The NPPF emphasises the need for development to be sustainable. One key component of sustainability is to ensure sustainable access to a range of facilities and services is accommodated. As above, Cherwell's existing vision and strategy emphasise the need for sustainable growth and for that reason has focused the bulk of the proposed development around Bicester and Banbury.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	6	<p>(cont...) Bicester also benefits from strong connections to the Strategic Road Network with recent improvements to M40 Junctions 9 and 10 and with a potential additional motorway junction being considered as part of the wider Garden Town status awarded to Bicester.</p> <p>It is therefore clear that by continuing to focus the bulk of development in Bicester and Banbury, as per the vision and strategy set out in the LPP1, the aims of achieving as 'area of search... well related to Oxford' would also be successfully achieved.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, given that the entire Oxfordshire HMA is considered to be well related to Oxford City, the direction of development elsewhere within the administrative area of Cherwell District, including the Green Belt, would also help to meet unmet needs of Oxford City.</p>

PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	7	It follows therefore that the factors influencing the area of search should be the continuation of the vision and spatial strategy as set out in the LPP1, which would also ensure that the search area is well related to Oxford.
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	8	With this in mind, a district-wide search area would only be appropriate within the context of the vision and spatial strategy as set out in the LPP1, which is to focus the bulk of the proposed growth in and around Bicester and Banbury.
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	9	<p>As above, the Issues Consultation clearly sets out that this Partial Review is intended to be an addendum to the Local Plan Part 1. Again, as above, the vision and strategy must therefore be shared with the already adopted LPP1 i.e. to focus the bulk of the proposed growth in and around Bicester and Banbury (page 10 LPP1).</p> <p>A 'full strategic review of the boundaries of the Oxford Green Belt' cannot form an 'Addendum' to the previously adopted LPP1. This is on the basis that an 'addendum' implies that the vision and strategy will broadly be in conformity with the adopted plan that the addendum would sit alongside (as confirmed by para 1.5 above of the SA to the LPP1 Addendum). A full strategic review of the Green Belt could result in an entirely new vision and strategy.</p> <p>Whilst there is no objection to undertaking a full strategic review of the Green Belt, given that this is clearly something that could result in an entirely new vision not compatible with the existing strategy and vision currently in the adopted LPP1, any strategic review of the Green Belt boundaries should not be a part of an 'addendum' to an existing strategy and document as currently suggested is an option.</p> <p>Therefore, to ensure the approach is sound, the Oxford Green Belt cannot be considered as part of the search area for this LPP1 Addendum.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	10	<p>Once further detail on the exact nature of Oxford's need has been identified, a clearer answer to this question can be provided.</p> <p>In the meantime, however, it is clear that a flexible approach to meeting Oxford's housing need should be applied. It would not be appropriate to consider that the strategic allocations identified within LPP1 are purely to meet Cherwell's need and any additional strategic allocations would contribute towards Oxford's unmet housing need.</p> <p>This would be a simplistic and unrealistic approach to a complex matter. It is possible that build rates could exceed those identified within the Housing Trajectory of the LPP1, to deliver housing ahead of the anticipated time line. There should be scope for that additional development to be considered as meeting Oxford's unmet housing need. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	10	<p>(cont...) Given the addendum is based on the existing strategy and vision for Cherwell, any extensions to existing strategic allocations are likely to be delivered towards the middle to end of the existing plan period. It should not automatically be assumed that these extensions will contribute towards Oxford's unmet housing need. It is possible that existing allocations could contribute towards Oxford's unmet housing need and the additional sites that are identified could in fact contribute towards 'back-filling' of Cherwell's need.</p> <p>Until there is additional information to be fully clear on the exact detail of Oxford's unmet need however, this level of detail is not possible to consider, but in developing options Cherwell District should be flexible at this stage as to how to appropriately progress this matter.</p>

PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	11	<p>The wider housing market area needs to produce a strategy which sets out a comprehensive approach to the management of housing land supply which allows for flexibility for districts to make contributions when they have the ability to do so.</p> <p>The range of a choice in sizes and types of sites will enable Cherwell to bring sites forward earlier in the plan period should this be necessary to address potential housing land supply issues. The availability of deliverable sites will be key to this approach. This should include smaller non-strategic sites and extensions to strategic allocations. It is considered that new stand-alone strategic allocations, whilst able to make a valuable contribution to the long term housing supply tend to be associated with longer lead in periods, which smaller sites or extensions to existing sites are not usually subject to. The potential to expand upon existing strategic allocations should not be overlooked, where the potential to utilise new infrastructure can be maximised.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	15	<p>See above answers to questions 6, 7, 8 and 9 above.</p> <p>One consideration is whether the Bicester housing market can absorb further growth given the concentration of housing provision in one location. Based on the transformation of change in the scale, character and function of Bicester, which will effectively create a new market, it is considered that this new housing market in Bicester can successfully absorb higher build rates than previously anticipated within the housing trajectory and the resulting further growth.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	16	<p>For additional development to meet the requirements of the NPPF and Cherwell's sustainable development policies set out in the Local Plan, it is essential that any additional housing is located such that it allows sustainable access to a range of key facilities and services.</p> <p>As above, Cherwell, and in particular Bicester, is well located in relation to the city of Oxford, with excellent new rail connections delivered as part of East-West rail and further connections via new Park and Ride services which opened in 2015 and via existing bus services. These strong foundations will be supplemented by the comprehensive sustainable transport package that will be delivered as part of the LTP4 and as part of the development of strategic developments across Bicester.</p> <p>Bicester also benefits from strong connections to the Strategic Road Network with recent improvements to M40 Junctions 9 and 10 and with a potential additional motorway junction being considered as part of the wider Garden Town status awarded to Bicester.</p> <p>More locally within Bicester, the LTP4 identifies a package of transport improvements which represent a significant enhancement to the capacity of the existing road infrastructure within the town. This package of highway improvements includes the delivery of peripheral route enhancements around the eastern side of the town, including the provision of a new South East Perimeter Road. These improvements are designed to cater for significant increases in development across the town, enabling through-traffic movements to be diverted away from the town centre.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	16	<p>(cont...) With this additional infrastructure in place and with the introduction of the proposed Sustainable Transport Strategy, the traffic analysis undertaken to date demonstrates that there would be spare capacity within the town's road network to accommodate further housing growth. There is potential scope for further mitigation measures to be implemented to address residual impacts and this would be influenced by the location of any further growth.</p> <p>There is therefore potential for Oxford's unmet housing needs to be accommodated within Bicester, with areas to the east of the town ideally placed to offer the opportunity to exploit the proposed step change in infrastructure provision. There is scope for the planned sustainable transport strategy to be expanded to enable additional growth to be delivered within Bicester.</p>

PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	17	These matters reinforce the fact that the vision and spatial strategy of the adopted Local Plan Part 1 are the most appropriate framework in which to deliver this additional growth as part of the LPP1 Addendum.
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	19	<p>These matters demonstrate that the most appropriate location for additional growth is within Bicester and Banbury. These are the locations where attention has previously been focused in accordance with the vision and spatial strategy of the LPP1 and most is known about the transport and other infrastructure needs of these two locations.</p> <p>It is also clear exactly what (if any) additional mitigation is required in order to accommodate further growth within these locations, without compromising the existing strategy. Given the scale of growth, continuing to focus development in these locations, will also ensure Cherwell has a clear vision, rather than creating a different vision for the delivery of this additional housing, which would not only conflict with the aims of the LPP1, to which this Partial Review forms an addendum, but also confuse matters, by not having a clear vision or strategy. To successfully deliver this level of growth, a clear vision is vital.</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	4+5	<p>The additional growth should continue to reinforce the spatial strategy for Cherwell District, which as set out in paragraph vi of the adopted Local Plan Part 1, can be summarised as follows,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘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.’ <p>It is clear from the Consultation Issue Paper that this Partial Review of the Local Plan to accommodate Oxford’s unmet housing need is intended to be an Addendum to the already adopted Local Plan Part 1. It can only be considered an Addendum if the vision and spatial strategy as set out in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 are continued as part of the Addendum.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.3 of the LPP1 Issues Consultation sets out that, ‘The Vision in the Local Plan Part 1 must therefore form the starting point for this Partial Review, but there will also need to be consideration of issues and evidence that relate to Oxford’s housing need. This will include matters included in the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and the vision and objectives for Oxford City set out in its Core Strategy. A new focused Vision will need to be prepared which underpins the Partial Review’s spatial strategy and which does not adversely affect the recently adopted Cherwell strategy.’ (cont....)</p>
PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	4+5	<p>5 (cont...) The emphasis that the vision and spatial strategy of the LPP1 should be followed for the LPP1 Addendum is more strongly stated in the Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan (Part 1): Oxford’s Unmet Housing Need - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (SA for the LPP1 Addendum).</p> <p>The wording at paragraph 1.5 of the SA for the LPP1 Addendum sets out that, ‘The Local Plan Part 1 partial review is a Development Plan Document that will effectively be an addendum to the Local Plan Part 1 – it will sit alongside it and form part of the statutory Development Plan for the District. The Partial Review has a specific focus and it is not a wholesale review of Local Plan Part 1. The vision, aims and objectives, spatial strategy and the policies of the Local Plan Part 1 will guide development to meet Cherwell’s needs to 2031.’ (cont...)</p>

PR-A-078	Boyer Planning / Redrow Homes & Wates Developments	4+5	<p>5 (cont...) On the basis that the LPP1 Addendum has the same plan period as the LPP1 and it is not a whole sale review of the document, in order for it to be considered sound, it must have the same vision and strategy as the already adopted LPP1.</p> <p>Furthermore, the current strategy results in Bicester experiencing substantial change. To alter this direction would result in there not being a clear vision or direction for CDC's Local Plan. Indeed any new vision could also conflict with the aims and direction of the current vision. Indeed para 3.1 of the LPP1 Issues Consultation highlights this point by setting out that, 'Our adopted strategy is aimed at meeting Cherwell's needs, not Oxford's, but it is important that any new growth does not undermine or hinder the delivery of growth already planned.'</p>
PR-A-079	Fringford Parish Council	7+1	<p>The Economist has reported that in a recent 12 month period, Oxford completed 65 dwellings. It seems very unfair that they should then expect residents of Cherwell to help make up some of the shortfall especially those to the North side of Bicester which is only going to increase the traffic issue.</p> <p>Given that Cherwell's spatial strategy contained in Local Plan Part 1 indicates that growth in the rural areas will be limited and "focus on meeting local community and business needs", it is assumed that none of Oxford city's unmet housing need would be proposed to be met in villages such as Fringford.</p> <p>Fringford and the villages North of Bicester would not be a feasible or sustainable location to meet Oxford City's unmet need due to the great employment travel distance and the poor road infrastructure through the rapidly expanding area in and around Bicester.</p>
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	1	<p>There is a significant likelihood that Oxford City Council will not be able to allocate sufficient land to provide the extra 3,000 dwellings currently required towards meeting the 15,000 homes for Oxford's unmet needs. Much of the City is tightly constrained by biodiversity & flooding constraints and/or is Green Belt land important for maintaining the setting and special character of Oxford. The largest area of undeveloped land that is not in the flood plain or Green Belt is Southfield Golf Course in Headington, but this adjoins the Lye Valley SSSI, which contains highly sensitive and nationally rare wetland fen habitats. There may therefore be additional housing which Cherwell District Council will need to accommodate.</p>
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	2	<p>In order to promote sustainable work patterns and reduce long distance commuting it is essential for employment to be provided close to where people live. In providing housing to meet Oxford's unmet need it is therefore essential that provision is also made for employment for these new residents. This accords with the advice in the National Planning Policy Framework that 'plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimized and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximized,' (para 34) and that 'for larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including working on site.' (para 38) Allocating land in Cherwell District for at least 3,500 dwellings is large scale residential development which needs to be complemented by allocating sufficient land for employment for these new residents.</p> <p>In this respect there are particular opportunities at Kidlington both for residential development, including on the J A Pye (Oxford) Ltd land at Webbs Way and for further employment provision, such as at Langford Locks, which adjoins the key employment area at Langford Lane, as identified on the accompanying site submission forms. In locational terms, Kidlington is essentially a suburb of Oxford, so locating housing and employment there to meet Oxford's unmet need makes a lot of sense.</p>
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	3	<p>The key Oxford issues are that due to environmental constraints, as quoted in paragraph 2.24 of the Issues Consultation Paper 'it will never be possible to meet all the city's housing and employment needs. Housing need and demand far exceeds the amount of available and suitable land within Oxford, and employment uses struggle to compete against housing developers.' For these reasons allocating land for housing development in sustainable locations such as Kidlington has the potential to make a significant contribution to meeting Oxford's unmet housing need.</p>

PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	4	Additional growth in Cherwell District will help the Council to achieve its strategic objectives as set out in the Cherwell Local Plan part 1 such as: SO 1 To facilitate economic growth and employment and a more diverse local economy with an emphasis on attracting and developing higher technology industries. SO 3 To help disadvantaged areas, support an increase in skills and innovation, improve the built environment and make Cherwell more attractive to business by supporting regeneration. SO 6 To accommodate new development so that it maintains or enhances the local identity of Cherwell's settlements and the functions they perform. While clearly the review will need to focus on ensuring that Oxford's unmet housing need is met, this is not considered to be inconsistent with meeting the existing Cherwell Local Plan objectives.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	5	The vision should focus on accommodating the development in sustainable locations that will promote the prosperity of the Oxford region as a whole and meet Oxford's housing needs as identified in the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014).
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	8	As the northern part of the district around Banbury is around 30 miles from Oxford it is considered that locations closer to Oxford should be chosen for meeting Oxford's unmet need.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	9	<p>It is considered to be important that a Green Belt review is undertaken as the Local Plan Inspector considered that there needed to be: "...a formal commitment from the Councils, to undertake a joint review of the boundaries of the Oxford Green Belt, once the specific level of help required by the city of Oxford to meet its needs that cannot reasonably be met within its present confines, is fully and accurately defined." Given these comments should no review of the Green Belt be undertaken the proposals to meet Oxford's unmet need would not meet the soundness test of being justified as it would not be possible to show that 'the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.' (NPPF, para 182)</p> <p>Both of the site submissions that J A Pye (Oxford) Ltd have made at Kidlington are located in the Green Belt and are therefore covered by the Land Use Consultants (LUC) Oxfordshire Green Belt Study 2015, albeit that this was a strategic study that did not look at the particular merits of individual sites. In this respect the site at Langford Locks falls within land parcel K18. The LUC study indicates in Table 4.1 that this parcel makes no contribution towards the purposes of including land in the Green Belt apart from a low contribution towards purpose 3 of safeguarding the countryside from encroachment and a high contribution towards purpose 2 of preventing neighbouring towns from merging into one another. This is owing to this parcel of land being located between Begbroke and Kidlington. However, the J A Pye (Oxford) Ltd land at Langford Locks at Kidlington is already adjoined by the existing Station Field Industrial Park to the north, with an existing access point already provided for its future extension, and is separated from the rest of land parcel K18 by the Oxford Canal to the west. It does not therefore make a significant contribution towards achieving this objective and its removal from the Green Belt would therefore have a negligible impact on the achievement of Green Belt purposes. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	9	(cont...) The other area of land covered by a J A Pye (Oxford) Ltd site submission at Kidlington is located at Webbs Way. This site falls within land parcel K13. This is assessed as making no contribution towards Green Belt purposes apart from a low contribution towards preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and a high contribution towards safeguarding the countryside from encroachment. However, the inner field at Webb's Way is already adjoined by residential development on three sides, namely Webbs Way, Mill St and Spindlers and there is a thick hedge on the fourth side and so it could be developed with very little impact on the character of the open countryside. J A Pye (Oxford) Ltd have made a second submission for Webbs Way which includes a further field to the east, which is currently partially screened from the Cherwell Valley on its eastern side by trees and shrubs to the north and south and an incontinous tree/shrub line on the eastern boundary. With strengthening of the planting on this boundary development could take place on this larger site without significant encroachment into the countryside. It is therefore considered that as part of the Green Belt review the J a Pye (Oxford) Ltd sites at Langford Locks and Webbs Way should be removed from the Green Belt in order to meet Oxford's unmet need.

PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	10	Given that the partial Local Plan review to meet Oxford's unmet housing need will result in the identification of specific sites to meet this need it is important that a specific housing supply is identified for meeting Oxford's needs with its own five year supply of deliverable sites.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	11	Given the high level of housing need in both Oxford and Cherwell Districts, which is also likely to grow over time, it is unlikely that the existing Cherwell strategy and its housing requirements will be adversely affected by ensuring that there is also a five year housing land supply for Oxford's unmet need.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	12	As noted in paragraph 5.22 centre to centre, Kidlington and Oxford are approximately 8 km (5 miles) apart, but the built up edges are only 1.5 km apart, with the new Oxford Parkway Railway Station located in the gap between the two settlements. Although having a separate identity Kidlington is therefore in locational terms essentially a suburb of Oxford and a highly sustainable location for further housing and employment development. Reference is made in paragraph 5.27 to the land between Kidlington, Begbroke and Yarnton being often referred to in planning terms as 'the Kidlington gap.' However, development on the north east side of Kidlington would not affect these coalescence issues, and would also not affect the gap between Oxford and Kidlington.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	13	Nothing to add at this stage.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	14	To provide a mix of housing that accords with the findings of the Oxford Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	15	Kidlington as it is an ideal location for residential development to meet Oxford's unmet needs as it is located very close to Oxford with frequent bus services to the city, while the Oxford Parkway railway station is located between Kidlington and Oxford. It also has excellent access to employment including Langford Lane; Langford Locks and Begbroke Science Park, which are due to expand in accordance with the Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 policies. Kidlington is also located close to the Oxford Northern Gateway where 55,000 square metres of employment use is proposed.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	16	Not additional to the points already raised in response to earlier questions.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	17	Locations in the Southern half of the District that are well connected by public transport such as at Kidlington are the most sustainable locations for further development in transport terms.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	18	Not additional to the points already raised in response to earlier questions.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	19	Locations with significant services & facilities, such as Kidlington are the most sustainable locations for more development.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	28	Site submissions - Land at Webbs Way, Kidlington (X 2) and Langford Locks, Kidlington. Yes. Call for site forms are attached for the following sites: i) Webbs Way, Kidlington (TWO SITES): residential – two forms relate to this site with one form relating to a larger site than the other; ii) Langford Locks, Kidlington: Employment;
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd	20+21	The Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal identifies a knowledge spine stretching from Science Vale, through Oxford to Bicester. Concentrating development within this knowledge spine such as at Kidlington will help secure the economic growth aspirations of the City Deal as well as contributing towards meeting the employment needs of the residents of the additional housing provided to meet Oxford's unmet need.

PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / 22+23 J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd		Locating the growth in larger settlements such as Kidlington will ensure that residents have access to a good range of facilities without the need to travel.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / 26+27 J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd		Development in locations with Conservations Areas or close to other historic assets is considered to be acceptable in order to meet Oxford's unmet needs, as these areas have historically developed over time, provided the new development respects its historic setting and will conserve and enhance the heritage asset.
PR-A-080	West Waddy ADP / 6+7 J.A.Pye (Oxford) Ltd		Yes it is considered to be essential that the area of search should be well related to Oxford City, otherwise the housing provision would not be likely to meet Oxford's unmet housing need, as this relates to people who have a need to live in the vicinity of Oxford. It is agreed that key factors that should help define the area of search include those listed in paragraph 4.8 including distance/proximity to Oxford; key transport corridors with transport linkages to Oxford; economic links to Oxford; and the catchment orders of higher order services at Oxford.
PR-A-081	Kirtlington Parish Council	1+12	<p>1. Whereas housing delivery numbers are analysed annually, there has been no further review of the original SHMA; this is a significant issue since economic growth has not followed the pattern anticipated. As the SHMA defines the calculation of housing numbers, we applaud the reviews currently being undertaken by the Oxfordshire Growth Board, especially with regard to capacity within Oxford, and consider that before Cherwell District's acceptance of any of Oxford's unmet housing needs, the outcome of these reviews is awaited and acted upon.</p> <p>2. In this part of Cherwell District, commuters to London, Birmingham and places in between compete for the housing stock, often with higher London salaries. For Cherwell District to accept even more housing than it is already committed to will not necessarily help Oxford's unmet housing needs, or only for a proportion of the extra houses. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-081	Kirtlington Parish Council	18+26+9	<p>(cont...)</p> <p>3. Cherwell District's infrastructure in terms of roads, public transport, sewerage, electricity grid, etc. as well as in terms of its traditional rural villages and rural, agricultural landscape, is already stressed by the amount of development required.</p> <p>4. Oxford's Green Belt is in great need of re-evaluation. Currently, far more environmental harm is being created (and will get worse) with the traffic problems of commuting into Oxford than any benefits of keeping this outdated 'Green Belt', some of which is not now fulfilling the 5 purposes for its designation. It would be more beneficial environmentally for more of Oxford's unmet housing needs to be built adjacent to Oxford, even in land that has been Green Belt. Instead truly rural green belts could be defined around the rural settlements to maintain the District's agriculture, rural villages and heritage.</p>
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	1	Given the government has said it will consider new proposals to abolish Oxfordshire County Council and hand its duties to new "unitary councils, the realignment may see other areas and councils investment into this have a significant input. Should this whole reassessment take place after such decision? Surely this question should be left for now. Would it not be best left till the proper assessment is determined? If developers are working to the higher number, it would be harder to claw back to the lower figure. if you ask me now, No! These are Oxford's needs, not Cherwell's needs. Oxford should therefore carry by far the biggest proportion of the housing burden. If Oxford needs more houses then the majority should be built on Oxford's green spaces, not those of Bicester. Oxford should be building 5000 to 8000 of the new homes required to reduce the burden on other areas. Building homes in Cherwell for people in Oxford will increase the amount of people commuting into Oxford where the roads are already at capacity.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	2	<p>No! It makes no sense to supply new housing in Cherwell to meet Oxford's needs, if the additional employment is created in Cherwell to serve those homes. That would result in both housing and employment having nothing to do with Oxford where the need is, as Oxford already has more jobs than people to fill them.</p> <p>Using tainted figures for the Local Plan in July 2015, increased the number of houses needed, and then the need for more employment. A rigorous method of assessing the need should be used to reassess the baseline figure (need not greed) before agreeing to any additional figures</p>

PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	3 1 & 6	Oxford already has more jobs than people. Housing must therefore be provided in Oxford to prevent more commuting traffic on the road. Relaxing the green belt restrictions around Oxford is therefore vital to enable development of areas such as Water Eaton which will be served by the new Oxford Parkway mainline station.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	4	To protect quality of life, prosperity, happiness and health of existing residents of Cherwell/Bicester instead of ruining their lives by surrounding their homes with giant distribution warehouses and industry to support potential future residents. Bicester could be the happiest town in Brittan like the recent survey which list south oxford. Which by the way is taking a smaller proportions of new housing and employment. A normal sustainable growth in line with national averages should be look at, the whole picture and joining up the growth so the infrastructure is in place first. Get the work done for assessing the best plans before agreeing the planning applications. Take the time now the growth in over next 15years not all to be delivered by 2020
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	5	Unbiased figures obtained in an weekend by a arbitrary figure plucked out of their heads to meet a deadline. Get some proper figures not speculation for greed's sake. Is Oxford relevant when Cherwell is set to become part of Northamptonshire's coverage? Our vision should be toa protect Cherwell and not take on Oxford's problems totally screwing our region just before it's handed over (dumped) to Northamptonshire. Cherwell should be cooperating with Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire's local governments under the Localism Act 2011, not just Oxford.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	6	The area of search to provide housing for Oxford city should be restricted to Oxford City and its green belt. Reevaluate what is set aside to produce a better mix of open spaces and urban edges
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	7	Evaluation of what has already been assigned and reevaluate them based on the whole development site current and proposed The factors to influence the area of search should be housing in Oxford to stop/reduce commuting and thereby protecting rural areas in Cherwell.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	8	No. The factors to influence the area of search should be housing in Oxford to stop/reduce commuting and thereby protecting rural areas in Cherwell. Look at the district as a whole redefine what areas are best for housing and commuting and set aside employment areas that don't detract from the uniqueness of the separate parishes and towns and villages. Don't co locate low skilled warehouse employment hubs in housing developments the idea that people will walk to work they can't afford to live in the locations better yet to not add to the congestion of towns and villages a more strategic location to consider these eyesore. So we can't build up Oxford we will push everything else where and just get housing and high tech stuff in Oxford
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	9	Yes – this is Oxford City's need, not Cherwell's but in keeping with the original principals, utilising other areas within Oxford (less greed more need). More housing for less industry
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	10	Yes, if that housing supply is identified in Oxford, not Cherwell Other areas will lose their individual significance, and just be a spill over to accommodate oxfords needs for housing. Without better infrastructure, we will all be at a stand still on the roads just to get to where we are going
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	11	By saying no, or only agreeing to developments in parts of Oxford's green belt eg Water Eaton to serve Oxford Parkway. Get better information and give the appropriate time and resources to debate figures from industry who only have only their own interests at heart (need not greed)

PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	12	Oxford has more jobs than people because housing costs are so high in Oxford. The only way to address this without screwing up the whole county is to build more houses in Oxford not Cherwell (apart from the Oxford green belt that is part of Cherwell). If housing is the issue, focus on housing accept the fact the surrounding areas are going to be commuter settlements and stop loading the area with low paid warehouses and employment supposed opportunities. Get the right blend of jobs and employment companies to get interested. An over all development plan is needed to stop this piecemeal approach to development mixing the communities in with such overbearing buildings. if the towns and villages wanted to be stuck in traffic and overpopulated they would have moved to Oxford proper. Keep the district clean from this development onslaught to get the cheapest fastest and biggest amount of development approved fast before the real effects on the infrastructure can be realised
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	13	Yes – stop messing up the homes and lives of existing residents in Bicester These changes need to be presented to resident, the main stakeholders, objectively and with in the spirit of truth. Not engaging in the consultation means the important considerations are not taken into account which leads to objections later in the process and time wasted. Get developers to realise that Cherwell will expect the best levels to be achieved on parts, in the design, and in the considerations etc.. This will insure if projection are not correct, the results will be considerably better then if they just meet the standards
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	14	Oxford’s housing needs must be met in Oxford – see questions 12 and 13.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	15	Or Get the funding from them to create the infrastructure like roads and hospitals and public transport. Before any Oxford’s green belt, Water Eaton, Kidlington and Upper Heyford.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	16	Housing should be in Oxford to meet oxford’s employment needs without commuting, not in Cherwell which would increase commuting journeys. The time invested into graven hill would be lost, but the first bricks are not down. reassign this brown site with links to mainline from being converted, when a big need for industry that would have rail and road links so reduced commuting though residential areas be perfect as it has been for the past decades. is it because a separate company is overseeing this, and they would not be able to make as much money or receive as many accolades. A41 and A34 are at extreme capacity, get the roads and public transport better before the houses and employment sites should be top priority and not add to the mess
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	17	Bicester’s roads are already totally inadequate for current needs and the proposed new roads will not help. The new SE perimeter road route proposals are all unacceptable (destruction of wetlands and/or archaeological heritage and/or isolation of Wendlebury). The A41 Aylesbury Road/Ploughley is already at full capacity with many long traffic jams during rush hour and will just get worse with new developments. The new proposed spine road through the Wretchwick Green development is totally unacceptable as it will have heavy traffic inc HGVs routed through the centre of housing developments. Improvements/new roads from North and East Bicester to M40 junction 10 required.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	18	Bicester is failing to provide appropriate required infrastructure. The sewage treatment works is already failing to meet demands of current population. New Ambrosden water main does not have the capacity to supply the Bicester Plan 12 site through which it passes. Town centre redevelopment and Bicester Village do not provide for the needs of local residents (apart from Sainsbury).
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	19	Bicester does not have the necessary infrastructure needed to meet the needs of current residents. It definitely does not have the infrastructure to meet the needs of the current local plan and certainly does not have the infrastructure required to take on Oxford’s housing needs.

PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	20	Bicester needs high tech/high skill employment commensurate with the Oxfordshire Knowledge Spine. It does not need massive B8 distribution warehousing which cannot supply the salaries required to buy property in Bicester and which fails to meet the NPPF objective of a low carbon future.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	21	Cherwell should be aiming to support Bicester's (and the Cherwell region's) residents, not future Oxford's.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	22	Developing B8 distribution warehouses around Bicester completely fails to meet the objectives of increasing biodiversity and reducing flooding. In fact it will do the opposite. Developers involved in Akeman Park (aka Symmetry Park) in Bicester Plan 12 site are not even attempting to achieve a high BREEM rating. This warehousing with it's associated lorry parking almost completely paves over the whole site which will lead to flooding of Launton, Ambrosden and other sites on the River Ray. The fields on this site are clay based and have a very high water retaining capacity with low run off speeds. Any proposed drainage scheme (SUDS compliant or otherwise) will not be capable of maintaining current run off rates. There will be massive habitat loss for many protected species.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	23	Cherwell should be aiming to support Bicester's (and the Cherwell region's) residents, not future Oxford's.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	24	Building on the Ray Meadows Conservation Target Area. Many protective species currently on this site will be lost due to habitat destruction. A couple of ponds and a few trees will not mitigate this loss.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	25	Cherwell should be aiming to support Bicester's (and the Cherwell region's) residents, not future Oxford's.
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	26	The ridge and furrow landscape surrounding the Wretchwick Deserted Medieval Village (scheduled monument) should not be built over by the Wretchwick Green development. In the West Midlands alone, over 90% of ridge and furrow landscapes have been lost to ploughing or developments. No figures are available for Cherwell or even nationally, but it is thought that the national situation is worse with more than 90% loss. Potentially the southern edge of Bicester 12 plan site could house numerous archaeologically important features due to the proximity of the Akeman Street Roman Road and nearby Roman town of Alchester. Geophysics surveys already performed will not show these due to the waterlogged nature of the soils
PR-A-082	Glaisher / Earnshaw	27	What possible justification can there be to build over the historic landscape of Bicester instead of the green belt of Oxford. This is utterly ridiculous
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	1	While the authorities within Oxfordshire are currently working to define the respective quantities of housing that each must contribute to meet the City's needs, we consider that the differing situations and contexts within each of the Districts means that an equal apportionment is most unlikely to be justified. The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) and West Oxfordshire Districts are the most constrained in terms of landscape designations (AONBs) and also have inferior transport connections to Oxford when compared to South Oxfordshire and Cherwell.
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	2	<p>South Oxfordshire and VoWH have historically focused a large amount of growth around Didcot and Marton/Crayke. We consider that locations for additional housing should wherever possible and appropriate, be supported by employment generating development in order to create the potential for people to live and work in close proximity and thereby avoid the need to travel. Such development can include a wide variety of uses including schools, shops, community facilities as well as office and industrial space.</p> <p>At Wendlebury we are proposing to provide primary and secondary schools as well as a nursery; shops; health; and community facilities, all of which will provide employment opportunities. The location to the east of the village is very well located relative to wider office and industrial employment opportunities at Bicester and the fundamental enhancements to the railway line between Bicester Town and London Marylebone as well as that soon to be delivered between Bicester and Oxford mean that travel to other centres of employment will be facilitated via more sustainable means.</p>

PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	4	Additional growth should seek to provide homes in an attractive, high quality environment which does not have an adverse impact on Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or other areas protected for their inherent qualities or constraints (such as floodplain and/or Green Belt),and which provides the ability for residents and visitors to travel to Oxford (where the need is focused) and beyond in as environmentally friendly a way as possible. The opportunity to provide improvements to infrastructure to benefit existing residents and visitors should also become an objective of planned growth.
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	6	Any area of search for meeting Oxford's unmet need should include location(s) that can deliver on the principles above, and which are as close to Oxford as possible without compromising the Green Belt around the City. Critically these locations must be directly accessible to rail services into Oxford from either existing or potential new stations where those are practicable. In practice the areas of search should thus be drawn around Bicester in the north east and around the Heyfords to the north of Oxford.
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	15	<p>The Council should positively consider our proposed site at Wendlebury as a strategic location capable of delivering a substantial proportion of the suggested housing need that Cherwell DC should provide for (up to 3,000 of the 6,000 homes).</p> <p>Wendlebury is our proposal for a sustainable new community of up to 3,000 new homes that will serve the needs of the City of Oxford.</p> <p>This will create a community that will utilise the existing rail infrastructure to allow commuting both into Oxford and east to Bicester and beyond. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	15	<p>(cont...) Our vision for Wendlebury is for it to be an 'energy positive' development; that is to say, one which makes a net contribution to the national grid rather than drawing energy from it. We will achieve this through a combination of careful design and layout making the most effective use of the site's topography and microclimate as well as employing the most efficient fabric for buildings.</p> <p>The urban extension provides the opportunity to deliver a range of essential facilities for Wendlebury which currently does not exist. It will include a range of retail and community facilities laid out in a traditional arrangement with a focus on high quality public realm.</p> <p>The new extension will also deliver new primary and secondary schools which the current village is without. These will be located centrally to provide for accessible walking routes for the village.</p>
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	15	<p>(cont...) Key Benefits-</p> <p>The City of Oxford needs a very substantial number of new homes to sustain growth projections over the period 2016-2031. Estimates vary but the number could well be 18,000 or .more outside what the city itself can provide. The key benefit of our proposal is that it would deliver a little under 20% of this requirement in one exceptionally sustainable satellite location that can be delivered over the next ten years.</p> <p>These proposals are designed to be complementary to the allocations within the recently adopted Cherwell District Local Plan, and Importantly offer a significant solution to CDC's duty to cooperate which the Planning Inspectorate expects by June 2017.</p> <p>As well as providing market and affordable homes for around 7,000 people, Wendlebury will provide primary and secondary schools as well as new retail space, health and community fadlities so that new and existing residents do not have to travel into Bicester. This boost in provision will benefit those that have experienced a decline in local retail and leisure facilities in recent times. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	15	<p>(cont...) The new community will take access from the newly diverted langford Lane and potentially from the planned south-eastern bypass of Bicester. The location of the site on the railway line south of Bicester and within the M40 provides the potential for a Park & Ride facility that would be connected to the railway by a new halt. The proximity of Wendleford to the town centre in Bicester and the flat topography provides scope for walking and cycling to access the shops and services.</p> <p>The opportunity exists to create a new focus for a highly energy efficient community that can benefit from and augment the existing Investment in the Garden Town at Bicester. Taken together, new communities at both settlements could provide an even more sustainable focus that would be of a scale to enable them to support more of their own functions and needs as well as being in a position to make use of the rail connection to Oxford for 'higher order' functions.</p> <p>In summary, residents of Wendlebury would be within 30 minutes of the centre of Oxford via a sustainable mode of travel (the train), allowing people to work and/or study in the city while gaining the benefits of living outside the city. The development of a new community could fund significant public benefits that could be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, and new community facilities including healthcare, schools and shops that would benefit new and existing residents alike.</p>
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	18	<p>The existing railway station at Bicester Town provides the opportunity to serve the proposed new community at Wendlebury and provide 'transport into Oxford City Centre as well as east to Milton Keynes and south to London Marylebone. The rail service will allow travel into Oxford within 20 minutes.</p> <p>Once in Oxford City Centre, a proportion of people will wish to travel to the science parks and employment areas in the south and southeast of the City, and we consider that the potential to provide a shuttle bus service between the rail station and those destinations should be explored, to improve their accessibility and provide connections with rail services and other bus routes.</p> <p>A network of easily accessible pedestrian and cycle routes will be incorporated to encourage trips to Bicester by more environmentally friendly modes of travel as opposed to the private car.</p>
PR-A-083	Bonnar Allan Limited	28	<p>Site submission - Land East of Wendlebury.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	1	<p>BTC are concerned regarding Banbury's distance from Oxford city and whether other more sustainable, core-located sites should be prioritised. This is particularly relevant in light of the ongoing review of bus subsidies in the area which negates the local transport plan's call for a modal shift to public transport. BTC continues to have a number of concerns regarding the feasibility of modal shift in the Town. Modal shift to public transport will only be effective if the service provision, and the 'pro's' of public transport outweigh those associated with private car use.</p> <p>Therefore, Banbury's capacity to accommodate further residents alongside the burden these residents are likely to place on County's road network between Banbury and Oxford (and elsewhere) is also of concern.</p> <p>As a matter of principle BTC feel that meeting Oxford's unmet housing need in the Banbury environs is not sustainable and the focus for meeting this need must be the Banbury environs.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	2	<p>Yes, though Banbury itself has a low unemployment rate of 0.7%, BTC would support core-sited (Banbury) employment and housing provision. Banbury's proximity to the M40 appeals to companies looking to house B8 warehousing facilities on its eastern outskirts, though BTC would prefer these sites to house smaller and more high-tech industry. As a principle BTC would like to ensure that employment densities be as high as possible, with employment sites distributed sustainably throughout the town, easing the burden on the town's overburdened road network.</p>

PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	4	BTC hopes planned growth within Banbury itself (7,000 homes) will be factored into district-wide growth allocation decisions, and that additional Oxford growth is located as close as possible to Oxford. BTC accepts that as an urban hub Banbury must be a focus for growth but would like to see district-wide sustainable growth. It must be noted, for example, that a green buffer allocated to Banbury in a recent iteration of the local plan already has already had 150 (further) houses placed upon it.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	5	BTC would like to see sustainable development locations achieved with each urban hub within the county (and potentially beyond) serving its own need as locally as possible. To expand upon this, BTC would like to see a district-wide, sustainable growth strategy for meeting Oxford's Unmet Need that factors in (existing) planned growth across the district, and proximity to and strength of transport connections with Oxford.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	6	Yes, as Banbury already has plans for a further 7,000 homes, BTC would like any further growth within Banbury to meet Banbury's growth needs rather than those of Oxford.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	7	BTC would like to see planned growth (7,000 homes) within Banbury factored in alongside consideration of the town's inadequate infrastructure and relatively poor transport connectivity with Oxford. Any future growth within Banbury would need to examine greater traffic easing measures alongside increased public transport provision. BTC would therefore support the exploration of sites closer to Oxford itself, as these closer sites would likely place less demand on the existing road infrastructure and public transport services.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	8	BTC believe sites more closely related to Oxford than Banbury should be prioritised for meeting Oxford's unmet need. BTC do not believe the modal shift detailed (for Banbury) in LTP4 is sustainable or attainable. Only if sufficient contribution to the District's road infrastructure is made and increased public service provision in line with the modal shift detailed in LTP4, provided, might the siting of this need in Banbury be feasible. However current indications are that this will not be the case, so to reiterate BTC do not feel siting this unmet need in Banbury is appropriate.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	10	BTC would support the provision of separate sites closer to Oxford to meet this housing demand to prevent planned growth within Banbury from becoming muddled with this (separate) supply. BTC would therefore like to see any planned growth within Banbury to not become compromised or muddled with any separate housing supply.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	11	BTC would support a review of the Oxford green belt with sites closest to Oxford prioritised.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	12	BTC would like to highlight the point made in 5.32 that, 'The distance between Banbury to Oxford (centre to centre) is about 47 km (29 miles)' and would also support the inclusion of green belt sites bordering Oxford into any 'area of search'.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	14	The sustainability of locations where this housing is to be situated, both in terms of the capacity of the places chosen to accommodate that growth and the ease of accessing Oxford from these chosen areas.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	15	BTC would support a review of the Oxford green belt with sites closest to Oxford prioritised.
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	16	<p>Any additional growth within Banbury should include enhancement of the town's bus network, with a focus on improving links between residential areas and key employment, leisure and retail destinations, the town centre and the rail station. There needs to be closer working among a range of stakeholders including Cherwell District Council, residents, bus operators, developers, local employers and business groups to achieve this.</p> <p>BTC would like to flag however how across key employment sites in the town, different shift patterns as well as weekend work are in operation, making bus services between residential areas and employment sites unsustainable, as start-end times vary depending on the particular business. This accentuates the need for improvement to Banbury's road infrastructure (increasing its capacity) as private car is likely to remain the primary means the town's residents use to reach employment sites. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	16	<p>(cont...) BTC would also like to highlight concerns over the impending electrification of the railway along the 'Oxford Corridor'. This will force Bridge Street to be closed to allow for the bridge to be raised. This will further impede traffic trying to cross from the east of Banbury to the west, as the only available route will be along Hennef Way and along Concorde Avenue. As well as the electrification of the 'Oxford Corridor', developments on HS2, although not directly going through Banbury, will have a significant impact on lorry and vehicle movements accessing Junction 11 of the M40. This is again, likely to have a significant effect on already strained west-to-east movement within the town.</p> <p>Similarly BTC would like to reiterate its ongoing desire for a South East Relief Road (joining the Central M40 site to Bankside) to take traffic from employment zones in the East to residential areas in the South, this would also help large HGV vehicles to bypass the town centre (a situation likely to worsen with the electrification works discussed above).</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	17	<p>It must be considered how any additional growth to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs will impact Banbury's already heavily-strained and congested, transport picture, and whether as a result of this congestion, Banbury at the present time is the most suitable location to house this need sustainably.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	18	<p>Banbury Town Council has serious concerns that the majority of arterial routes and junctions in and around Banbury are currently at, or over, their capacity. Further (already planned) housing development around the town is only going to cause additional strain on road networks.</p> <p>BTC would like to reiterate the need for a South East Relief Road. For a number of years there have been efforts, by Banbury Town Council and other organisations such as Banbury Civic Society, to have a 'south-to-east' link road. Currently there are only two bridges which cross the railway line, river and canal. This means that, especially during 'rush-hour' these roads get extremely congested. The impending electrification of the railway along the 'Oxford Corridor' will also force the closure of Bridge Street placing an even greater stress on the town's already overburdened road network, meaning that prior to the increased capacity provided by these improvements the town's transport networks will be very stretched. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	18	<p>(cont...) BTC would also like to see a greater opening up of Tramway, details of which are outlined in later responses, as well as creation of more green links across the canal. BTC would like to see the linking of Canalside residential areas to the town centre by (re)using the existing structures of 'lift bridges' by the Fort Locks self-storage.</p> <p>BTC would also welcome the expedition of CDC's CIL charging schedule, so that a clearer picture of possible contributions towards infrastructure improvements could develop.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	19	<p>The CIL charging schedule at the district level being at draft stage, coupled with the resulting absence of a district- (and hence town) wide Community Infrastructure Project List means Banbury's infrastructure's capacity to absorb future growth is currently uncertain.</p> <p>Also the transition from Section 106 to CIL is likely to spark a flurry of development applications within the town as CDC's (Feb '16) preliminary draft charging schedule has calculated that CIL charges for developers within Banbury (pp.4, 13/00056/OUT + £820,418, 14/00066/OUT +1,382,459) will likely be considerably higher than the S106 ones they are replacing.</p>

PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	20	<p>BTC would like support in raising educational attainment and developing skills within the workforce. The basis for developing a highly skilled, technical workforce already exists within Banbury's motor industry and needs to be built upon. There is an over concentration upon raising academic, educational achievement, with school league tables, publication of GCSE results etc. at the expense of vocational/apprenticeship training which would better suit the economic landscape of the town.</p> <p>As the biggest conurbation outside of Oxford, Banbury needs special and sympathetic consideration when considering meeting Oxford's unmet housing need. Though Banbury's unemployment rate by national standards is low (0.7%) BTC note that much of the town's employment is taken up by manufacturing positions. BTC would therefore like to do all it can to attract smaller, high-tech industries to the town. Possibly through the designation of a Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) which has proven successful at attracting grouped industries elsewhere across the county, e.g. Science Vale.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	21	<p>BTC would like current and future residents, in line with its mission statement, to both work and live sustainably within the town. Fostering greater collaboration between organisations based in town and the town's educational institutions is one means of attaining this, alongside a diversification of the town's economic base.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	22	<p>BTC feel the existing roads around Banbury are inadequate for the current housing need with insufficient parking allocation for individual need. This results in many more cars parking on amenity land i.e. grass verges. This can then be exacerbated by commuters using the residential estates for parking either to work in the town or commute to other areas. When these verges are not parked on they often fall foul to larger vehicles requiring access i.e. delivery/refuse vehicles that cause significant damage creating trip hazards and the pooling of large quantities of water especially when other vehicles may be parked at the side of the roads.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	23	<p>BTC feel poor planning has led to "rat runs" being created through residential areas and this in turn has led to health and safety issues for local residents and children. Any increase in the number of residents and hence road users is likely to exacerbate these problems. Another aspect of this is open space/play area provision adjacent to or located on residential roads and the possibility of clashes between users and vehicles. BTC would support the use of more "sleeping policemen" to slow traffic down through residential streets and/or the use of traffic management methods such as raised planting borders to reduce the amount of straight roads in new developments.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	24	<p>BTC would like to see the right choice of trees, shrubs and other vegetation to reduce the amount of ongoing maintenance, too often BTC feel the wrong variety of tree is placed in the wrong location i.e. surface or shallow rooting species. BTC therefore desire appropriate planting locations for vegetation especially with maintenance budgets shrinking. Quite often trees are planted in open ground conditions adjacent to highways when the use of tree pits could be installed to limit root development that could cause problems many years later. BTC also support the use of alternative ground protection schemes to limit damage to verges and other soft landscaped areas.</p>
PR-A-084	Banbury Town Council	26	<p>As noted in Cherwell's Design and Conservation Strategy: The overall vision of the Sustainable Community Strategy for Cherwell in 2030 is: A diverse economy with opportunities for all, vibrant communities connected by a sense of pride, place and purpose. Cherwell's Economic Development Strategy (2011-16) has a key aim: Our district will be an even better place in which to live, work, learn and spend leisure time. The quality of the natural and built environment is central to achieving these aims. (para. 131)</p> <p>- The District possesses a wealth of distinctive and attractive traits of its own that include the diverse Ironstone and Otmoor countryside, the Oxford Canal, the gentle Cherwell Valley and picturesque villages with pubs offering high quality cuisine. Recognised by many for its market cross and nursery rhyme connection with a fine lady on a white horse, the area also has strong links to the English Civil War, the author Flora Thompson and, over the last 40 years, the annual Fairport Convention folk rock festival at Cropredy, thriving farmers' markets and an annual canal day. We are working to promote the connections with more recent military history, the Second World War and The Cold War at RAF Bicester and former RAF Upper Heyford respectively, and these will offer a synergy with the nearby attraction at Bletchley Park. Four and a half million people, including many from the Far East and China, visit Bicester Village every year, but few venture beyond their shopping experience. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-084 Banbury Town Council	26	<p>(cont...) - The challenge is how to get these visitors to explore further and stay longer. The weekend break and holidays at home are growth areas to be tapped and we are drawing on the intrinsic landscape and heritage of our 59 conservation areas, promoting green tourism, food trails, literature, music and canal festivals and, in so doing, helping to keep village shops open, pubs trading, footpaths maintained, villages well cared for, the local economy buoyant and the District looking the way it does. North Oxfordshire has a unique position as a quality tourism destination, but can only thrive if the quality of the historic and rural environment is maintained and championed.</p> <p>Para 1.4.1 presents “A Word Picture of Cherwell: SWOT Analysis”</p> <p>- Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth pressures favours fast growing urban extensions, making organic growth difficult • Out of town retail undermining historic core • Pressure to meet decision deadlines in development control, leaving little time for negotiating improved proposals <p>- Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of industrial heritage, both buildings and skills • Some characterless suburbs • View of Banbury from the motorway <p>- Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied attractive landscape • Historic villages • Historic market towns with medieval street pattern intact and well preserved historic cores • Strong local distinctiveness • Rich palette of materials • Oxford Canal • River Cherwell (cont...)
PR-A-084 Banbury Town Council	26	<p>(cont...) Under the Cherwell Local Plan 2031, the challenge of meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need has already had a substantial, detrimental effect on Banbury’s attractiveness as a historic market town, the Oxfordshire SHMA having already imposed an additional 2,000 homes on the town, over and above the 5,500 or so homes that Cherwell’s assessments found the town’s historic and landscape environment could cope with. As a result additional development is already enclosing the much-loved, prehistoric Salt Way, Crouch Hill and Banbury Circular Walk in additional suburban growth. The same development is also resulting in the coalescence of Banbury and the outlying historic villages, particularly Bodicote, Bloxham and Adderbury. Hundreds of additional homes resulting from the SHMA have also further compromised the historic integrity and tourism potential of the former RAF Upper Heyford.</p>
PR-A-084 Banbury Town Council	27	<p>Further development around Banbury would threaten the separate identities of the historic villages of Great Bourton, North Newington and Hanwell. Further development at RAF Upper Heyford would substantially erode the remaining Cold war ambiance of the former nuclear airbase and its tourism potential.</p> <p>Banbury may be argued to be a sustainable location for accommodating more of Oxford’s unmet housing growth, on account of its direct rail link to Oxford. There are nevertheless far more sustainable location within Cherwell that are within easy cycling distance of the City and which have much shorter rail links and far more regular bus services. The inter-war communities of Kidlington and Yarnton both readily spring to mind. Both communities have already coalesced with Oxford and both have long been well known for their relative lack of historic or architectural interest. The crescent of landscape between these communities, bounded by Water Eaton to the south and by Kidlington Airport to the north is topographically, scenically and historically uninteresting. What countryside that remains is also already almost completely screened from public view by inter-war ribbon development on the Woodstock and Banbury roads.</p> <p>Green Belt or no Green Belt, it makes absolutely no sense to locate Oxford’s overspill 20 to 30 minutes away from Oxford, in historically sensitive locations such as Banbury, Upper Heyford or North Cherwell, while far less sensitive and far more sustainable sites exist within a 5-minute train ride / 15 minute cycle ride from Oxford’s city centre.</p>
PR-A-085 Kidlington Parish Council	1	<p>On the assumption that that Oxford City Council cannot meet its own housing requirements having been independently and objectively assessed then the housing should be met by all the districts across the county equally as indicated.</p>

PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	2	In the interests of sustainable development there should be a balance between housing provision and employment provision and positive moves should be made to encourage employment development within proximity to new housing that minimises transport movements.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	3	Oxford City Council needs to re-examine its priorities for development in accordance with achieving a better balance between employment generation and housing – including releasing sites for housing otherwise allocated for different types of development that have been slow to bring into use as well as other redundant uses such as the Greyhound Stadium that could contribute to housing need within the City.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	4	The retention of the Green Belt and the prevention of coalescence of settlements Directing growth at areas where sustainability will be more easily achieved in line with current major development designations within Cherwell.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	5	This should not include expansion at the edge of Oxford unless within a broader vision of achieving good place making – potentially this applies to the south side of Oxford adjoining Greater Leys.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	6	Not necessarily, there may be locations where this appropriate to create a better integration and form such as an urban extension to Greater Leys, elsewhere the priority should be to retain the objectives associated with the existing Green Belt designation and development elsewhere focused on providing the entire range of development to achieve balanced communities.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	7	First, an objective assessment of potential land for housing in Oxford itself alongside an analysis of its ability to deliver housing in recent years assessed against the availability of development sites and the reasons why they have or have not come forward for development. This should be completed before any area of search is conducted within Cherwell.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	8	Not necessarily, the area of search should primarily focus on the most sustainable locations for development outside of the Green Belt with specific reference to accessibility to Oxford as an employment centre.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	9	Generally not except as an urban extension to Greater Leys.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	10	Any extra housing should be added to the Cherwell DC housing supply to ensure that this is a comprehensive figure
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	11	The point of this partial review is to make amendments to Part 1 of the Local Plan and therefore integrate the extra housing provision to become a part of the Cherwell strategy.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	12	The associated text gives an indication of the fragility of the Green Belt between Oxford and Kidlington and any change the has an impact on that is contrary to the specific objective associated with Green Belt designation to prevent coalescence of settlements.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	13	The nature of the housing market is distinctly different from that of Cherwell and as the Oxford housing market addresses specific needs – such as those associated with the student population and a relatively transient population is it likely that providing housing away from Oxford will actually help to address the housing shortfall in the City?
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	14	That the housing market in Cherwell is fundamentally different from that of Oxford.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	15	Whether the locations can help to address those needs and in a sustainable way that will not erode the objectives associated with the Green Belt.

PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	16	As this links into the County Council transport strategy this is difficult to consider in connection with this document. Elements of the County Council's strategy have a clear impact upon Kidlington, specifically for two proposed Park and Rides, transport links to a proposed Park and Ride at Langford Lane and the potential change in status of the current Park and Ride at Water Eaton. How these fit into a potential review of the Green Belt in the area around Kidlington needs to be clearly explained in the proposed amendments to Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	17	These are very significant issues associated with pressure from Oxford for more housing in the Kidlington area that could not be accommodated within the existing boundaries of Kidlington and need to be clearly assess.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	18	Extra development provides pressure on existing infrastructure that is often already inadequate and cannot be met by S106 and CIL payments associated with new development. Kidlington has a number of existing infrastructure deficiencies and these would not be addressed by additional development.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	19	Bicester is receiving significant extra funding for infrastructure provision associated with its Eco Town and Garden Town designations and therefore is more capable of dealing with increased levels of development particularly associated with the Oxford-Cambridge arc and longer term transport improvements.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	20	We have already seen the allocation of land at Oxford's Northern Gateway to remove land from the Green Belt, this is indicative of allocating extra land for employment in Oxford that increases the potential unmet housing need and placing pressure on further incremental changes to the Green Belt for housing. Although this site also includes housing it is indicative of the lack of balance Oxford City Council has with its planning policies with the potential impact upon neighbouring authorities as well as the Green Belt.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	21	Employment provision needs to be balanced against housing provision and if extra housing is to be allocated to Cherwell to help meet the perceived shortfall in Oxford additional land allocated for employment is also required and preferably in locations that support other sustainability objectives, such as in Bicester.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	22	The Local Plan Part 1 seeks to avoid coalescence between settlements, any further residential development between Kidlington and Oxford would be contrary to this objective.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	23	There should be no opportunity to provide housing between Kidlington and Oxford. Sustainable development is clearly directed towards Bicester and additional housing allocations here should go towards meeting the unmet needs of Oxford.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	24	Substantial areas around and adjoining Kidlington, besides being designated Green Belt, have flooding potential and therefore development potential is naturally limited.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	25	The potential to flood in the areas around Kidlington mean that new housing opportunities are extremely limited and unlikely to meet any of Oxford's unmet needs.
PR-A-085	Kidlington Parish Council	26-28	No comment.

PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	1	<p>A precise housing capacity figure for Oxford City has not yet been agreed by the Oxfordshire Growth Board. In addition work is being undertaken to consider the relative sustainability of the potential options for meeting Oxford's unmet need. Work undertaken by Oxford City Council also shows that the area's most appropriate to accommodate the unmet need are located to the north and south of the City (i.e. Cherwell and South Oxfordshire Districts). Expansion to the west and east of the City is significantly constrained.</p> <p>These factors will have a significant bearing on the level of distribution to the district authorities. It is therefore considered that the working assumption for Cherwell should be higher than 3,500 homes. It is considered that Cherwell's previous working assumption of 7,000 homes is more appropriate realistic figure.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	2	<p>Oxford is the main driver of economic growth and housing need in the area. It is therefore not necessary to plan for additional employment development to accommodate Oxford's housing needs.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	4	<p>Additional growth in the District should achieve the following key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limiting growth in rural settlements and directing it towards the most sustainable settlements, such as Banbury; - maximising the regeneration of Banbury; - protecting the Green Belt from inappropriate development
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	5	<p>The vision should seek to accommodate additional housing growth in a way that complements the Local Plan Part 1's strategy to focus the bulk of growth in and around Banbury.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	6	<p>We do not believe that the plan area or 'area of search' should be determined on distance proximity to Oxford (i.e. the southern part of the District). The Oxfordshire SHMA confirms that the Housing Market Area (HMA) comprises the entire County. Public transport services across the District provide fast and sustainable access to Oxford. It is therefore considered that the plan area or 'area of search' should include land surrounding settlements such as Banbury which benefit from excellent public transport connections to Oxford.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	7	<p>The following factors should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessibility by public transport; - existing commuting patterns; - the Cherwell settlement hierarchy.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	8	<p>A district-wide area may not be appropriate, however there is justification for a plan area or 'area of search' wider than the southern part of the District. Reflecting our response to Question 7, the area should include land surrounding Banbury.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	9	<p>An area based solely on the extent of the Oxford Green Belt within Cherwell District would not be appropriate. It would result in a significant loss of Green Belt and would lead to the unrestricted sprawl of the built up area of Oxford, contrary to national policy.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	10	<p>In accordance with the NPPF Cherwell should identify a sufficient supply of sites over the plan period to contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet need and identify and update annually a supply of deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against the housing requirements with an additional buffer.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	11	<p>There are no separate housing market areas 'Within Cherwell and housing needs do not exist separately between the land adjoining Oxford and the Rest of the District. Accordingly five year supply in Cherwell should be tested on a District 'Wide basis.</p>
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	12	<p>As indicated in our responses to Questions 7 & 9, other areas of the district such as Banbury and the land surrounding the settlement warrant consideration on account of the availability of excellent public transport links with Oxford, high levels of sustainability (relative to rural areas to the south of the District) and its location outside the Green Belt</p>

PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	14	We believe that one of the main objectives should be: - to accommodate new development so that it maintains the Green Belt and prevents the urban sprawl of Oxford.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	15	Site submission - Land off Warwick Road, Banbury. Bovis Homes is control of a 20 hectare site to the north of Banbury adjoining the recently approved Pers mmon Homes development accessed from Warwick Road. As detailed in our Call for Sites submission the site is available and developable. It is situated within 3.5km of the town centre and is well placed to benefit from high quality public transport services to Oxford.The site is not in the Green Belt In comparison with rural areas to the south of the District within the Green Belt, it is an appropriate and sustainable strategic housing site to meet Oxford's unmet needs.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	17	The NPPF reognises the need to locate development where the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. In this respect the adopted Local Plan locates the majority of new development at Banbury where there where is an excellent levelof public transport infrastructure. The Government's plans to electricity the rail line through Banbury as well as other improvement proposals will further enhance this infrastructure.The availability of high quality transport infrastructure in Banbury and its excellent connections with Oxford should therefore be a key consideration in determining the location of development to meet Oxford's unmet needs.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	19	In comparison with other settlements in the District, Banbury contains the necessary infrastructure to support additional development to meet Oxford's unmet needs.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	21	Reflecting existing commuting patterns, Banbury has a strong economic relationship with Oxford and represents an appropriate settlement to accommodate its unmet needs.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	23	Additional growth to meet Oxford's unmet needs should be located around Banbury as it represents a sustainable location, where the need to travel can be minimised and the use of sustainable travel options can be encouraged.
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	25	New development to meet Oxford's unmet needs should be directed to locations which minimise the loss of important and valued natural and landscape environment
PR-A-086	Turley / Bovis Homes Ltd	27	New development to meet Oxford's unmet needs should be directed to locations which protect and enhance the District's heritage assets.
PR-A-087	J Rendle	1	No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has simply been accepted by the Council and not subjected to serious independent scrutiny. The SHMA was drawn up by private consultants who largely work for the development industry and therefore have a conflict of interest. Its figures are much too high, far in excess of previous trends and clearly unrealistic. I do not accept that the SHMA figures represent either Cherwell's or Oxford's needs.
PR-A-087	J Rendle	2	No. The excessive housing figures are already based on unrealistic forecasts of growth in employment. To provide for yet more employment generating development is simply creating a vicious circle.
PR-A-087	J Rendle	9	No. Green Belt is a permanent designation. The Green Belt around Kidlington is much valued. National Policy says that housing need is not a reason to build on the Green Belt. The Government, in its manifesto, made a commitment to protect the Green Belt.
PR-A-087	J Rendle	16	Transport networks in this area are already overloaded. I do not believe that current proposals will solve existing problems, let alone those caused by additional growth in Cherwell and elsewhere in the County. The Highway Authority's vision and objectives, that you quote, are vague aspirations and without substance.
PR-A-087	J Rendle	24	Finding sites for a further 3500 houses in addition to the excessive number already included in the Local Plan will further damage the natural environment of Cherwell.
PR-A-088	Barton Willmore / Ptarmigan	28	Site submission - Land North and South of A34 / West of M40 Junction 9

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 6-9
Ptarmigan

Although further evidence will be needed, the issues identified in section 3 begin to highlight a set of key principles for meeting Oxford's unmet need in Cherwell. These are as follows:

- a) In order to ring fence the housing requirement from Oxford's unmet need, the Council, working with its neighbouring authorities, should develop an effective, continuous ring fence policy area.
- b) Meeting the unmet need of Oxford in Cherwell should deliver benefits to both the district and the City. The scale of the allocation for unmet should therefore enable the delivery of significant infrastructure to achieve this.
- c) The location of the unmet need should have a strong relationship with Oxford and be on the knowledge spine, so as not to undermine the existing plans and strategies for Oxfordshire.
- d) The plan review should also consider unmet employment needs from the City.
- e) Meeting the unmet need should address existing connectivity issues between Cherwell and Oxford, the A34 being the most significant.
- f) The local plan review should consider the delivery of a regional scale sport and leisure facility.

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 1, 10+11
Ptarmigan

Ptarmigan supports the Council's pro-active approach for reviewing their local plan at this time, which accords with the requirement of the Inspector into the recently adopted Local Plan, where an early review would be required to address the unmet needs of Oxford. Although the Oxfordshire Growth Board's work on apportioning the City's unmet need is still underway, it is encouraging to see that the Council has commenced work on the plan review.

The proposed working target of 3,500 homes follows a sensible methodology of equally distributing the unmet need equally between the districts. Ultimately though, and as acknowledged by the consultation document, this is only a working target until summer 2016 when the Growth Board work concludes. The working target should therefore not be used to predetermine the outcome of a thorough sustainability assessment of locations for growth across the county. (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 1, 10+11
Ptarmigan

(cont...) Notwithstanding the above this housing distribution clearly should not include Oxford City as referenced in the consultation document:

"Were this figure [15,000] to be distributed evenly between Oxford, Cherwell, West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Councils, this would produce a requirement of some 3,000 homes per authority area." (Our emphasis, Paragraph 2.16)

As Oxford City cannot meet its own need, the 15,000 'overspill' cannot realistically be apportioned back into Oxford. By its very nature, if the city were able to provide for this housing need, it would have done so. We would therefore recommend a working figure of at least 4,250 homes for Cherwell district. This is based on 15,000 homes distributed evenly between Cherwell, South Oxfordshire, West Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse (3,750) plus an additional 500 homes (as per Cherwell's own assumed uplift). (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 1, 10+11
Ptarmigan

(cont...) However, given the district's excellent connections and relationship to Oxford such as the A34, M40, Cherwell Valley and Varsity Rail Lines, and Sustrans Routes make it a strong candidate for addressing a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet need, potentially a higher proportion than the other Oxfordshire authorities.

Cherwell will need to continue to work with the other Oxfordshire authorities to complete this process. It is Ptarmigan's view that those locations with the strongest relationship to Oxford should be allocated a higher proportion of unmet need. Cherwell appears to meet this criterion. Nevertheless, this work will need to be informed by a county-wide sustainability appraisal and evidence gathering exercise before a conclusion on the apportionment can be reached. (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 1, 10+11
Ptarmigan

(cont...) The unmet need apportioned to Cherwell should be treated as its own discrete housing land supply area (separate from Cherwell's own needs) to ensure that these homes are delivered in an area that relates strongly to Oxford City. In the event of these allocated homes not coming forward, it would be inappropriate for the unmet need to then be met in areas with a poorer relationship with Oxford (for example Banbury and the north of the district). It would therefore be appropriate for Cherwell to adopt a housing land supply ring fence to prevent such an occurrence. A similar approach has been adopted by South Oxfordshire District Council and is proposed by the Vale of White Horse for housing growth in Science Vale.

In order for the district to maintain a ring fence for Oxford's unmet need these homes should be in as a fewer locations as possible. A non-contiguous ring fence area across many sites would also not be appropriate. This approach was proposed by the Vale of White Horse in their draft local plan, but following Examination in Public has decided to redraft a much wider ring-fence area. For more information please see:
http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/java/support/dynamic_serve.jsp?ID=530303947&CODE=FA1A7015F2CA84616CBFD2A48851C7B8

Page 147

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 2-9 and 12-
Ptarmigan 27

It is well rehearsed that Oxford has severe affordability issues (the greatest in the UK, including London) and it cannot meet its own housing needs within its boundary. Cherwell has accepted this point and is proactively working with its neighbouring authorities to address this issue. It is Ptarmigan's view that there are six key issues arising from Oxford's unmet need which need to be addressed through the Local Plan review and each are taken in turn below.

Issue 1: Accepting unmet need from Oxford is likely to be unpopular: Although political opinion is not necessarily a material consideration in the planning system, it is important to address this point. Cherwell should be attempting to allocate unmet need in locations that addresses issues for both Oxford and Cherwell. In some instances this may not be spatially specific – for example addressing affordability issues in Oxford would in the most part be addressed by increasing the amount of stock available, it wouldn't matter per se, where this is located. However, in other instances due to the scale of unmet need, there will be opportunities for development to provide solutions to longstanding issues through the delivery of associated "game changing" infrastructure. These are addressed in the remaining issues. (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 2-9 and 12-
Ptarmigan 27

(cont....) Issue 2: Locating development where it won't undermine existing strategies: Cherwell's existing local plan focusses development at Banbury, Bicester and the former RAF Upper Heyford. These locations for growth are partially informed by, and reflected in other documents such as the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 4, Growth Deal, and City Deal. These strategies aim to deliver the significant economic potential of Oxfordshire, mainly in the Knowledge Economy sectors. Spatially, these are located at Bicester, Oxford and Science Vale, conveniently following the route of the A34 / Cherwell Valley Railway Line, known as the 'Knowledge Spine'.

Key to supporting Oxfordshire's growth is connectivity between the three hubs along the knowledge spine (Strategic Economic Plan, 2014). As such substantial local and central government, and private sector funding has been levered in through the Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal to facilitate connectivity along the knowledge spine. Allocating development in a location with a poor relationship to this key route would not only undermine these strategies, but would miss a golden opportunity to further enhance and improve this key corridor. By contrast, locating development within the 'knowledge spine' offers the opportunity to assist with such infrastructure delivery and offer a step change to the economic growth of this area. (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / Ptarmigan 2-9 and 12-27

(cont....) Issue 3: The type of homes and their relationship with Oxford: Although it is impossible for the planning system to ensure the homes built to meet Oxford's unmet need are occupied by Oxford workers, it is important that the location and type of homes are tailored to their needs. Connectivity is explored further below, but in terms of typology, Barton Willmore has undertaken research on existing household types across Oxford:

- Rental hubs (27%)
- City prosperity (17%)
- Family basics (13%)
- Urban cohesion (11%)
- Domestic success (9%)
- Others (23%)

This research will need further exploration as to how these household types are translated into house typology, but it forms a good starting point for this work. It is apparent that there will be a high demand for rental properties, key worker housing, linked to the largest employment sectors of health and education, starter homes as well as executive homes for business leaders. (cont....)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / Ptarmigan 2-9 and 12-27

(cont....) Issue 4: A lack of employment land in Oxford: As set out in Issue 2, it is important that addressing unmet housing need does not undermine the other strategies for Oxfordshire. As set out in the NPPF (paragraph 179), local planning authorities need to consider all development requirements (not just homes) when fulfilling their duty to cooperate.

Oxford City's SHLAA only considers land for housing development, and as far as Ptarmigan is aware, there has been no such study to assess the City's employment capacity. However, given the stress on capacity for housing, it would be fair to assume that such issues exist for employment also. Indeed this is referenced in the Oxfordshire Innovation Engine Report:

"...there is a shortage of suitable premises for firms in Oxford city centre, which has seen only two minor office developments in the last 20 years. Two small serviced office facilities and the City's only innovation centre are fully occupied with waiting lists...

...even allowing for the remaining development potential on other sites (notably Oxford Science Park and Oxford Business Park), demand will continue to outstrip supply in Oxford. Therefore, some outward expansion of the City is essential if it is to fulfil its important role in supporting high tech business growth ..."
(SQW, Oxford Innovation Engine, Para 26, 2013) (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / Ptarmigan 2-9 and 12-27

(cont....) It is therefore important that sufficient employment land is also allocated to support the growth of Oxford. As with addressing unmet housing need, this should be located in an area with a strong relationship to the City.

Issue 5: Connectivity: It is important that any unmet need arising from Oxford (both housing and employment) has strong connections to the City. This is also important to the districts' own spatial strategies, since the relationship between Bicester, Science Vale and Oxford is critical to knowledge economy growth:

"The capacity of the road and rail links between the three centres (Oxford, Bicester, and Science Vale) , and their wider regional and national connectivity, is crucial to ensuring the spatial strategy works." (SQW, Oxford Innovation Engine, Para 27, 2013)

It is a well-known fact that the A34 is a constraint to connectivity and subject to frequent delays and accidents. Highways England identify the stretch of the A34 within Cherwell as having capacity and safety issues (Highways England, Solent to Midlands Route Strategy, Figure 2, 2015). Similarly, the Strategic Economic Plan and the Local Transport Plan 4 both identify the A34 as a constraint to innovation led growth. (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 2-9 and 12-
Ptarmigan 27

Relating back to Issue 1 (delivering benefits for both Cherwell and Oxford) and Issue 2 (not undermining other strategies), it is important that any allocation for unmet housing need in Cherwell is used to address this fundamental challenge to meeting both the district's and the city's own growth potential.

In addition to contributing to the resolution of longstanding issues on the A34, it is important that new development is well related to Oxford and can benefit from short journey times into the city. Any such new development site should utilise opportunities for high speed public transport (bus and rail) into the city centre, but also utilise cycle routes as an alternative to vehicular travel, drawing upon the city's propensity for cycle and public transport use.

Issue 6: Sport and Leisure: Ptarmigan consider there to be a lack of a sports and leisure offer across Oxfordshire, particularly the absence of a 'regional' scale facility such as a velodrome, high quality international standard swimming pool or specialised sports village. Arguably, Oxfordshire's only regional sports facility is the Oxford Ice Rink in the city centre, which according to the City Council's West End AAP is "life-expired" and would require complete redevelopment. (cont...)

PR-A-088 Barton Willmore / 2-9 and 12-
Ptarmigan 27

(cont...) A new regional sports and leisure facility in Cherwell could be enabled by the development of around 4,000 new homes of Oxford's unmet need. The new facility would be a benefit to Cherwell by acting as a regional attraction, bringing visitors into the district, thereby offering tourism growth potential, while still addressing an unmet need of the County as a whole.

As with the other issues, addressing such needs requires a location with a strong relationship and connectivity to Oxford.

PR-A-089 Cerda Planning 1
Limited /
Greenlight
Developments
Limited

The figure of 3,500 homes significantly underplays the contribution that Cherwell must make in meeting, in part, Oxford's unmet housing needs.

It is important that the Part 1 partial review seeks to address in full Cherwell's contribution towards meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs. The partial review must do so if it is to be positively prepared (based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development requirements including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities).

By way of context, the Inspector in the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Examination was absolutely clear that an early partial review is necessary in order to deal with Oxford's unmet housing needs. This issue was of such significance to the soundness of the Part 1 Plan as to put at risk the entire Part 1 Plan. As the Council may recall there were numerous legal and other representors at the various hearing sessions to the Local Plan Part 1 Examination making robust submissions to the Inspector that Oxford's unmet housing need should be addressed in the Part 1 Plan rather than being left to a partial review. The Inspector ultimately accepted that the Local Plan Part 1 should be taken forward to adoption and that dealing with Oxford's unmet housing needs could be by way of partial review, but by no means should the Council regard the partial review as a light touch in order to address the Inspector's reasonably significant concerns on the Duty to Co-Operate in the Local Plan Part 1. (cont...)

PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	1	<p>(cont...) Indeed, Cherwell is an area where housing issues are acute. There is a significant housing requirement arising from Cherwell itself, without considering unmet needs from neighbouring authorities. The Council promoted the Local Plan Part 1 on the basis of an OAN which the examination Inspector initially considered was too low. The Council do not have a five year housing supply. Furthermore, the Council have persistently under delivered housing and consequently are a 20% authority in NPPF terms.</p> <p>For these reasons, the partial review must critically consider the proportion of Oxford's unmet housing needs to be delivered in Cherwell.</p> <p>Turning to deal with why the 3,500 houses is substantially below that which Cherwell must accommodate, there are a variety of variables to consider.</p> <p>Firstly, the Oxfordshire SHMA 2014 indicates that applying a mid-point of the range equates to 1,400 houses per annum, equating to 28,000 houses to 2031. We would set out that applying a mid-point of the range does not fulfil the requirement for the Plan to be positively prepared since the requirement is to meet the full objectively assessed housing needs whereas the mid-point would be delivering partial objectively assessed housing needs. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	1	<p>(cont...) In our view therefore, the annual requirement to be considered is 1,600 dwellings, equating to 32,000 houses to 2031.</p> <p>Secondly, the Oxford City SHLAA 2014 indicates that the City are able to deliver 10,200 (rounded) dwellings. This leaves a residual unmet requirement to be identified in neighbouring authorities of 17,800 (rounded) dwellings applying the mid-point or, if the appropriate full objectively assessed housing needs are to be accommodated as required by the NPPF, 21,800 (rounded) dwellings.</p> <p>Thirdly, it is then necessary to consider the spatial distribution of the unmet housing need. In this regard paragraph 2.16 of the Issues Consultation is fundamentally flawed for two reasons. Firstly, the paragraph assumes that the unmet housing need is to be distributed evenly between the neighbouring authorities which has no regard to a range of factors including ability to deliver growth, locational aspects, planning policy constraints such as Green Belt, and infrastructure constraints. Furthermore, the paragraph is flawed because it assumes that Oxford is able to accommodate its own unmet housing need which is something of a perverse approach given that the City have already set out what housing they can accommodate and what housing needs to be exported under the Duty to Co-Operate. Utilising the Council's broad approach, this would equate to approximately 3,000 houses to be accommodated within Cherwell, based on the mid-point OAN and assuming that Oxford will be absorbing its own unmet housing need. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	1	<p>(cont...) The correct approach is to apply the unmet housing across the neighbouring authorities and exclude Oxford City, such that the unmet needs should be distributed between Cherwell, West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse and utilise the full objectively assessed needs rather than the mid-point. If even distribution were considered appropriate in this scenario, this would equate to Cherwell having to accommodate 5,450 dwellings in the period to 2031 as part of the Part 1 partial review.</p> <p>However, even distribution is not appropriate in this instance. Indeed, this is recognised in paragraph 2.17 of the Issues Consultation where the Council suggest an additional 500 houses as a 'working figure' for Cherwell. We consider this significantly underplays the benefits of focussing development on Cherwell, particularly in the context of Bicester which is functionally and physically related to Oxford, a major location which the Part 1 Local Plan Strategy sets out is to be the primary focus for growth and crucially is excluded from the Green Belt. The advantage Cherwell have with Bicester provides compelling evidence that Cherwell should accommodate significantly more housing than the other three neighbouring authorities. However, even applying the Council's cautious additional 500 houses as a 'working figure' would equate to Cherwell needing to accommodate 5,950 houses through the Part 1 review in the period to 2031.</p>

PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	2	<p>The NPPF is clear that there is a duty on Councils to meet, and deliver, objectively assessed housing and other needs in a Plan period.</p> <p>We read this 'other needs' as meaning a range of development requirements including employment.</p> <p>Co-locating housing and employment is an inherently sustainable approach to delivering development, given that commuting is the single biggest influence on trips and particularly car borne movements.</p> <p>Given the scale of additional housing to be accommodated within Cherwell, as set out in response to Question 1 above, it is therefore necessary for Cherwell to consider additional employment land. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	2	<p>(cont...) The precise quantum of employment land requires consideration in the context of a strategy for accommodating Oxford's housing needs. As will be seen to be a common theme throughout these submissions, we consider that Bicester should be the focus for accommodating additional housing growth, one of the advantages of Bicester is that it benefits from significant quantities of employment and tourism (which is an important economic driver for the District) land already and therefore focusing additional housing on Bicester reduces to some extent the quantum of employment land that is necessary to provide for balanced, sustainable communities.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	3	<p>In our view, the single biggest issue to be considered in making a significant contribution to meeting the City's unmet housing need is to protect the Green Belt.</p> <p>Paragraph 83 of the NPPF is clear that local planning authorities should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy and, importantly, once established Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances through the preparation or review of the local plan.</p> <p>Underpinning this approach is the permanence of Green Belt. It is wholly unacceptable to undermine Green Belt by making regular amendments to boundaries which can appear to be unplanned and ad hoc in approach. As paragraph 83 to the NPPF makes clear, Green Belt boundaries should have permanence in the long term so that they should be capable of enduring beyond the plan period. (cont..)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	3	<p>(cont...) In considering Green Belt, and when defining boundaries, local authorities are required by paragraph 85 of the NPPF to ensure consistency with the Local Plan strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable developments. In this instance there are opportunities to deliver objectively assessed needs in a sustainable manner without boundary changes to the Green Belt. One such example of this is to focus development on Bicester which the adopted plan strategy makes clear is the focus for development in Cherwell in the period to 2031. Whilst being physically and functionally related to Oxford, and geographically close to the City, Bicester is unencumbered in relation to Green Belt as distinct from for example Kidlington and Yarnton (notwithstanding that Kidlington and Yarnton are lower order settlements with facilities and services meeting a local rather than district, national and international catchment as is the case with Bicester).</p>

PR-A-089 Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	3	<p>(cont...) At the heart of Part 1 partial review, in our view, are two key aspects; firstly, in accordance with the NPPF, the need to meet and deliver full objectively assessed housing needs – if the partial review of the Local Plan were to meet anything less than full objectively assessed housing needs it would not be positively prepared and faces a significant risk of ultimately not being found sound, an approach which examination Inspectors will take as evidenced in Aylesbury Vale, Stratford and very recently, Warwick. Secondly, only in exceptional circumstances, where all other opportunities for delivering sustainable growth have been exhausted, should the Green Belt be amended. In this case Cherwell are in the enviable position of having an adopted plan strategy focusing the majority of development on Bicester which is outside the Green Belt but close to Oxford City; given that this is a partial review rather than a wholesale review of the Local Plan, the most appropriate approach is to utilise all that is good about the adopted Local Plan and which was found sound in terms of plan strategy, overall development approach and distribution and knit in the additional housing arising from Oxford’s unmet housing needs to that existing sound strategy.</p> <p>By any objective assessment this results in Bicester being the focus for accommodating Oxford’s unmet housing needs.</p>
PR-A-089 Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	4	<p>In responding to this question, it is appropriate to consider what the principles and goals set out within the adopted Local Plan seek to achieve, amend these as appropriate, and apply them to the additional growth in the District.</p> <p>In this respect the principles and goals should be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining economically competitive. - Ensuring housing growth only takes place in appropriate locations where development meets the three strands to sustainable development as set out in the NPPF (the economic, social and environmental roles). - Avoiding sprawl and ensuring growth avoids adverse environmental impacts. - Avoids releasing Green Belt land. - Ensuring the changing needs of the population are properly planned for. - Reducing the high cost of energy use. - Ensuring that infrastructure needs are met.
PR-A-089 Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	5	<p>In responding to this question, it is important to have in mind the vision for Cherwell District set out from paragraph A.8 of the adopted Local plan which, in summary requires all residents to enjoy good quality of life; that Cherwell will be more prosperous than it is today; and for those who live and work in Cherwell to be happier, healthier and feel safer.</p> <p>The nine bullet points which comprise the adopted Vision apply to the Part 1 partial review as they do to the adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>However, the Part 1 partial review should include within its vision an additional bullet point as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Green Belt will be protected from development since the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and Green Belt boundaries should only be adjusted in exceptional circumstances which do not apply in Cherwell. Beneficial use of the Green Belt in terms of access, opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation and to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and bio diversity will be taken wherever possible”.

PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	8	<p>For the reasons set out at question 6 above, a District wide area of search would not be appropriate.</p> <p>There are a variety of reasons why this is so.</p> <p>A District wide area of search runs the risk of being counter to the adopted plan strategy which, for example, seeks to place very little reliance upon many parts of the District which are rural in nature. Furthermore, a District wide approach would incorporate within the area of search Green Belt, the boundaries of which should only be amended in exceptional circumstances. It should also be noted that Cherwell, being a predominately rural District, is expansive in area and there are significant parts of the District which have no relationship whatsoever with Oxford and indeed lie on the very periphery of the strategic housing market area.</p> <p>For these reasons, a more focused area of search, having regard to our submissions in respect of question 6 above, is the appropriate strategy.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	9	<p>It should be recognised that underpinning the partial review is the need to identify and deliver full objectively assessed housing needs being exported from Oxford City through the Duty to Co-Operate.</p> <p>Delivering anything less than full objectively assessed housing needs will render the partial review not positively prepared and, consequently, it will fail the tests of soundness.</p> <p>If the only option for delivering full objectively assessed housing needs in a sustainable manner were to be to focus development on the Oxford Green Belt then it would be necessary to look solely at the Green Belt as the only option for growth.</p> <p>However, as we have set out, the Oxford Green Belt is not the only option for growth. Green Belt boundaries should only be amended in exceptional circumstances. For the plan to be found sound it must be justified – that being that the plan is the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. There are reasonable alternatives to focusing growth on the Oxford Green Belt, one such option being Bicester which is functionally and physically related to Oxford whilst being close to the City boundary yet unencumbered by Green Belt policy. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	9	<p>(cont...) It is noteworthy that the Inspector in coming to his conclusions on the soundness of the now adopted Local Plan, in the face of significant pressure from various legal and other representors in the examination hearings, promoting the need for an immediate Green Belt review, was content to allow the Cherwell plan to go forward to adoption with the caveat that a Partial Review be undertaken promptly. As part of the Inspector’s indications to the Council, he in no way indicated that the Partial Review should be focused only on the Oxford Green Belt but instead, and quite rightly, indicated that a Green Belt review should be considered as part of the Partial Review – to do otherwise would put the Partial Review at risk of not being justified since an alternative would have been discounted before the partial review made it even to Issues Consultation stage.</p> <p>There is nothing therefore in the background to the Partial Review that indicates that the Partial Review should be focused solely on the Oxford Green Belt and for the reason set out elsewhere in these submissions there is no justification for utilising Green Belt at all let alone focusing the area of search on the Green Belt in isolation.</p>

PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	10	<p>It would be inappropriate for a specific five year supply to be calculated relating solely to Oxford's housing needs.</p> <p>It is material to have regard to the approach being taken. It is right and proper under the Duty to Co-Operate for Cherwell to accommodate, in part, Oxford's unmet housing needs. Indeed it is a requirement upon the Council imposed by the Local Plan Inspector. Whilst the housing needs may not arise from Cherwell, they are, nevertheless, being accommodated within Cherwell. Furthermore, it is Cherwell's plan which is being partially reviewed; it is not an Oxford City Plan which is overlapping and taking in administrative areas within Cherwell.</p> <p>For these reasons, and for the purposes of plan making, Oxford's housing needs are being addressed by Cherwell. It follows therefore that Cherwell are accepting accommodating Oxford's housing numbers in their administrative area, and the NPPF does not set out that there is any justification for applying anything other than a District wide five year supply calculation.</p> <p>This issue, essentially one of disaggregation has been considered elsewhere, The Ottery St Mary, Devon appeal (ref APP/U1105/A/12/2180060) is helpful since the issue with disaggregation was considered by the Inspector determining an appeal for 130 dwellings and associated works. In that appeal the Inspector, whilst recognising an approach to sub housing areas across the District made clear that no development plan or national policies advocate a disaggregated approach. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	10	<p>(cont...) A similar approach was taken in respect of an appeal at Huncote, Leicestershire (ref APP/T2405/A/13/2198620) where the Inspector considered that housing supply should be accessed across the District as a whole and that it would be wrong to argue that any sufficiency of housing land in one housing sub area, set against a five year target, should be used in the absence of a district wide supply to block development in another sub housing area.</p> <p>Furthermore, whilst the final strategy for accommodating Oxford's unmet housing needs is to yet to be determined, it will ultimately be that Oxford's housing will be blended into other housing requirements across Cherwell's sustainable locations which in our view should avoid any Green Belt release. It would be virtually impossible, and certainly not practical, to monitor housing delivery across Cherwell and seek to extrapolate from this whether housing is being brought forward to meet Cherwell's needs or Oxford's needs. This is particularly the case with windfall development as opposed to strategic development sites.</p> <p>Consequently, a unified District wide housing monitoring and supply calculation should be applied.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	11	<p>It is firstly relevant to note that in promoting the Local Plan to the examination Inspector, Cherwell considered that it had a five year housing supply.</p> <p>How the adopted Local Plan performs against the predicted housing trajectory is a matter for the Council, whose role it is to ensure that there is a rolling five year supply and to address any deficiencies if they are to avoid their plan being rendered out of date, so far at least in relation to housing supply policies.</p> <p>In the same way that Cherwell has to be content that the Plan they are promoting will ensure a five year housing supply for Cherwell's housing needs, so too must Cherwell be content that the partial review, including Oxford's unmet housing needs, will similarly ensure there is a five year housing supply.</p> <p>There are two fundamental points to raise in relation to this consideration. Firstly, in assessing what sites to be allocated to bring forward Oxford's unmet housing needs in Cherwell, the District council must provide for a range of sites including not only strategic sites but also smaller sites which are unencumbered by infrastructure and other considerations and which can, as a consequence, be brought forward early in the Plan period so as to best ensure a five year housing supply is achieved. (cont....)</p>

PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	11	<p>(cont...) Secondly, the Council should take a pragmatic approach to delivering development. It is inappropriate to delay delivering housing whilst the Partial Review progresses through consultation and adoption. To do so will cause the Council not to have a five year housing land supply, given that in accordance with the recent West Berkshire case, the new objectively assessed need figure is to be applied in decision taking ahead of adoption of the plan. The Council should have in mind the Ministerial Foreword to the NPPF which is clear that sustainable development should proceed without delay; consequently, sites which accord with the plan strategy, and which are capable of delivering Oxford's housing needs should be permitted ahead of adoption of the Plan in order that delivery can keep pace with the annual requirement arising from the significantly uplifted objectively assessed needs which should immediately be applied in the five year housing supply calculation.</p> <p>If the Council apply this approach they minimise the risk of bullet point 4 to paragraph 14 of the NPPF engaging.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	12	<p>There are a number of key points to arise in relation to this question.</p> <p>Green Belt release is already planned for Oxford's Northern Gateway site adjacent to the A34 and the Peartree Park and Ride, it should be noted that even with the improvements to the A34 and the Peartree interchange, this area of the strategic highway network remains challenging with regular and significant congestion both in the a.m. and p.m. peaks but also across many parts of the day. Infrastructure capacity in this location is therefore a key constraint.</p> <p>Kidlington has a role as an employment and service centre however, as set out within the adopted Local Plan this meets local needs only. It is also a location which is surrounded on all sides by Green Belt.</p> <p>Yarnton is similarly surrounded on all sides by Green Belt and is a lower category settlement compared to, for example, Bicester.</p> <p>Begbroke is only partially constrained by Green Belt but is a smaller settlement than both Kidlington and Yarnton and similarly serves only local needs. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	12	<p>(cont...) In contrast, Bicester is situated approximately 15 kilometres from Oxford City. Bicester is identified in adopted plan strategy as being the main focus for growth. A similar approach should be applied in the Partial Review for consistency. Bicester has two railway stations, both providing services to Oxford City, one of the stations (Bicester Village) has recently undergone a multi-million pound redevelopment. The adopted Local Plan is clear that Bicester is a key settlement for Cherwell, and furthermore tourism is an important component to economic growth in the District which is focused on Bicester given the national and international significance of Bicester Village.</p> <p>Crucially, Bicester is not fettered by Green Belt.</p> <p>There are a range of supporting villages across Cherwell in proximity to Oxford a number of which lie outside the Green Belt. However, the adopted Local Plan is clear that the rural areas of the District are not to be relied upon for any significant housing growth in the period to 2031, and any growth in nearby villages should be very limited if it is to be consistent with the adopted Plan strategy and is to meet sustainable development objectives. Fritwell for example, being one of the villages referenced in the Partial Review, contains limited bus services, a primary school, shop (which does not open on evenings, Saturday afternoons nor Sundays) and a village hall, which is a very limited range of facilities and can in no way be compared with the regional, national and international status of Bicester.</p>

PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	13	<p>As set out elsewhere in these submissions, the Council are embarking upon a Partial Review. This is not a wholesale review of the adopted Local Plan. Consequently, it is important that the Partial Review seeks to build upon what is good and sound in the adopted Local Plan, and apply additional growth requirements to this. Thus, consistency with the adopted Plan should be key.</p> <p>In this regard it is appropriate to have in mind the adopted strategy for Cherwell. In summary, this is most of the growth in the District will be directed to locations within or immediately adjoining the main towns of Banbury and Bicester.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bicester will continue to grow as the main location for development within the District within the context of wider drivers for growth. - Banbury will continue to grow, albeit to a lesser extent than Bicester, in accordance with its status as a market town within a rural hinterland. - Kidlington's centre will be strengthened and its important economic role will be widened, albeit there will be no strategic housing growth at Kidlington. - Growth across the rest of the District will be much more limited and will focus on meeting local community and business needs. - Development in the open countryside will be strictly controlled. <p>It is for these reasons that throughout these submissions, the approach being taken is that Green Belt release is to be avoided and that growth is to be focused upon Bicester.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	14	<p>The adopted Local Plan sets out a series of objectives relating to housing which can usefully be applied to the Partial Review seeking to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs within Cherwell. Of particular relevance are the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need to make market housing more affordable – delivering supply to meet demand, through meeting full objectively assessed housing needs, will assist in achieving this objective. - The need to provide more family housing. - The need to meet the requirements of a relatively young population together with the needs of an ageing population. - The need to protect and enhance the identity of Cherwell's Towns and Villages, to maintain or create a sense of belonging and improve social cohesion. - The need to deliver affordable housing and increase the proportion of the housing stock that comprises social housing. - To achieve housing delivery without removing land from the Green Belt.
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	17	<p>The factors set out in response to question 16 above provide compelling evidence. Cherwell is a predominantly rural District, the adopted Plan strategy seeks to significantly restrict development to the rural settlements and, as a consequence, focused development on the two main locations being Bicester and Banbury.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Partial Review, which seeks to deal with Oxford's unmet housing needs, it is self-evident that in transportation terms Bicester is a far superior location and when considered against the reasonable alternatives, must be considered as the primary focus for accommodating Oxford's unmet housing.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	19	<p>The submissions made above provides clear and compelling evidence that Bicester is capable, in infrastructure terms, to accommodate significant additional housing in order to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs. Locating development at Bicester would be consistent with the adopted Plan strategy, as a result the Partial Review would be consistent with the adopted Local Plan which was found sound only last year.</p> <p>When considered against the reasonable alternatives, Bicester should be the focus for additional housing growth through the Partial Review.</p>

PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	20	<p>The Issues Consultation sets out that tourism is regarded as a significant contributor to Cherwell's economy. As set out at paragraph 5.86 of the Issues Consultation document, tourism is presently worth over £300 million in Cherwell District.</p> <p>Bicester is regarded as having both national and international status through primarily the Bicester Village development. Through greater integration of Bicester Village within the wider Bicester Town, which is ongoing, Bicester will be able to harness the status that Bicester Village has brought to the area. In time, therefore, tourism will become an even greater element of the Cherwell economy, and will underpin to an even greater level Bicester as a regional centre.</p> <p>The increase in tourism will inevitably create jobs and further economic growth of the town including associated leisure and retail uses and additional service sector jobs.</p> <p>In terms of meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs, it is important that a strategy is set out which supports the existing assets of Cherwell, including Bicester, and as a consequence Bicester should be the main focus for accommodating Oxford's unmet housing needs.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	21	<p>Sustainability is at the heart of plan making and decision taking. The Ministerial Foreword to the NPPF is clear that sustainable development should proceed without delay.</p> <p>What sustainable development means is embedded within the NPPF at paragraph 6, and comprises three dimensions to sustainability; the economic, social and environmental roles.</p> <p>The concept of sustainability is no longer a tick box focused primarily on location and utilising previously development land, but instead is now a broad consideration of a range of issues which inevitably creates a spectrum of sustainability. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	21	<p>(cont...) In order for development to be considered sustainable it does not need to score highly on each of the three dimensions to sustainable development; instead within each strand there are positive and negative factors which must be weighed before concluding whether each of the economic, social and environmental roles are met; and then determine whether development, in the round, comprises sustainable development.</p> <p>The Partial Review should make clear that this is the approach to sustainability.</p> <p>It is to be noted that the delivery of housing to meet the needs of present and future generations is a consideration in both the economic and social roles to sustainable development and as such is clearly a key plank to the assessment of sustainability. Plan making and decision taking which does not take the opportunities available to deliver housing would run counter to the growth aims of the NPPF and two of the three dimensions to sustainability.</p> <p>It is for this reason these submissions set out that the delivery of housing fundamentally underpins the soundness of the Partial Review.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerde Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	23	<p>The Issues Consultation suggests that Cherwell's requirement for meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs is in the order of 3,500 houses.</p> <p>Our submissions have set out that this figure does not account for an appropriate level of Oxford's unmet housing needs.</p> <p>Whether the Council's housing figures are utilised, or ours, it is evident that green field release is required to meet housing requirements. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	23	<p>(cont...) This should not be seen as an unsustainable approach. As distinct from the withdrawn PPS3, there is no requirement in national policy for a brownfield first approach to locating development. Instead, the approach is to assess development options against the three strands to sustainability (these being the economic, social and environmental roles set out within the NPPF).</p> <p>It is nevertheless recognised that Cherwell contains natural environment assets which should be protected and where protection is not feasible, mitigated against impact.</p> <p>This can adequately be achieved and indeed there are areas of green field land at Bicester which are not in agricultural use let alone comprising Best and Most Versatile agricultural land which is the only grade of agricultural land which should be considered as a constraint in terms of loss in accordance with the NPPF.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	25	<p>Cherwell contains a wealth of designated and undesignated Heritage Assets. The NPPF is clear that these should be accorded protection.</p> <p>Protection can extend to the setting to Heritage Assets.</p> <p>It is important to recognise that development which affect Heritage Assets need not be excluded from a site selection process for the purposes of meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs through the Partial Review. Instead it is appropriate to consider whether any harm arises, if that can harm can be mitigated against, and whether there any other reasonable alternatives. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	25	<p>(cont...) It is important to recognise that development close to Heritage Assets need not have an impact upon setting. Furthermore, change close to Heritage Assets can have a positive effect - for example a Heritage Asset whose setting is characterised by an urban context can be enhanced where a void site, without any built form, is brought forward for development.</p> <p>So far as Plan making in Cherwell, it has already been established through the adopted Local Plan that development in association with Heritage Assets is acceptable; Upper Heyford being one example, and RAF Bicester being another. This demonstrates the capacity for Bicester to accommodate additional housing associated with Heritage Assets without an unacceptable adverse impact.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	28	<p>Site submission - Land at Skimmingdish Lane, Bicester. The separate site submission form has been completed and a site at Skimmingdish Lane, Bicester has been put forward in the Call for Sites.</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	15, 18, 22, 24, 26	<p>Strategically, Bicester is a key regional location which is the focus for development in Cherwell as set in within the adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>The adopted Local Plan strategy, seeking to focus upon Bicester, is set out in response to question 13 above.</p> <p>Bicester is a location unfettered by Green Belt. It is functionally and physically related to Oxford; the Partial Review makes clear that Bicester serves an important role with significant commuting to and from Oxford.</p> <p>Bicester is nationally and internationally renowned, the latter most obviously for its tourism offer which the Partial Review it is clear to highlight is important to the Cherwell economy.</p> <p>There is a significant concentration of shops, services and facilities in Bicester. These are being added to, for example</p>

PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	15, 18, 22, 24, 26	<p>(cont...) These is a range of additional infrastructure having already being provided or being planned for including schooling, health care, additional leisure and retail facilities, green infrastructure, highways improvements and public transport.</p> <p>Whilst the Local Plan has only recently been adopted, there is already a step change in delivery at Bicester, reflecting its status in the Plan strategy.</p> <p>Delivering additional development at Bicester would underpin the work already undertaken, and would be consistent with the adopted Plan strategy. It is a wholly justified approach.</p> <p>Importantly, there is plentiful land available in and around Bicester in order to deliver development requirements, some of which does not involve any agricultural land let alone Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	15, 18, 22, 24, 26	<p>(cont...) Separate submissions have been made to the Call for Sites including land at Skimmingdish Lane, Bicester which is capable of delivering between 80 and 100 dwellings in Phase 1 of the Plan on a site within the confines of the strategic bypass to Bicester.</p> <p>It is land which is the subject of an option to proceed with immediate development and is of a sufficient size to make a meaningful contribution in the early phase of the Plan so as to assist the Council in their considerations of five year supply whilst being of a scale that is strategic in nature (given that there is nothing in any policy guidance, notably the NPPF and the NPPG, which defines what comprises a strategic site).</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	16, 18, 22, 24, 26	<p>On a strategic level, there are two key locations for growth in Cherwell; Bicester and Banbury. As set out in these submissions, Bicester lies very close to Oxford City, being approximately 15 kilometres away. Banbury, in contrast, is situated in the northern part of the District and is some distance from Oxford. It does not have any functional or physical relationship with Oxford, and whilst Banbury has a rail station the primary route and services does not pass through Oxford. In contrast, not only does Bicester have two railway stations, one of them (Bicester Village) has been the subject of a multi-million pound redevelopment and there are direct, regular and frequent services between Bicester and Oxford.</p> <p>There are also good quality bus services between Bicester and Oxford, utilising the new bus interchange facilities associated with the recently completed Sainsbury's town centre redevelopment scheme. So far as alternatives to car use, Bicester clearly offers significant advantages to Banbury. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerdea Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	16, 18, 22, 24, 26	<p>(cont..) Notwithstanding, whatever type of journey is to be undertaken (rail, bus, cycle and, as necessary, car) the length of journeys from Bicester to Oxford are significantly less than those from Banbury to Oxford. In locational terms, reducing travel distance is an inherently sustainable approach to locating development.</p> <p>Furthermore, where public transport travel times are less, this becomes a more appropriate proposition to utilising the private car.</p> <p>So far as the strategic highway network, Bicester has been the subject of significant investment with additional improvements planned as part of the adopted Local Plan. These include considerations being given to completing the strategic bypass which surrounds three quarters of Bicester. This would complement the road upgrade on the A41 between Bicester and Oxford, crossing as it does the M40 at junction 9.</p> <p>These factors, both individually and cumulatively, all indicate that Bicester is a far superior proposition to Banbury and indeed any other location within the predominantly rural District of Cherwell for accommodating Oxford's unmet housing needs.</p>

PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	6+7	<p>By way of context, it is important to have in mind that Cherwell has an adopted development plan which seeks to identify and deliver development requirements to 2031. It is a strategy which has been found sound, and was found sound only last year. It is therefore a strategy that can be relied upon.</p> <p>The sole reason for undertaking a Partial Review is to meet unmet housing needs arising from Oxford City. By implication, meeting unmet housing needs should take place in locations which relate well to Oxford. To do otherwise would be perverse and would run counter to the objectives of sustainability and run the risk of undermining, amongst other matters, social cohesion by directing housing needs some distance away from where needs are being generated. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-089	Cerda Planning Limited / Greenlight Developments Limited	6+7	<p>(cont....) So as to ensure that these risks do not arise, it is fundamental to define an area of search or plan area in seeking to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs.</p> <p>In so doing, the area of search or plan area should be well related to Oxford.</p> <p>There are various considerations as to what is meant by well related. Matters for consideration include physical relationship – how close is the area of search to Oxford's City boundary; functional relationship – are there existing movements of people between the area of search and Oxford City; physical constraints – can the movement of people between the area of search and Oxford City take place without reliance upon the private car; planning policy considerations – is the area of search unencumbered in terms of key environmental issues such as Green Belt; consistency with adopted plan strategy – given that Cherwell are undertaking only a partial review it is important that the area of search is consistent with the adopted plan strategy which was found sound only last year.</p>
PR-A-090	Define Planning & Design Ltd	1	<p>As paragraph 2.9 of the consultation document acknowledges, "there is not currently a precise housing capacity figure for Oxford City that has been agreed by the Oxfordshire Growth Board". The use of the midpoint annual housing need assumption within the SHMA also raises concern that the need identified does not necessarily reflect the full objectively assessment needs (FOAN) as required under paragraph 47 of the NPPF. Moreover, the proposed distribution illogically assumes Oxford itself will provide an equal proportion (some 3,000) of the 15,000 homes required to meet the current needs that cannot presently be met by Oxford. This assumption is further challenged by the acknowledged physical constraints to delivering housing within Oxford as a result of its compactness and Green Belt designations.</p> <p>It is also highly unlikely that the distribution of additional housing outside of Oxford would or could be evenly distributed across the County. Indeed that does not reflect the potential constraints to and opportunities for development that will vary from one authority to the next. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-090	Define Planning & Design Ltd	1	<p>(cont...) Given this context and the awaited conclusions from the completion of countywide assessments, it is likely that future housing needs required to be met within Cherwell, as part of the wider HMA, will increase. Additionally, the size and nature of Cherwell District relative to other partner authorities within the HMA, indicates that it should accommodate a greater proportion of the unmet housing need from Oxford.</p> <p>NPPF paragraphs 156 and 157 emphasise the need for Local Plans to plan positively to meet the development needs of the area. Given the unconfirmed position on growth, the figure of 3,500 housing to be met within Cherwell District can only be a working assumption at best and is yet to be confirmed. On this basis, CDC should not use this figure to pre-empt the potential for housing delivery within the District and should use the Call for Sites exercise to comprehensively assess the potential for delivering a greater number of houses, as may be required, based upon the sustainable development principles supported through the extant policies within the adopted Local Plan.</p>
PR-A-090	Define Planning & Design Ltd	28	<p>Site submission - Land East of South Newington Road, Bloxham</p>

PR-A-090 Define Planning & Design Ltd 6-9

As has been acknowledged in the consultation document (paragraph 1.23), the SHMA concludes that the Oxfordshire HMA, which is centred on Oxford, comprises the entire County, including all of Cherwell District. As such, the area of search to identify allocations for growth should be drawn from a review of sites across the entire HMA and not restricted to those areas closest to Oxford City. On this basis, WDL propose that a District wide approach should be applied to considering additional opportunities for allocating housing land across Cherwell. This recognises (as the SHMA also acknowledges) that the District has excellent transport links (including the M40) and direct rail links from Banbury and Bicester to London, Birmingham and Oxford that supports a District wide approach.

The focus for future housing development within the HMA has already placed considerable emphasis on Oxford specifically, and indeed, Bicester and Banbury as key locations within Cherwell District. Whilst the size of those settlements and associated infrastructure justifies this hierarchy, an over emphasis and reliance upon fewer locations to provide future housing could significantly increase the risk that the identified need across the HMA will not actually be met due to the complexity of delivering high volumes of development and associated infrastructure in any one particular location. (cont...)

PR-A-090 Define Planning & Design Ltd 6-9

(cont...) The Local Plan and this Partial View explicitly affirm a commitment to ensure a proportion of the unmet needs arising in Oxford can be sustainably accommodated and that the objectively assessed housing need across the whole Oxfordshire Housing Market Area are met. As this is only a partial review of the Local Plan in order to consider how to address Oxford's unmet housing need, the aims, objectives and strategy of the extant Part 1 Local Plan remain the same, and the distribution of additional housing as a result of this review should reflect this. In particular, Part 1 of the Local Plan provides a sustainable development strategy that has been examined and adopted by CDC.

As such, the adopted Part 1 of the Local Plan provides an entirely appropriate basis and starting point for considering the most appropriate distribution of alternative sites to meet future housing need. This specifically includes consideration of the proposed settlement hierarchy, which is supported by WDL, that allows for the distribution of housing across the District.

Notably, Policy Villages 1 identifies Bloxham as a Category A Service Village where minor development, infilling and conversions would be appropriate, recognising that "there is a need for Cherwell's Villages to sustainably contribute towards meeting the housing requirements identified in Policy BSC1" (paragraph C.261). Policy Villages 2 then addresses the distribution of growth across the rural areas. The Local Plan states (paragraph C.270) "The Local Plan must set out an approach for identifying the development of new sites for housing across the rural areas to meet local needs in sustainable locations and to meet the strategic targets set in 'Policy BSC1: District Wide Housing Distribution'. (cont...)

PR-A-090 Define Planning & Design Ltd 6-9

(cont...) Taking a District wide approach will enable the Partial Review to consider the potential for additional housing development to assist in providing other investment across the District in accordance with the hierarchy, acknowledging the relationship between growth in housing and investment in other infrastructure to support that growth. Capacity of facilities and infrastructure are a common issue around the District and County, and the solution is not to restrict the housing development required to meet the identified FOAN in otherwise sustainable locations, but to seek solutions to remedy those matters through re-planning and management and/or securing public and private sector investment in the forward planning and development management processes.

As such and in order to meet that requirement without impacting on CDC's existing development strategy for the District, CDC should apply the distribution strategy already in place within the adopted Local Plan in respect of Policy Villages 1 (village hierarchy) and Policy Villages 2 (the distribution of growth across the rural areas).

Bloxham is the largest of the Category A Service Villages, the best served in terms of community infrastructure and facilities, well related to Banbury and unconstrained by Green Belt. As such it is one of the villages in the District that is best able to accommodate future growth. The District Council's response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation undertaken at the beginning of 2015 specifically referred to it as being a "more sustainable village than many with relatively good access to amenity and connectivity to Banbury". Consequently there should be no restriction to further sustainable development that would contribute to meeting the identified needs in the District, and those stemming from unmet need within the wider Housing Market Area, if it can be demonstrated to be appropriate within the terms of the Development Plan and NPPF policy context. (cont...)

PR-A-090 Define Planning & Design Ltd 6-9

(cont...) WDL does recognise the stated concerns in relation to the capacity of the facilities and infrastructure in the village. However, that is a common issue around the District and County, and the solution is not to restrict the housing development required to meet existing and identified future needs in otherwise sustainable locations, but to seek solutions to remedy those matters through re-planning and management and/or securing public and private sector investment in the forward planning and development management processes. Notably Policies BSC7, BSC8 and BSC9 in Part 1 of the Local Plan seeks to do precisely that in relation to education, health, and public services and utilities respectively.

As such, WDL propose that the area of search should encompass the entire District, supported by the planning policy strategy and objectives that are already in place as part of the Part 1 Local Plan to secure sustainable development, effectively building on this sustainable development strategy.

PR-A-090 Define Planning & Design Ltd 10+11

As noted above, a core objective of the NPPF (paragraph 47) is to ensure that the Local Plan reflects and can meet the FOAN in the housing market area. As such any additional requirement stemming from the Duty to Cooperate forms part of the FOAN and should not be treated differently from other housing need. WDL therefore consider it unnecessary and inappropriate for CDC to identify a specific housing supply for meeting Oxford's needs within its own five year land supply. Furthermore there is no policy basis for separating any additional housing requirements stemming from the Duty to Cooperate and given the housing need figures are not yet agreed across all authorities, these could continue to change.

PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council

7 This housing should be developed as close to Oxford as possible, using green belt land as necessary and perhaps developing Kidlington, Yarnton and Begbroke. Para. 5.98 states that "Specific, high value employment needs are accommodated at Kidlington and Begbroke", which gives weight to our suggestions. Para. 5.103 & para. 5.104 stress the importance of the "Northern Gateway" site near the Peartree Interchange site. This would also seem relevant to Oxford's needs.

PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council	12 Many of the other Cherwell Category 1 villages have been flooded with new housing development and should not be asked to take any housing intended to cover Oxford's needs. Commuting should be actively discouraged. The Planning Inspector commented that there should be a "joint review of the boundaries of the Oxford Green Belt, once the specific level of help required by the city of Oxford to meet its needs . . is fully and accurately defined" (p.26, 4.14). This review is urgently needed and may have been undertaken in the Green Belt Study (4.16); its findings should weigh heavily in the decision regarding Oxford's unmet housing needs.
PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council	12 Para. 5.7 points out that "The NPPF notes that the supply of new homes can sometimes be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or extensions to existing villages and towns." This should apply to Oxford (see our comments above).
PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council	9 Para. 5.28 refers to distances between specific villages and to the "Kidlington gap". We would point out that none of this has been considered important in the case of Bodicote, where the "Bodicote gap" was conveniently forgotten and Bodicote has been almost joined up with Banbury, with some of its parish land even being taken into Banbury.
PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council	9 Para. 5.37 notes the approach of "avoiding sprawl and harm to the identity of settlements including through coalescence". This policy should be applied to the Category 1 villages in the north of Cherwell.
PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council	8 Para. 5.81 states that the Local Plan "seeks to reduce the level of out-commuting". This supports our contention that Oxford's housing needs should be met in or close to Oxford and not spread out across the region.
PR-A-091 Bodicote Parish Council	9 It would be better to review the Green Belt for development rather than targeting villages being consumed by towns, e.g. Bodicote/Banbury.
PR-A-092 Fritwell Parish Council	1 The clear message that this Parish Council is hearing from its engagement with the residents is 'No'. There seems to be no evidence upon which to base this figure and until the actual scale of need has been identified (based on up to date, transparent evidence), how can a working figure be arrived at. The current figure seems to have been arrived at by simply splitting the numbers between the five neighbouring local authorities. Nor does there seem to have been any consultation with local communities as to whether this figure is suitable in terms of actual unmet need. More should have been done prior to this consultation to ascertain whether the district has the ability to accommodate this additional growth in a sustainable way.
PR-A-092 Fritwell Parish Council	2 Again, for the reasons set out above in Question 1 this Parish has, at this time, not been made aware of any evidence that justifies additional housing for Oxford City within Cherwell District.
PR-A-092 Fritwell Parish Council	3 This question seems to assume that Cherwell will accept a 'significant' number of houses in response to Oxford City's unmet need. At the moment there seems to be no detailed evidence on which to identify such a need. Indeed, we understand that the final report of the Oxfordshire Growth Board has yet to be published. It would surely be prudent to ascertain what is best for any settlement in Cherwell and their ability to accommodate additional development before assuming numbers. Oxford City must ensure that its identified need is based on current evidence and that an up to date assessment of the capacity within its boundary is undertaken. The question must be asked why should neighbouring authorities (including Cherwell) be the first port of call for Oxford City's unmet needs. Oxford City should endeavour as far as possible to meet their needs and look again at urban regeneration/intensification and the release of appropriate sites located within the green belt. When this assessment of Oxford City's ability to accommodate growth has been completed, then and only then should neighbouring authorities be expected to consider whether they have the ability for extra development. Why should the neighbouring local authorities be expected to meet Oxford City's needs?
PR-A-092 Fritwell Parish Council	5 It seems to this Parish Council that these questions assume acceptance of Cherwell accepting a substantial level of growth to address Oxford City's unmet needs.

PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	6	This Parish Council does not support this consultation or the extent of Oxford City's unmet housing need as to date no need, based on hard evidence, has been established. This would seem to be a hypothetical question! However, once a need has been identified, surely such a need should be met as close to possible to where it is arising.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	7	Assuming that evidence becomes available to support Oxford City's unmet housing need, then this Parish feels very strongly that the need should be met as close as possible to Oxford City. This could include land within the green belt although a review should be implemented to ascertain which land would be best suited to meet the need. Consideration should be given to traffic/commuter flows to both Oxford and London.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	8	This Parish very strongly objects to a district wide approach. Housing need for the District up until 2031 has been set and meeting this need will require a very challenging rate of delivery. To apply a district wide approach will increase levels which will be beyond support.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	9	Definitely yes. As previously said an assessment of green belt land would be particularly appropriate because the green belt has remained unchanged since the 1970s. Although this Parish would not want development at any cost it should not be assumed that neighbouring authorities will accommodate Oxford City's growth. Once a green belt review has been completed it may become apparent that there is potential to provide areas for development.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	10	Yes. It is essential that Cherwell District Council ensure that its own housing needs are met in full. If Cherwell District Council does not have a five year land supply because of Oxford City's unmet need it will put all Cherwell's settlements at risk of speculative developers. We do not wish to see the housing land supply put in jeopardy to meet this need; in fact there should be a clear separation of Cherwell's housing needs and Oxford City's unmet needs.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	11	This Parish cannot answer this question; however, it is concerned that Oxford City's unmet need for housing does not weaken Cherwell's ability to have a sufficient supply of sites available to meet its five year responsibilities.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	12	As already stated the scale of unmet needs still has to be justified; however once this need has been vigorously established then it must be met as near as possible to where it arises. With reference to Category A settlements, it should be recognised that they may not have capacity to accommodate unmet needs from Oxford City. Indeed, Category A villages have made significant contributions to development (750 houses in LP1).
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	13	No.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	14	Fritwell Parish Council cannot provide a response to this question except to say that Cherwell should not be a 'dumping ground' for Oxford City's unmet needs, especially if the City has not considered all reasonable options to meet their own needs.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	15	Again, this Parish would say that any need should be accommodated as close to where it arises as possible. The cost of accommodating any unmet need should not undermine the Local Plan Part 1.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	16	Feedback from our consultations detailed huge concern regarding traffic volume/rat runs in the parish. Of course, more houses will only add to this.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	17	It is critical that improvements necessary to support any growth (although still unproven) are implemented to lessen the potential impact of additional traffic. Although improvements may be possible they should certainly not be at the expense of village life.
PR-A-092	Fritwell Parish Council	18	Fritwell has a very old sewage system; indeed any replacement part has to be individually made meaning that there is very often tankers removing waste from the system. The Parish has had many complaints about the lack of broadband slots; there are worries about cemetery provision and in certain areas of the village the drains overflow on a regular basis.

PR-A-092 Fritwell Parish Council	19	There is the crucial question of whether our existing infrastructure will be made worse if further new homes over and above those already agreed need to be accommodated within Cherwell District.
PR-A-093 Hollins Strategic Land		<p>7 The following extracts demonstrate that Cherwell and Oxford are inextricably linked in some ways:</p> <p>In Cherwell, economic attractors such as London-Oxford airport, Begbroke Science Park, Oxford Spires Business Park and other commercial areas at Langford Lane in Kidlington all have an economic relationship with Oxford as well as Cherwell. (para. 2.22)</p> <p>Bicester also performs as an economically and socially important town within Oxford’s local area of influence and is growing rapidly. (para. 2.22)</p> <p>There are direct rail links from Banbury and Bicester to London, Birmingham and Oxford. The rail link from Bicester to Oxford and beyond is being improved as part of wider east-west rail objectives and a new station at Water Eaton (‘Oxford Parkway’), linking Bicester, Oxford and London Marleybone opened in October 2015 (para. 3.3)</p> <p>The District as a whole has a clear geographic, social, economic and historic relationship with Oxford. (para. 3.4)</p> <p>Bicester is a rapidly expanding historic market town with a long-standing military presence. The town is presently a significant resident commuter base for Oxford. (para. 3.8) (cont...)</p>
PR-A-093 Hollins Strategic Land		<p>7 (cont...) Bicester will grow significantly to 2031 to become an important economic centre in its own right and as part of growth along the Oxford-Cambridge corridor. Bicester will have established itself as a location for higher-technology business, building on its relationship with Oxford. (para. 3.11)</p> <p>It (Kidlington) has a close relationship with Oxford (particularly an economic relationship). (para. 3.20)</p> <p>Bicester is situated about 24km (15 miles) (centre to centre) to the north-east of Oxford accessible via the A34 and the A41 via junction 9 of the M40. From 2016, Bicester will have a direct train service to Oxford. (para. 5.33)</p> <p>Three RT (Rapid Transport) lines have been identified for the city, linking a potential network of new Park & Ride sites including at Langford Lane, Kidlington and to the east of Kidlington off the A34. The County Council’s strategy is to move Park and Ride facilities further away from Oxford to improve operation of the A34 and other road intersects. (para. 5.58) (cont...)</p>
PR-A-093 Hollins Strategic Land		<p>7 (cont...) The proximity of Kidlington, London-Oxford Airport and Begbroke Science Park to Oxford, Bicester’s growing influence and accessibility on the ‘Oxfordshire knowledge-spine’ and the ‘Oxford-Cambridge Arc’, and the international draw of both Oxford and Bicester Village, means that there are a number of shared economic influences. (para. 5.102)</p> <p>Immediately adjoining Cherwell, is a 44 hectare site off Peartree Interchange, the ‘Northern Gateway. Site, allocated by Oxford City for mixed use development. The site adjoins Cherwell District. (para. 5.103)</p> <p>The graphic provided on page 47 of the LPP1PR demonstrates that Oxford is the top workplace for outbound commuters from Cherwell: (image provided in rep) (cont...)</p>
PR-A-093 Hollins Strategic Land		<p>7 (cont...) Oxford City Council Core Strategy: The Core Strategy (CS) Key Diagram highlights the inextricable link between Cherwell and Oxford. Three of the key access points into Oxford from the surrounding area are all from within Cherwell. Furthermore, it shows the good rail links between Cherwell and Oxford. There is also a Park and Ride facility within Cherwell and another adjacent to the Cherwell boundary. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-093 Hollins Strategic Land	<p>7 (cont...) Local Transport Plan 2015 – 2031 Figure 7 of this document demonstrates that there are significant travel to work flows between Cherwell and Oxford. (figure provided in rep)</p> <p>Figure 9 further emphasis the economic relationship between Cherwell and Oxford, in comparison with other authorities. (graph provided in rep).</p> <p>Figure 22 shows the significant extent of the public transport links between Cherwell and Oxford: (figure provided in rep) (cont...)</p>
PR-A-093 Hollins Strategic Land	<p>1 It is evident that Cherwell has a clear geographic, social, economic and historic relationship with Oxford. Furthermore, the Cherwell, Oxford and Oxfordshire documents referred to suggest that other authorities do not have the same relationship with Oxford.</p> <p>As a result of this, it is considered that Cherwell must not underestimate its relationship with Oxford at this stage of the LPP1 Partial Review process and should increase its working figure beyond 3,500.</p>
PR-A-094 Persimmon Homes Midlands	<p>1</p> <p>The advanced sustainability appraisal will help to give more of a steer on the housing numbers that Cherwell District should look to plan for through the review of the Local Plan Part 1. Once this has been undertaken, a greater critical analysis of the unmet housing needs delegated to the other Oxfordshire local authorities can take place.</p> <p>Persimmon Homes Midlands assume that the district of Cherwell should look to take greater numbers due to it having two of the largest towns in Oxfordshire, Bicester and Banbury, as well as one of the largest villages in the UK, Kidlington.</p> <p>Mass development is currently ongoing in both Bicester and Banbury, so any unmet needs that are allocated to the towns will be very much long-term schemes.</p> <p>The rural nature of Oxfordshire will not help the county in meeting the unmet needs of Oxford, as sustainability becomes an issue with regards to the goals of the NPPF. In the whole, the majority Oxfordshire will not be able to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in any substantial manner, due to the size of its urban locations outside of the main urban agglomeration that is Oxford. As this is the case, it would be sensible for the housing numbers to be pushed towards the main urban locations within Oxfordshire that are relatively unconstrained, Bicester and Banbury.</p>
PR-A-094 Persimmon Homes Midlands	<p>2</p> <p>The adopted Cherwell Local Plan identifies a large mass of land dedicated to employment uses. These are based in the main towns of Banbury and Bicester, as well as the large village of Kidlington. As Kidlington is closely related to Oxford out of the three settlements, further employment allocations can be twinned with residential development in order to promote sustainability and a thriving economy.</p> <p>An idea for additional employment opportunities would be to locate them in the larger villages of Cherwell, alongside extra sites in Bicester and Banbury, creating small to medium sized business parks that can accommodate a range of business uses, which would lead to an enhanced economy in the surrounding geographical area, and a greater variety of office opportunities for companies who cannot afford to pay the high rental rates that are present in the City of Oxford.</p> <p>If some of the unmet needs are issued to the town of Banbury, there is a chance the locality can tap into the links with South Northamptonshire and the motor/high-tech industries that are present there. Once again, it offers the opportunity for smaller businesses to afford the rates rather than struggle to pay those apparent in the City of Oxford.</p>

PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	3	<p>The main issue that Cherwell should look to address when it makes a significant contribution to meet Oxford's unmet housing needs is affordability. Oxford is plagued by the tag of being the most unaffordable place to live in the UK, with average property prices being sixteen times the average earnings of people who live within the city. This is not sustainable, with workers not being able to live in Oxford. Due to Cherwell being located close to the city of Oxford, the cost of living is still particularly high, particularly in Bicester and the village of Kidlington. If new development is to be pursued in these locations, the affordability of the schemes should be a key feature. The recent consultation of the proposed changes to national planning policy noted a potential amendment to the existing NPPF definition of affordable homes, enabling the provision of Starter Homes as a form of affordable dwelling. This is supported by Persimmon Homes as it will allow for a variety of people to access the housing market in an affordable manner. Delivering a proportion of starter homes on reasonably-sized housing sites within Cherwell should enable it to successfully deliver a range of housing opportunities for home ownership. Another key issue when considering the contribution Cherwell will make in meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs is the previously mentioned physical constraints and planning designations that are seen throughout Oxfordshire. This will vastly hamper supplying the future houses to meet Oxford's needs, but this is a UK wide problem rather than one that has solely occurred within Oxfordshire. The rural nature of all the local authorities within the county is a contributing factor to the designations, so mitigation measures need to be built alongside development in order for development not to detrimentally affect the designated areas. However, these constraints and designations should help the geographical distribution of Oxford's unmet housing numbers as the sustainable settlements within the county can be clearly identified.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	4	<p>Additional growth in the district should look to benefit itself as much as possible. Retaining a skilled labour force within the District should be a principle that should be adopted in order for Cherwell to reap the economic benefits of the relationship with Oxford. Also, a key principle in order for the cross-boundary work to be a success is co-operation between the Oxfordshire local authorities. Communication has to be common between the authorities to achieve the goals set out in the plan reviews that are undertaken, planning for the unmet needs of Oxford. The twinning of housing and infrastructure should be a priority for Cherwell as this will help implement the extra housing that will be allocated within the district.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	5	<p>The focused Vision for meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs should look to build upon the original vision of the adopted Cherwell Local Plan, using the same principles, as they apply to this situation. Economic, environmental and social sustainability should look to be strengthened through further additions to the built environment in the most sustainable locations.</p> <p>Oxford's international ties and recognition should be a key focus of the vision, pointing to how Cherwell contributes to this and the benefit the district could give to Oxford City in the future. Extending sustainable places as well as focusing residential and employment development around transport hubs should be the way forward for Cherwell accommodating Oxford's unmet needs.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	6	<p>Sustainability wise, it is obvious the plan area for the Partial Review document should be well related to the city of Oxford, as being close to the place you work or use as a service centre is particularly desirable, as well as more environmentally friendly. Persimmon Homes believes that the majority of development planned for should be located fairly close to Oxford. This means Kidlington and Bicester should look to plan for additional residential units, as they are also places that hold services, facilities, transport links and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Geographically, Bicester and Kidlington are located within a desirable commuting belt to Oxford, and this is where the majority of the unmet housing needs of the city should be located, however, the area of search should not rule out the potential release of some Green Belt land. The release of Green Belt land, in particular brownfield sites around Kidlington, could help the situation the city finds itself in significantly as it lies adjacent to it, leading to a sustainable location for development to take place.</p>

PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	7	<p>As already mentioned, the underlying message of the NPPF is for development to be sustainable in all aspects. Thus, the factors that should influence the plan area are all to do with how sustainable a place is, and how it should take an amount of development relative to its size. Connectivity and transport links are a great advantage to a settlement, with the recent government consultation on changes to the NPPF looking towards higher densities around commuter hubs, thus the district council should look to locate some future development in these areas. Areas around the Oxford Parkway station that links the area to London have the potential to hold a large amount of housing numbers.</p> <p>Another factor that should influence the plan area is the facilities and services that exist in a settlement already. Once again, this all links back to sustainability, with a settlement that has got a range of facilities and services the preferred option for a decent sized development. The council should also factor in what developments can provide for a village in terms of services and facilities, so smaller settlements that do not that have a great range of services and facilities should also be assessed for their potential to grow in a sustainable way.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	8	<p>The sustainability appraisal will further dictate if a district-wide area is appropriate for accommodating the unmet needs of Oxford. Persimmon Homes believe that the north of the district should still be investigated as a potential area to hold some of the housing needs of Oxford as the settlement of Banbury is one of the most sustainable locations within Oxfordshire, with its very good transport links, amount of facilities and services that can already be easily accessed.</p> <p>It would be unreasonable to totally disregard the northern part of the district, in particular Banbury, as a place that should not take any of Oxford's unmet housing needs.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	9	<p>Persimmon Homes believe that continued work should be undertaken by the Oxfordshire Growth Board to determine the potential release of some of the designated Green Belt land for residential development associated with Oxford. Low value areas that do not contribute to the aims of the Green Belt and are related fairly well to an existing settlement should look to released for future development.</p> <p>Oxford city cannot accommodate the amount of houses they need to supply in order to nullify the need, so the release of a sustainable part of the Green Belt would release the pressure on Oxford once potential schemes are built out.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	10	<p>An individual five year housing supply of deliverable sites for meeting Oxford's needs could be a very useful way of monitoring the delivery of the extra numbers allocated to the other Oxfordshire local authorities. However, a separate entity for these unmet needs could be particularly hard to implement and separate from the original housing land supply numbers that are presently used. Strict regulations would need to be placed upon the unmet needs five year housing land supply calculation to avoid potential double counting.</p> <p>Furthermore, more details need to be given with regards to whether sites would be allocated for the Oxford overspill and whether infrastructure costs would be associated with the city council or the district. The council would also need to be clear on the strategy for growth between years 6-11.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	11	<p>To ensure that Cherwell manage a five year supply for Oxford without conflicting with the existing local strategy and its housing requirements, sites would need to be identified as separate to those already allocated or included within the five year housing land supply count. Maps would need to be clearly marked with the particular allocations that are coming from Oxford's unmet needs.</p>

PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	12	<p>Affordability within Oxfordshire, in particular Oxford, is a great issue that all the authorities face. The introduction of starter homes throughout the whole of Oxfordshire should help a greater amount of people access homes for ownership, allowing for a more sustainable economy to be enacted in the county. Cherwell District should look to pursue Starter Homes alongside the other traditional forms of affordable housing to make sure future properties are affordable to a range of people. At present, the unaffordable nature of Oxford is acting as a barrier to the retaining and recruiting of workers.</p> <p>Persimmon Homes believe that strong actions should be taken to solve the shortage of homes within Oxford. The district council, as well as all the other Oxfordshire authorities may need to take controversial steps, going against some existing planning principles, in order to sufficiently deliver the unmet needs of Oxford.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	13	<p>Oxford's relationship with London should be looked at when considering the amount of housing that will be needed in the future and where in Oxfordshire it will be accommodated. The continued pressure for housing supply in and around London's commuter belt local authorities cannot be ignored, as numbers will not be consumed within the Green Belt, and therefore they will be aimed at those local authorities on its periphery. Cherwell District is an example authority of where those local authorities that are mostly situated outside the Green Belt play a key role in ensuring there is enough housing being provided in the South East to accommodate demand and help ease the regional affordability problem. An increase in out-migration from London is already very likely as a result of the London Plan 2011-2021 failing to supply enough housing to meet the identified need.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	14	<p>Persimmon Homes Midlands believe a range of housing objectives should be considered for meeting Oxford's unmet needs within Cherwell. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordability will be key in allowing a range of people to access the housing ownership market. The use of starter homes alongside traditional forms of affordable housing should help to alleviate the problem of affordability within the city of Oxford and other parts of Oxfordshire. - High density developments in sustainable locations will mean land is efficiently used and schemes are more desirable for developers. - A wide range of market housing should be encouraged in order to accommodate the needs of different points in the housing market. <p>Large detached houses are not wanted by the majority, and the space they take up is inefficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing developments should look to make a place more sustainable, through the provision of funds for new services and facilities, as well the improvement to existing ones.
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	15	<p>The majority of the strategic housing sites to meet Oxford's unmet needs should be located in the town of Bicester and the village of Kidlington. These settlements are related well to Oxford and also have direct transport links to the city. As well as this they hold a range of employment opportunities, facilities and services. Kidlington is surrounded by the Green Belt, but its relationship with Oxford can be seen as an opportunity for development location, thus low value areas of the Green Belt around Kidlington should be released for some strategic housing development.</p> <p>Banbury, to the north of the district, should not be ruled for taking strategic housing sites. The town is sustainable, demonstrated by the features mentioned in association with Bicester and Kidlington. It is essential larger villages within Cherwell also contribute to the unmet needs of Oxford, therefore they will not stagnate in size and become places of no development. Housing developments can contribute to the upgrade of a facility or even provide on-site facilities to contribute to the local community.</p>

PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	16	<p>As suggested previously, transport infrastructure should be twinned with future residential development in order to enhance the sustainability of the development's location. Already suggested is the focus on Bicester and Kidlington, thus meaning transport links need to be managed effectively to enhance the areas of development.</p> <p>The A34 is the main route from Oxford to Bicester, and if Bicester is to expand even further the capacity of the A34 needs to be greatly improved. This is mentioned within the Local Transport Plan covering the period 2015-2031, which is a good sign that a greater capacity of traffic will be accommodated to run along side the potential expansion to Bicester.</p> <p>If Kidlington is to take some of the unmet housing needs of Oxford then transport improvements should be made to a great extent. Many employment opportunities are to be had within the village, with future opportunities planned, Oxford Parkway Station needs to be taken advantage of with transport links made fluent and effective to this commuter hub.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	17	<p>For high levels of future development to take place transport infrastructure funding needs to be implemented with the help of the government. This funding needs to be a long-term commitment to enable the effective delivery of potential development. Also, further to looking at focusing residential development at high densities around commuter hubs, infrastructure funding needs to be targeted as these hubs and the surrounding locality. However, too much reliance should not be placed upon the delivery of these commuter hubs as a lack of housing type variety could become common in the market, as high density schemes become the main type of development. A range of tenure needs to be delivered to hit different price points in the market.</p> <p>As suggested, the A34 needs to be greatly improved, and with potential improvements noted within the Local Transport Plan 2015-2031, it looks like further capacity will be made available along this road. The road connects Bicester and Oxford, and if much of the housing development is to take place in Bicester, then continued support and funding should be a priority for the A34.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	18	<p>Implementing infrastructure is a costly exercise, affecting the viability of developing a housing scheme, thus an infrastructure delivery vehicle needs to be put in place to facilitate and streamline development within the district, particularly near to the city of Oxford. A common problem with infrastructure is the time it takes to deliver, and the period it delays the commencement of building and selling residential units. If an infrastructure delivery vehicle is comprehensively planned for, then the unmet needs of Oxford should look to be delivered in an efficient amount of time.</p> <p>It was noted that no CIL Regulation 123 list has been provided to see where the CIL payments from future developments will be spent. As it is still being formulated it is important for the District Council to use this opportunity to include future projects that could be affected by the Local Plan Part 1 review. It may be sensible to delay the setting of CIL rates within the district until after the unmet needs of Oxford have been allocated to the Oxfordshire local authorities to enable for a more accurate CIL Regulation 123 list to be produced. If extra housing development will be pushed to Bicester then the list should specify where the CIL payments from future developments will be spent to help deliver extra development within the town.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	19	<p>If an infrastructure delivery vehicle or infrastructure funding is put in place to deliver future development then schemes will be delivered much quicker and more efficiently. Also, if CIL focuses upon a particular infrastructure need in one of the potential development locations then the viability of a scheme should be positive, enabling for an effective delivery of the housing needs.</p>

PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	22	<p>It is important for the District to acknowledge residential, employment and relevant infrastructure need to be delivered together in order to increase sustainability within a settlement.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure to support new residential and employment development is essential, as the implementation of structures that allow for less travel to work time and sustainable transport methods would lead to a more productive and environmentally friendly locality. The council should explore eco-friendly transport methods that can access future employment and residential areas, whilst also promoting these public services. If the accessibility level of public services increases as well as the increase in frequency of the services then this will encourage people to use public transport, creating more sustainable places.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	23	<p>Though scheme sustainability is an essential part of the underlying message of the NPPF, the district council should not put policy in place that is restrictive and looks at unnecessary levels of sustainable measures to be adhered to on a development site. This can detrimentally affect the viability of a scheme, leading to the knock on effect of long delays in development, as well as the non-delivery of housing numbers within Cherwell. Thus, the unmet housing needs issue of Oxford city will be exacerbated.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	20+21	<p>Persimmon Homes believe the council should use the association and relationship with the city of Oxford to help grow the economy from within the district. By creating attractive places that have access to a range of facilities and services, as well as employment opportunities the retention of skilled labour and the attracting of new skilled labour should become an easier task. If this happens then the economy of Cherwell will grow.</p> <p>This process can be accelerated through a greater provision of employment within the district. Though employment land in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 was particularly positive, even greater opportunities should be pushed for. This would allow for a range of companies to base themselves within Cherwell, potentially attracting Oxford habitants, leading to a benefit from the associated growth of Oxford as money is put back into the district's economy. A potential release of land from the Green Belt could allow this to happen, especially around Kidlington where the Oxford Parkway station could be used as a focal point for development.</p>
PR-A-094	Persimmon Homes Midlands	24-27	<p>No comment.</p>
PR-A-095	L Ward	1	<p>No. It is derived from the Oxfordshire SHMA which has never been subject to independent review. Its figures for housing need are wholly unrealistic and vastly exceed previous trends and likely future outcomes. The SHMA figures for Oxford's needs are highly contentious and have not been subject to consultation via any Oxford plan or endorsed by public examination. They do not provide a valid basis to review Cherwell's Local Plan and add additional housing of this magnitude. Therefore the 2014 SHMA should be subject to independent critical review free of the outrageous bias toward the development industry and the LEP. Until and unless this is done, the grossly excessive figure of 22,700 houses that you have committed to supply via Cherwell's adopted Local Plan, should be amply to meet any Oxford City overspill. I think this is a critical point for Cherwell to succeed in meeting its housing targets and demonstrate that there is demand. There must be a significant level of 'dual counting' across the county and indeed the UK that is artificially inflating housing requirement projections. You should focus on achieving the already daunting targets and persuading developers to build on the current strategic sites in a timely and coordinated fashion.</p>

- PR-A-095 L Ward 2 No. The entire premise of this consultation is to address Oxfords hypothetical overspill needs. So anyone housed as a result should of necessity be commuting into Oxford or its immediate environs for employment. The question is entirely illogical and the consultation is flawed by its inclusion. Better to have stated unequivocally that employment generating development would be specifically excluded from any resulting proposals/ The new employment developments proposed at Langford Lane, Kidlington, at Begbroke Science Park and just over the District boundary at the socalled Northern Gateway is already excessive. Again, let these be delivered and the level of demand for additional employment demonstrated. There is currently significant vacant development land and premises at the Oxford Science Park to the south of the city and in the adjacent Kidlington business park. I have seen papers that suggest Oxford City is proposing to create science parks and the like within the City boundary which are speculative in nature.
- PR-A-095 L Ward 3 Oxford City should scale its housing provision to the available City area. It should encourage and support the development of county towns such as Bicester and Banbury and move away from its current expansionist policies. The N Gateway is misguided. Oxfords transport and commuting issues are in my view insurmountable. The geographical constraints should be accepted.
- PR-A-095 L Ward 4 I see no requirement to expand the existing vision to accommodate extra growth for Oxford Citys hypothetical unmet housing needs. I believe that accepting an additional housing burden ontop of that we have already taken would be incompatible with *“By 2031, Cherwell District will be an area where all residents enjoy a good quality of life. It will be more prosperous than it is today. Those who live and work here will be happier, healthier and feel safer”*. If you proceed as planned then quality of life will be difficult to sustain. Commuting, lack of adequate infrastructure & degradation of our precious rural setting will be devastating. In terms of key principles may we please see: 1) planning based on sound evidence. The 2014 SHMA is not fit for purpose and should be discarded. 2) Localism, a willingness to listen and support community needs and views. I could live in Oxford if I chose. I live and vote in Cherwell. 3) Greater transparency and accountability of unelected bodies setting policy such as the Growth Board and LEP 4) High housing unit density and affordability 5) Housing provision that meets actual requirements ie for flats, one two and 3 bed accommodation that is in short supply but high demand not the 46 bed palaces being built for investment and profiteering purposes.
- PR-A-095 L Ward 5 That any additional growth for meeting Oxford's unmet will be targeted to meet Oxford genuine unmet need ie be 'worker focused'. We have no information what these might be. I would expect that growth is largely based on key worker accommodation and university / scientific staff with limited house purchasing or indeed rental affording capacity who would need ease of commute. In that respect, any homes we take should be require to be 100% genuinely affordable for people on the average key worker or lecturer salary.
- PR-A-095 L Ward 7 Is there really any area of search within Cherwell that was not considered and dismissed as part of the Local Plan part 1 – given the council was forced to amend its original proposal to accommodate the 2014 SHMA? I do not see that anything has changed. An additional 3,500 homes to meet the needs of Oxford will presumably result in at minimum an additional 3,500 commutes into and out of Oxford. This in addition to any of Cherwells own housing expansion some of which will increase Oxfords dormitory capacity and inbound commutes. So sustainability of transport is vital.

PR-A-095 L Ward

9

No. Here I quote from Kidlington Development Watch submission which I endorse and helped author. Planning guidance states that permanence is a key characteristic of the Green Belt. It also makes clear that housing and economic needs do not override constraints on the use of land, such as Green Belt. It acknowledges that this may mean that an authority is in fact unable to meet its objectively assessed needs. Cherwell appears to have made no attempt to take into account the affect of the Green Belt (and other constraints) on its ability to provide for objectively assessed need. (And, as we have pointed out above the figure it is using for "objectively assessed need" is no such thing and is highly exaggerated). The Review of the Local Plan provides an opportunity to put right these deficiencies. Green Belt is much valued by local residents, makes an important contribution to the areas natural capital, and should be improved as an asset in its own right and not built upon.

The Government, in its manifesto, made a strong commitment to protect the Green Belt. Paragraph B253 of the Cherwell Local Plan says "The Oxford Green Belt was designated to retrain development pressures which could damage the character of Oxford City and its heritage through increased activity, traffic and the outward sprawl of the urban area." We support this statement strongly. Planning policy should therefore seek to direct development away from the city, both within and beyond the county boundaries.

PR-A-096 Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England

1

Cherwell must increase this number if they are able to provide the need for new housing in Oxford that cannot be met within its present boundaries.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (March 2014) identified that in the period 2011-2031 up to 93,560 - 106,560 (4,678 - 5,328 homes per annum) additional homes are needed across Oxfordshire. Of this total, 24,000-32,000 are needed in Oxford.

The Oxford Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (December 2014) found that there is only enough land available in the city to accommodate between 32% and 43% of this need - around 10,200 new homes - leaving a shortfall of up to 21,800 further homes that are needed up to 2031.

Cherwell is required by the Government National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012), via the statutory 'duty to cooperate' and para.B.95 of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 (July 2015), to assist Oxford in meeting this need.

PR-A-096 Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England

6

Yes, CCE agree that any 'area of search' for the Partial Review document should be well related to Oxford City. The relationship should be geographical, particularly taking account of connectivity and accessibility to the city centre.

In particular, any area of search should focus on existing village settlements, such as Islip, sitated along the high speed Oxford Parkway to London Marlebone (via Bicester Village) railway line which has recently been upgraded for 160km/h operation.

This is an important and strategic connection between the two major cities and villages with stations on this line should be considered to accommodate growth. As such, housing development at Islip would be sustainable and accord with NPPF policy guidance.

PR-A-096	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England	7	<p>CCE consider that factors that might help define any 'area of search' should include distance /proximity to Oxford (Islip is 5 miles north) and key transport corridors with transport infrastructure linkages to Oxford City.</p> <p>In addition to the areas highlighted above, another area which should also be included within any 'area of search' is the Oxford Green Belt, particularly the area of Green Belt situated north of Oxford given its proximity to Bicester and London. The Oxfords hire Growth Board recognises that it is necessary for a strategic review of the Oxford Green Belt boundaries in order to consider potential locations for growth.</p> <p>In particular, Green Belt land that matches the selection criteria set out by para. 85 of the NPPF (2012) e.g. Green Belt land that meets the requirements for sustainable development and is well contained in the landscape (i.e. has definable physical boundaries) and that is not within the floodplain should be released and utilised. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-096	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England	7	<p>(cont...) National Policy supports the alteration of green belt boundaries "in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan ... [and states that] ... at that time, authorities should consider the Green Belt boundaries having regard to their intended permanence in the long term" (NPPF, 2012: para. 83). When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries "local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development"(NPPF, 2012: para. 84).</p> <p>Islip is in a highly sustainable location. This is exemplified by the high score that it achieves in Cherwell's Village Categorisation Update (2014)- meeting seven of the eight criteria: nursesey, primary school, retail service, food shop, public house, recreational facilities, village and community hall (see Table 1 below) (Village Survey Result for Islip provided in rep). (cont...)</p>
PR-A-096	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England	7	<p>(cont...) The village is, therefore, identified as a sustainable settlement. It has only been ruled out to date because of its location within the Green Belt, as stated in paragraph 23 of the Village Category Update :</p> <p>"While the village of Islip would 'score' sufficiently highly to be included as a category A village, it could not be categorised as such due to it being completely within (i.e. 'washed-over' by) the Green Belt".</p> <p>It is, therefore evident that, while it is recognised that Islip is a sustainable settlement which has adequate services to support growth, it has not be considered as an option to meet housing requirements because of its location in the Green Belt.</p> <p>Any area of search must release sustainable sites, like Islip, which do not meet all the five Green Belt purposes outlined at para. 80 of the NPPF from the Green Belt.</p>
PR-A-096	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England	9	<p>CCE consider that an area based on the Oxford Green Belt should be included. The NPPF supports the alteration of Green Belt boundaries through the preparation or review of the Local Plan (NPPF, 2012: para. 83).</p> <p>In particular, the NPPF stresses that when drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries, local planning authorities should take account of "the need to promote sustainable patterns of development"(NPPF, 2012: para. 84).</p> <p>It also states that in relation to rural areas, housing "should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities" (NPPF, 2012: para. 55). Growth at Islip will in turn help maintain the sustainability of the settlement, helping support local community facilities and ensuring local businesses remain sustainable.</p> <p>In line with the national policy presumption, CCE consider that sustainable villages within Cherwell, which are currently within the Green Belt, should be included for their ability to accommodate the required growth.</p>

PR-A-096	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England	15	<p>Cherwell should focus on the most sustainable villages which have existing services and facilities and public transport links to support growth.</p> <p>As outlined above, Islip has sufficient services and facilities to accommodate additional residential development. In addition, the village is highly accessible being situated on the high speed railway line and offering regular bus services to Oxford and Bicester, operated by Thames Travel and Charlton Services.</p> <p>In addition, sites which are located on the edge of settlements and that are accessible and have no major constraints, for example in terms of flooding, should be considered as these can assist in supporting facilities and communities.</p>
PR-A-096	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners / Church Commissioners for England	28	<p>Site submissions - Land off Bletchingdon Road and Kidlington Road; and Land off Mile Lane/Kidlington Road north of the railway line.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	1	<p>Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Local Plans to meet the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area. The Oxfordshire Housing Market Area comprises Oxford City Council, Cherwell District Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire District Council.</p> <p>Oxford City Council's 'Oxford Growth Strategy' paper, published 10 September 2015, sets out the findings of the Oxfordshire wide Strategic Housing Market Assessment ('SHMA') (April 2014). Of the objectively assessed need (OAN), 24,000 - 32,000 homes were identified as needed to meet the needs of Oxford. However a recently prepared Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment ('SHLAA') indicates that there is only capacity in Oxford to sustainably provide around 10,000 further homes within the City's boundaries, thereby demonstrating that some 14,000 - 22,000 new homes for Oxford will need to be provided within neighbouring local authority areas.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	1	<p>(cont...) In response to the SHMA, the Oxfordshire Growth Board commissioned a series of studies to arrive at a sustainable distribution of housing in the neighbouring local authority areas to address the unmet Oxford housing need (Post-SHMA Process). Technical work is being undertaken to inform an agreed Oxford unmet need figure; including a joint Green Belt study/review, a County-wide 'Assessment of Spatial Options' against sustainability criteria, and an Infrastructure Study to inform and then test the deliverability of the preferred spatial strategy. To date, only the Green Belt Study has been finalised.</p> <p>The first key project within the Programme was to agree the figure for unmet need in Oxford City. All authorities agreed a working assumption of 15,000 homes for Oxford City's unmet need. This figure has yet to be tested and may not therefore be the correct level.</p> <p>Officers now estimate that the Programme will ask the Growth Board to approve a Memorandum of Understanding containing the agreed apportionment of the unmet need for Oxford between the rural districts in August/September 2016. (Paragraph 19, Oxfordshire Growth Board Committee Paper, 2nd February 2016). This will be informed by the emerging evidence base. We query the forum for testing this number. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	1	<p>(cont...) Cherwell's Partial Review Paper assumes the unmet need (15,000 new homes) will be distributed evenly between authorities within Oxfordshire. Taking into consideration variables, the Partial Review Paper currently identifies the need for Cherwell District Council (CDC) to deliver 3,500 homes.</p> <p>We consider the figure 3,500 to be premature and query the evidence base behind this. This assumption is made prior to issue of the Memorandum of Understanding containing the agreed apportionment of the unmet need for Oxford between districts and issue of the full evidence base being prepared by the Oxfordshire Growth Board.</p> <p>It is not simply a case of evenly distributing need across authorities. It is a question of capacity and contribution to strategic priorities and spatial strategy.</p>

PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	1	<p>(cont...) West Oxfordshire's emerging Local Plan has recently been through Examination. The Inspector's Preliminary Findings (dated December 2015) queried the set housing target (10,500 dwellings over the plan period) which falls short of the OAN set out in the Oxfordshire SHMA (13,200 dwellings over the plan period) (paragraph 1.2 of the Inspector's Preliminary Findings – Part 1). Furthermore, the West Oxfordshire emerging Local Plan makes several strategic allocations, but does not allocate all the land necessary to deliver the housing requirement over the plan period (note this is based on 10,500 dwellings only) nor does the emerging Local Plan take into consideration Oxford's unmet need. In response to the Council's request, the Inspector has suspended the Examination to allow further work on housing targets, including the need to address Oxford's unmet need, and housing land supply.</p> <p>The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) District Council submitted its Local Plan to the Secretary of State in March 2015. The Examination has now taken place. The VoWH has committed to meeting its full OAN (as set out in the SHMA) over the plan period (20,560 dwellings). A five year supply of deliverable housing land can be identified against the plan's stated housing requirement. The emerging Local Plan identifies a number of strategic allocations of varying scale for new housing development, which are intended to deliver 13,960 of the total 20,560 dwelling requirement for the VoWH across the Plan period (2011 - 2031). The Council has proposed to deal with Oxford's unmet need through a Local Plan review once adopted. The effect is for this District to set spatial strategy with no reference to wider Oxfordshire's needs. The Council is awaiting the Inspector's Report. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	1	<p>(cont...) South Oxfordshire's Local Plan 2031 incorporates a review of its adopted Core Strategy. The Local Plan review was published for Refined Options consultation in February 2015. Adoption is anticipated in 2018. In the Refined Options, South Oxfordshire sets a target of 3,600 new homes within the plan period (when taking into consideration permissions, allocations and other commitments). However, this target would result in a shortfall of affordable dwellings. The housing target must be increased (even without Oxford City's unmet need). The Refined Options identifies a further target of 3,000 to meet Oxford City Council's unmet need. The evidence base for these figures is unclear. South Oxfordshire states:</p> <p>"Until the joint work with other Oxfordshire authorities is complete we do not know what the scale of any unmet need will be' " (Refined Options page 42)</p> <p>In terms of housing delivery, the Oxfordshire SHMA assesses housing need from 2011, and as a result the South Oxfordshire Council is already four-years behind in its housing delivery. In addition to this, there has already been delayed housing provision within Didcot. This lack of delivery is therefore putting additional pressure on housing delivery within the district as well as on the district's five year housing land supply. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	1	<p>(cont...) The distribution of need across Oxfordshire has yet to be determined. Only South Oxfordshire has proposed a figure to meet Oxford's unmet housing supply in its Refined Options consultation paper. However, it is unclear what evidence base this is based on. All other authorities are awaiting the Oxfordshire Growth Board evidence base. Opportunities and constraints of each local authority will inform how the unmet need is distributed across the County.</p> <p>There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the level of unmet need from Oxford City to be provided for within Cherwell District Council should be limited to around 3,500 dwellings.</p>

PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	2	<p>The NPPF sets a presumption in favour of sustainable developments. Paragraph 17 states:</p> <p>“Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth” and “actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable”.</p> <p>Links to existing employment development and new employment generating development opportunities should be considered alongside additional homes. New homes should be provided where existing services and employment opportunities exist or can be enhanced to reinforce a sustainable pattern of development in accordance with the defined spatial strategy. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	2	<p>(cont...) In considering housing sites to accommodate Oxford’s unmet need, careful thought must be given to economic links with Oxford City and existing centres. Consideration should be given to economic links within Cherwell and suitable locations to deliver new homes and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Bicester is a strategic location with good connectivity, and falls within two business clusters – the UK motorsport cluster, and Oxfordshire high tech cluster. Bicester has significant areas of land allocated for both housing and employment in the adopted Local Plan. Demand will ensure that the housing land will be built out. The local authority and the OLEPs will need to do whatever they can to ensure jobs growth in Bicester matches housing growth.</p>
PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	3	<p>Oxford’s unmet housing need must be delivered in a way which promotes sustainable forms of development in accordance with the NPPF (Paragraph 7), utilises existing infrastructure, services and facilities of Oxford City and Cherwell District, and compliments the existing built form and landscape within the area.</p> <p>Paragraph 1.3.2 of the Oxford Core Strategy (March 2011) identifies the issues and challenges faced by Oxford City.</p> <p>Moving forward, consideration must be given to a wide range of matters, so as to establish the quantum, most suitable location and form of development required to meet Oxford’s needs. Cherwell must consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxford City Council’s adopted vision; - Development patterns with Oxford City Council, including strategic growth locations and how these relate to Cherwell; - Employment provisions/ hubs within Oxford City Council; - Objectively assessed employment needs/ opportunities of Oxford City Council and how these relate to Cherwell District; (cont...)
PR-A-097 Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	3	<p>(cont...) - Transport connections with Oxford City Council which can be utilised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local services, social and community infrastructure (such as education) and any shortfalls/ future needs/ opportunities; - Constraints such as Green Belt and areas at risk of flooding; - Objectively assessed housing need, including likely mix and affordability (Oxfordshire SHMA); - Social and historic connections.

PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	4	<p>When establishing key principles and goals that the additional growth in the District should be achieving, consideration should be given to the NPPF, National Planning Practice Guidance, Oxford Core Strategy and Cherwell Local Plan Part 1.</p> <p>It is important to note that the delivery of housing to meet Oxford's unmet housing need cannot be considered in isolation. The principles and goals should reflect the wider goals and objectives as already defined in the Oxford Core Strategy and Cherwell Local Plan Part 1, and be in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>We propose the following goals and principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To meet the unmet housing need of Oxford City Council in a way that creates sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities in suitable locations; - To bring forward housing in locations with good socio-economic links with Oxford City Council; - To bring forward housing in locations with transport links with Oxford City Council; (cont...)
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	4	<p>(cont...) - Provide more affordable market housing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the affordability of housing, to meet identified needs whilst ensuring the viability of housing development and a reliable supply of new homes; - To facilitate economic growth to support housing, which compliments Oxford City and Cherwell District's economies; - To provide sufficient accessible, good quality services, facilities and infrastructure including green infrastructure, to meet health, education, transport, open space, sport, recreation, cultural, social and other community needs; - Protect the natural and built environment; - Address climate change.
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	5	<p>It is important to note that until the spatial strategy is set, the apportionment of unmet need cannot be determined. This should build on the existing vision as set out in the adopted Local Plan, which seeks to focus the bulk of the proposed growth in and around Bicester and Banbury (Local Plan Part 1, page 10). The vision for the Local Plan Review should address the need to provide a balanced housing supply in locations which are both sustainable and meet the needs of Oxford City Council. We consider this should be addressed by way of strategic allocations, focused at established settlements with strong links (transport and socio-economic) to Oxford City.</p> <p>As stated, Bicester is already identified as a location in which the bulk of the proposed growth in Cherwell will be accommodated (Paragraph VI Cherwell Local Plan Part 1). Furthermore, Bicester has good links to Oxford City. We consider there is capacity/ opportunity to accommodate further growth, to meet Oxford City's unmet need within Bicester.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	14	<p>A2Dominion proposes the following housing objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To meet the unmet housing need of Oxford City Council in a way that creates sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities in suitable locations; - Provide a mix of homes to meet current and expected future requirements in the interests of meeting housing need and creating socially mixed and inclusive communities; - Provide more affordable market housing;- To improve the affordability of housing, to meet identified needs whilst ensuring the viability of housing development and a reliable supply of new homes; - To bring forward housing in locations with good socio-economic links with Oxford City Council; - To bring forward housing in locations with transport links with Oxford City Council; - To provide sufficient accessible, good quality services, facilities and infrastructure including green infrastructure, to meet health, education, transport, open space, sport, recreation, cultural, social and other community needs.

PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	15	<p>We consider growth areas should be identified throughout the District, based on a set spatial strategy. Growth areas should focus on key settlements as identified in Cherwell’s settlement hierarchy. Growth areas should have good links to Oxford City.</p> <p>Bicester provides an opportunity in which to deliver further housing. The town has strong socio-economic and transport links with Oxford. The Government’s recent announcement of Garden City status confirms the Government’s support for the development of Bicester. Any future development within Bicester must contribute to the Garden City status of the town and the Eco Bicester One Shared Vision document.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	28	<p>Site submission - North West Bicester Eco Town.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	6-9	<p>A2D agrees that the ‘area of search’ or plan area should be well related to Oxford City. This does not necessarily mean sites in closest proximity. It is a question of capacity and contribution to strategic priorities and spatial strategy.</p> <p>To the south of the District, north of Oxford, is designated Green Belt. Beyond the Green Belt, within the southern half of the District is Bicester.</p> <p>Bicester has good transport connections to Oxford, which will be boosted by the opening of the East West Rail Phase 1 Oxford Parkway station, linking Oxford, Bicester and London Marylebone. Bicester is also experiencing significant road infrastructure improvements, including increased capacity at the Howes Lane/ Bucknell Road junction and realigning of Howes Lane/ Lords Lane, potential new south east perimeter road through the strategic development site at Graven Hill, connecting the A41 which leads to the M40 and a new road through the South East Bicester development. Finally investigations are underway regarding improving road connectivity between Bicester and Milton Keynes as part of a Cambridge – Oxford Expressway. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	6-9	<p>(cont...) In terms of economic links, the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan focuses on a corridor to Bicester – the Oxfordshire ‘knowledge spine’. Bicester’s growing influence and accessibility on the ‘Oxfordshire knowledge-spine’ and the ‘Oxford Cambridge Arc’, and the presence of Oxford and Bicester village, means that there are a number of shared economic influences between the settlements.</p> <p>Due to its strong economic and transport connections with Oxford City, we consider Bicester would be a logical location in which to bring forward new homes to meet the unmet need of Oxford City.</p> <p>Key factors that should affect the spatial strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship with Oxford City; - Economic connections; - Transport links; - Social connections; - Social and community facilities/ services such as education and catchment areas; - Cherwell settlement hierarchy; - Landscape constraints; - Flood Risk; - Policy designations such as Green Belt; - Impact on heritage. <p>The spatial strategy needs to be set. Bicester provides an opportunity in which to deliver further housing. The Government’s recent announcement of Garden City status confirms the Government’s support for the development of Bicester. As already set out, the town has strong economic and transport links with Oxford. Furthermore, it does not fall within the Green Belt.</p>

PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	10+11	<p>Paragraph 47 of the NPPF requires local authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Moving forward, Cherwell has two options.</p> <p>Option One</p> <p>Oxford's unmet need, which Cherwell has to accommodate, has yet to be defined. Once apportionment has been agreed, CDC will need to review its housing target within its Local Plan to reflect the additional need. There would be a single housing target for Cherwell. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	10+11	<p>(cont...) The Cherwell District five year housing land supply would then need to be reviewed to allow for the unmet need. The unmet need would become CDC's responsibility to deliver.</p> <p>Option Two</p> <p>Option two would involve the housing land requirements being set across districts, based on a spatial strategy, with a shortfall in one being addressed across the policy areas.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	12+13	<p>All housing issues identified in the consultation paper need to be taken into consideration. CDC must base policies in the Local Plan review on a robust evidence base, and ensure the Local Plan meets the full and OAN of Cherwell and Oxford City for market and affordable housing (including retirement housing) in a sustainable manner.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	16+17	<p>At this stage we have no comments. We do, however, reserve the right to comment on this topic in future rounds of consultation.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	18+19	<p>The NPPF requires planning that should proactively drive and support the provision of infrastructure, including delivering sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p> <p>We propose a study is undertaken to assess population projections of additional housing to establish likely infrastructure requirements. A study should also be commissioned assessing existing infrastructure in place, any shortfalls and where there is capacity to expand infrastructure. This study should consider both Cherwell and Oxford City and inform options for growth. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	18+19	<p>(cont...) In 2015, Bicester was awarded 'Garden Town' status, enabling central Government funding of infrastructure and transport improvements alongside the housing and employment growth in Bicester. As set out in the consultation paper, significant infrastructure is being brought forward on strategic sites such as North West Bicester, Graven Hill, South East Bicester and South West Bicester. Facilities include, inter alia, primary schools, a secondary school, sports fields, community halls and a doctor's surgery.</p> <p>Growth should be focused in locations such as Bicester, where there are strong socio-economic links with Oxford City and opportunities to utilise existing infrastructure and capacity to deliver further infrastructure. As is the case for NW Bicester, infrastructure must be located in proximity to new homes to promote sustainable living patterns.</p>
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	20+21	<p>Bicester has significant areas of land allocated for both housing and employment in the adopted Local Plan. Demand will ensure that the housing land will be built out. The local authority and the OLEPs will need to do whatever they can to ensure job growth in Bicester matches housing growth.</p> <p>No reference is made to the Eco Business Centre on the Exemplar. The Eco Business Centre will provide a means to stimulate growth of environmental and ecoconstruction related businesses. Paragraph 5.90 refers to "environmental technologies and green construction with particular growth associated with the NW Bicester eco-development", but there is no mention of the role of the Eco Business centre in supporting this growth. The Eco Business Centre will be strategic in its role to support development of new businesses in a growth sector which would help to diversify and strengthen Cherwell's economy. In turn it will result in Bicester increasing its influence on the 'Oxfordshire knowledge-spine' and the 'Oxford Cambridge Arc'.</p>

PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	22+23	At this stage we have no comments. We do, however, reserve the right to comment on this topic in future rounds of consultation.
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	24+25	Consideration should be given to natural environment constraints and opportunities when determining where additional growth should be located. Cherwell District is one of the least constrained authorities within Oxfordshire, for example the area has a significantly less Green Belt. We consider CDC could accommodate a higher level of Oxford's unmet need than other neighbouring local authorities. The distribution of unmet need across the County should reflect this. Areas with limited natural environment constraints, and with strong socio-economic links with Oxford City should be the focus for growth areas.
PR-A-097	Barton Willmore / A2Dominion	26+27	In accordance with Paragraph 1.26 of the NPPF, CDC should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. Additional growth should be sympathetic to and compliment the built and historic environment of Cherwell District.
PR-A-098	Stoke Lyne Parish Council	2&6	<p>The entire County is available to meet Oxford's unmet housing need although one burning question is whether the new housing should be located geographically close to Oxford (ie: Southern Cherwell) or where there are good transport links to Oxford.</p> <p>Southern Cherwell could impact the Green Belt – but it must be demonstrated that it is entirely justified that the Green Belt should be abandoned in that particular locality</p> <p>Another key question is whether any new housing in Cherwell built purely to accommodate Oxford's unmet housing need should be accompanied by employment generating development. Absolutely not!. Cherwell is seeking to help Oxford with its unmet housing need, not to provide land for commercial or industrial activity which could result in out-commuting from Oxford. Such development would not be seeking to meet Cherwell's own needs so would, in our view, be in contravention of Cherwell Local Plan Parts 1 and 2 (cont....)</p>
PR-A-098	Stoke Lyne Parish Council	1&15	<p>(cont...) The working figure for Oxford's unmet housing need is 15,000, which translates into 3,000 additional houses in each of the 5 Oxon areas (including Oxford City itself). To allow for some flexibility Cherwell has opted for a working figure of 3,500 for the Cherwell area. It is essential that Oxford, itself, absorbs as many houses as it can to meet its own unmet need before relying on neighbouring councils to help it out. If the figure of 3,500 is adopted it must be clear that it will not be revised upwards regardless of any pleadings by Oxford City Council.</p> <p>Any sites made available to meet Oxford's unmet housing need must adhere to Local Plan Part 2's maximum of 99 dwellings on "non strategic housing sites". The site should not be designated as "strategic" (ie: 100+ dwellings) because it is meeting Oxford's need when it would be designated as "non-strategic" to meet Cherwell's own need – all "strategic" sites to meet Cherwell's own needs form part of Local Plan Part 1</p>
PR-A-099	Summertown St Margaret's Neighbourhood Forum	17	<p>We agreed that there was no contiguous boundary between our wards and Cherwell District Council. However we can see that the choices of development areas may well affect our wards (Summertown and St Margaret's in North Oxford.</p> <p>Our area is divided by two main arterial roads into Oxford: The Woodstock and the Banbury roads. These roads are already very heavily used, especially at peak hours and badly polluted. In the coming years it is inevitable that the development of the Northern gateway will exacerbate the traffic on at least the Woodstock Road.</p> <p>Our concern for any overspill housing development is that it should not take place without increased sustainable transport capacity being created first. It is inevitable that, if you are to account for Oxford's undercapacity in housing, then the residents of those homes will commute into Oxford. In that case the only way of protecting our residents from the intrusion and pollution of this commute is to ensure that there is extra bus or train capacity associated with sufficient extra parking outside Oxford.</p>

PR-A-100		1	<p>Oxford and the surrounding areas have an unmet transportation infrastructure need. Every week day thousands of man hours are wasted by commuters trying to drive into and within oxford. similar amounts of time are wasted by drivers on the A34 elsewhere in Oxfordshire. As well as time there are major environmental and personal costs to this congestion.</p> <p>Building more houses in Cherwell can only make this position worse and the Council should pause all building until the transportation problem has been solved.</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	2	<p>Wherever possible employment should be local to housing. this may mean moving some major sources of employment outside Oxford.</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	3	<p>Oxford's key issues are a) too many employers that don't really need to be there. The University has to be there, but the County Council , courts, and much of the NHS could be located elsewhere. b) Oxford shows no determination to put in good public transportation infrastructure. Just upgrading the existing railway to Bicester has been incurred a great many delays. Oxford is well suited to a tram system and to rail systems giving good access to the city from kidlington witney etc.a third change that would make a significant difference is the provision of safe pollution free cycling routes into the city.Once in the city provision for cyclists is not bad (but could be improved) but cyclists take their lives in their hands on many of the routes into the city and thus drive instead.Congestion charging is well worth looking at and technology is making such schemes much more affordable. c) in terms of housing Oxford should start to think of the high cost of housing in Oxford as a sign of success , not as a problem to be solved. It's not holding back the economy in Central London, or numerous other places such as Hong Kong.</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	4	<p>Better public transport, safer cycling and the elimination of traffic congestion. Bicester now has good transportation links (when the traffic is not jammed) and a great deal of housing has been added without much thought. It now desperately needs more local employment and a vision to revitalise the town centre which still feels slightly run down in places.</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	5	<p>Top of the focused vision should be better road, rail and cycling infrastructure. Cherwell might be becoming more prosperous by conventionally measured GDP but its not clear that anyones quality of life is improving with Cherwell's roads becoming increasingly dangerous and more and more time being spent in traffic congestion. Cherwell needs a focal point in the South of the District so that not all economic and leisure activity gets sucked into Oxford. Neither Bicester nor Kidlington offer this at present. Cherwell needs a centre in the south of the District offering comparable to or better facilities than Abingdon</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	6	<p>We would question the premise that an are of search is needed. It depends what you mean by" well related". It should be at the far end of highly efficient public transport links. Many would think that well related is a mealy mouthed way of saying close which is another way of saying building on the green belt</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	7	<p>As stated, transport links, local employment and green belt protection</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	8	<p>Yes.</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	9	<p>No. Whilst Noke opposes the development of the green belt in general it would like and in the past has supported the building of individual houses on carefully chosen local sites. A modest increase in population would make Noke a more sustainable and vibrant community provided it has local support. I dare say other local village would have the same views.</p> <p>What would be disastrous would be a housing estate between Woodeaton and Oxford and i suspect we are already getting something of the sort with Barton West and don't recall any./much local consultation on this. It is also very important that the Woodeaton quarry is restored as agricultural land and not used as housing. There is an approach that involves concreting over the Oxford green belt and building another ring road around the outside, but i doubt if there will be much appetite for it. At present any mass building on the Oxford Green belt will just make the transportation problems in and around the city worse.</p>

PR-A-100	K Pelton	10	No.
PR-A-100	K Pelton	11	Cherwell shouldn't
PR-A-100	K Pelton	12	the last 5 words of 5.37 are key. Transportation infrastructure is already inadequate and more housing can only make it worse.
PR-A-100	K Pelton	13	Most of the preceding paras are just statements of fact rather than issues, so its not really clear what issues Im supposed to comment on
PR-A-100	K Pelton	14	1. No deterioration in the already very poor traffic and congestion situation on roads into and around Oxford 2. protection of the Green Belt
PR-A-100	K Pelton	15	If locations as far away from Oxford as possible are considered it will be less likely that the residents of these houses will just spend their time travelling back into Oxfrd making congestion in and around Oxford still worse.
PR-A-100	K Pelton	16	1. As already pointed out transportation in and around Oxford is already very inadequate and more housing can only make it worse. 2. The A34 should be upgraded to 3 lanes demolishing as much of Botley as necessary 3. The ring road could also be upgradedd to three lanes 4. Oxford should implement congestion charging 5. Safe cycle routes (some across farmland) into Oxford from surrounding villages should be built. Many more people would cycle and encourage their children to cycle if it was perceived to be safe. Building more houses and dumping more traffic on local roads is just making it progressively more dangerous at present. An opportunity was missed to put in a cycle track alongside the upgraded Bicester line. 6. Oxford is well suited to a tram system, which presumably it had at one time. 7. rail links should be created or reinstated from Witney, Thame, and Abingdon. Kidlington should get a station on the Banbury line 8. so called Oxford London airport needs to decide if it wants commercial operations or not. modest levels of commercial traffic would assist the local economy and probably create less noise nuisance than the flying school. 9. Freight/Distribution hubs at motorway junctions can only make traffic worse 10 Oxford needs to improve access from the ringroad to the city at certain key points. Its ridiculous that the very large volume of traffic generated by the JR all goes through Headington or Marston.
PR-A-100	K Pelton	17	Cycling cannot be made safer with associated environmental and health benefits as long as more and more traffic is being dumped onto a road system around Oxford designed mainly for rural traffic
PR-A-100	K Pelton	20	A thriving local economy does not need to be synonymous with more people, more traffic and more housing
PR-A-100	K Pelton	21	As stated the locations should be remote from Oxford to avoid exacerbating Oxford's traffic problems
PR-A-100	K Pelton	22	Sustainability would be greatly assisted if cycling were encouraged, road pricing introduced and good (not bus) public transport links built

PR-A-100	K Pelton	23	Unless these issues are tackled in a much more energetic fashion than hitherto additional housing should be a long way from Oxford
PR-A-100	K Pelton	24	<p>1. Undergrowth control and dredging have been neglected along the Ray and Cherwell. This would alleviate flooding and make farmland more productive. The flood channel around Oxford may also assist.</p> <p>2. Although Cherwell has very pleasant countryside only a small percentage of the population currently use it. more could be done to encourage its recreational use (rather than spending the time sitting in a traffic jam to Bicester Village at weekends). recreational cycling and walking could all be encouraged. Many footpaths are little more than a sea of mud or flooded in winter and these could be upgraded. Otmoor is a great local resource but very underused.</p> <p>3. fly tipping and littering along local roads are endemic spoiling many people enjoyment of the countryside. It would be good to see throwing litter out of car windows receiving as much opprobrium as racism, homophobia and sexism.</p>
PR-A-100	K Pelton	25	Less housing will mean less litter
PR-A-100	K Pelton	26	With the exceptions that the document correctly identifies the generality of the built environment is of little value in Cherwell and we shouldn't be too worried about demolishing parts of it, for instance in central Bicester or Kidlington, in order to implement larger visions. Just be careful not to put up something which will look even worse in 25 years.
PR-A-100	K Pelton	27	Bits of Oxford itself could be replaced by higher density housing. Making say bicester and attractive centre in its own right is a key to alleviating Oxford's traffic problems
PR-A-100	K Pelton	28	Notwithstanding the fact that Noke opposes the development of the green belt in general (and in particular the fields between Woodeaton and Marston) it would like and in the past has supported building of individual houses on carefully chosen local sites. A modest increase in population would make Noke a more sustainable and vibrant community provided it has local support.
PR-A-100	K Pelton	18+19	if infrastructure in this context excludes transport then I think it can be adapted as necessary.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	1	<p>We do not seek to dispute Oxford's housing need but consider Oxford City have not fully demonstrated full utilisation of their land,via a full land use survey. In addition Oxford City Council should consider promote halls of residence to students releasing housing. The high level of affordable provision required by Oxford City Council makes development unattractive within Oxford,and Oxford City Councilshould review their planning policies to encourage additionaldevelopment. Consideration should be given to increasing residentialdevelopment densities and development heights in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell should not accommodate additional dwellings until Oxford City Council has demonstrated it has fully reviewed its planning policies and development strategies to maximise development within its boundaries.</p>
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	2	<p>Traffic surveys in the Parish of Ambrosden suggest that there is significant commuting to Oxford, and that Oxford is a major employment hub,so it is questionable if additional employment generating development is required.</p> <p>If additional employment is created,it should be in sustainable locations where public transport can be utilised to minimise additional traffic impacts,positioned along the Oxford -Bicester railway line,or along the A34 corridor.</p> <p>B8 if proposed should be located adjacent the M40 Junction 9,10 or 11,and not in rural areas,or adjacent to Bicester.</p>
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	4	The key goal is to limit impact on development on Cherwell, and its inherent infrastructure Impacts.

PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	6	Oxford is the major employment hub for the whole region and therefore the area of search should include the whole district however it may be appropriate to examine the potential for an urban extension to Oxford or new garden village close to Oxford to accommodate the housing need in one location where infrastructure provision can be easily provided. Local Plan Part 2 consultation highlights that there are major infrastructure issues for the Bicester area with regards to Highways, Power supply and Foul water capacity, which limit additional development in the Bicester Area.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	14	Traffic surveys in the Parish of Ambrosden suggest that there is significant commuting to Oxford, and that Oxford is a major employment hub, so if additional housing and employment is spread around the whole district, there will be increases in traffic, and infrastructure demands will need to be addressed for the entire district.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	16	Junction 9 M40 needs to be redesigned, to give direct slip roads from the A41 to M40 South. Capacity of the A34 should be increased, and potentially re-routed to join with the A43 at Junction 10. Consideration should be given to a station on HS2 at the A43 between Bicester and Brackley. No development should commence until the Oxford Bicester line is operating between Cowley and Bicester. Additional development should be located along the Cambridge- Oxford Expressway.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	18	Local Plan Part 2 consultation highlights that there are major infrastructure issues for the Bicester area with regards to Highways, Power supply and Foul water capacity, which limit additional development in the Bicester Area.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	20	Any additional employment should be of a wide mix and not limited to 88. Employment should be located in sustainable locations close to transport hubs. Tourism should be promoted.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	22	Sustainability can be addressed via policies in the local plans part 1 and 2 and SPD's on Biodiversity, landscape and energy efficiency. Sustainable travel could be enhanced by a station on HS2 at the A43 between Bicester and Brackley. No development should commence until the Oxford Bicester line is operating between Cowley and Bicester. Additional development should be located along the Cambridge- Oxford Expressway.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	24	Additional development must not affect the flood plain or increase the risk of river or surface water flooding and must be SUDs compliant. Cherwell should undertake a land review and designate nature reserves and designate green spaces which must not be developed.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	7, 9, 11, 15	Oxford is the major employment hub for the whole region and therefore the area of search should include the whole district however it may be appropriate to examine the potential for an urban extension to Oxford or new garden village close to Oxford to accommodate the housing need in one location where infrastructure provision can be easily provided. Local Plan Part 2 consultation highlights that there are major infrastructure issues for the Bicester area with regards to Highways, Power supply and Foul water capacity, which limit additional development in the Bicester Area.
PR-A-101	Ambrosden Parish Council	8, 10, 12	Oxford is the major employment hub for the whole region and therefore the area of search should include the whole district however it may be appropriate to examine the potential for an urban extension to Oxford or new garden village close to Oxford to accommodate the housing need in one location where infrastructure provision can be easily provided.
PR-A-102	P & A Woodfield / Chard		28 Site submission - Bretch Farm, Broughton Road, Banbury
PR-A-103	David Wilkins / Ian Wilkins		28 Site submission - Land East of Hampden Farm, Kidlington
PR-A-104	Molyneux Planning / U Stay		28 Site submissions - Land at Bunkers Hill; Land at Shipton on Cherwell
PR-A-105	RPS Group / Rowland Bratt		28 Site submission - Land South of Wards Road, Bodicote
PR-A-106	Molyneux Planning / Shipton Ltd		28 Site submission - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry

PR-A-107	JM Osborne & Co / G & M Loggin	28 Site submissions - Land adjoining playing field, Fewcott, Ardley; Land adjoining Southern Edge of Village, Ardley
PR-A-108		28 Site submission - Oak View, Milcombe
PR-A-109	Kemp & Kemp / Newcore Capital Management LLP	28 Site submission - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip
PR-A-110	H.A. Hart & Sons	28 Site submission - Hornton Hill Farm, Quarry Road, Hornton
PR-A-111	JPPC / Mr R. Davies	28 Site submission - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke
PR-A-112	Carl Middleditch Architect / Messrs R & T. Taylor and Mrs J.Treadwell	28 Site submission - Church Field, Wendlebury Road, Wendlebury
PR-A-113	Carl Middleditch Architect / D.R. Jones & Son	28 Site submission - Newlands/Caulcott Farm/Greenway, South Street, Caulcott
PR-A-114	Carl Middleditch Architect / Mesdames Oneil & Dwyer	28 Site submission - Oxford Road, Deddington
PR-A-115	Carl Middleditch Architect / Smiths of Bloxham	28 Site submission - Newlands Caravan Site, Milton Road, Bloxham
PR-A-116	Court Consulting / Adrian Wilcox	28 Site submissions - Field known as Baby Ben, adjoining Northampton Road, Weston on the Green; Land adjoining Caerleon, Northampton Road, Weston on the Green; Land opposite Staplehurst Farm, Church Road, Weston on the Green
PR-A-117	Fisher German LLP / Mr Allen, Mrs Aries, Mr Stroud and Mr Lombard	28 Site submission - Site to East of M40, Overthorpe
PR-A-118	Quay Associates / Manor Farm	28 Site submission - Land at Bell Street, Hornton
PR-A-119	Helen Tredwell	28 Site submission - Durrants Gravel, Finmere
PR-A-120	Framptons / Banbury AAT Academy	28 Site submission - Banbury Academy, Ruskin Road, Banbury
PR-A-121	Phillips Planning Services Ltd / Trinity College	28 Site submissions - Land to the North of Stratford Road (Site 1); Land to the North of Stratford Road and West of The Firs (Site 2); Land to the North of Stratford Road (Site 3); Land to the North of Stratford Road (Site 4)

PR-A-122	Savills / Trinity College Oxford		28 Site submission - Land adjoining Dover Avenue and Thornbury Drive, Banbury
PR-A-123	Strutt Parker / Jane Hazel-Wright and Carl Wright		28 Site submission - The Paddock, Berry Hill Road, Adderbury
PR-A-124	Laws & Fiennes / Broughton Estate		28 Site submissions - Land at Lower End, Shutford; Land to the North of Banbury Road, Shutford; Land to the North of Broughton Road, Banbury
PR-A-125	Fisher German LLP / Kevin & Emily Bishop		28 Site submission - Land West of Hook Norton Road, Sibford Ferris
PR-A-126	Savills / Mr O'Neil		28 Site submission - Dymock Farm, Buckingham Road, Caversfield
PR-A-127	Savills / Mr R. Shouler and Ms J. Shouler		28 Site submission - Land at Lodge Farm, Chesterton
PR-A-128	Savills / Barwood Strategic Land II LLP		28 Site submission - Land to the South of Crouch Farm, Banbury
PR-A-129	Kemp & Kemp LLP / Sheehan Group of Companies		28 Site submission - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton
PR-A-130	Advance Land & Planning Limited / Leonard Cheshire Disability		28 Site submission - Land West of Banbury Road, Adderbury
PR-A-131	Savills / Philip King Homes Trust		28 Site submission - Land to the East of Kidlington and West of the A34
PR-A-132	Framptons / E.P.Barrus, Pye Construction, Mr & Mrs Fletcher, Mr Sparks, Mr & Mrs Holford, Mr & Mrs Dean, Mr & Mrs Noon	1	<p>At para 2.16 it is stated that there is an agreed figure of 15000 dwellings amounting to Oxford City's unmet housing need (refer para 2.13). It is then suggested that this figure 'to be distributed evenly between Oxford, Cherwell, West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse' which would produce a requirement of about 3000 homes per authority area.</p> <p>The unmet housing need arises because as stated at para 2.12 'that is the level of need that cannot presently be met by Oxford City Council'. It is therefore inappropriate for Oxford to be included in the distribution of dwellings at para 2.16. Rather the 15000 figure of unmet housing need should be distributed between the 4 authorities of Cherwell, West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Councils amounting to a figure of 3750 dwellings per Authority area. It is submitted therefore that a working assumption should be made of 4250 homes for Cherwell District. The public interest is better served by an over provision of housing through the Plan process than an under provision at this stage in the Plan making process.</p>

PR-A-132	Framptons / E.P.Barrus, Pye Construction, Mr & Mrs Fletcher, Mr Sparks, Mr & Mrs Holford, Mr & Mrs Dean, Mr & Mrs Noon	6	It is agreed that an area of search for the partial review document should be well related to Oxford City.
PR-A-132	Framptons / E.P.Barrus, Pye Construction, Mr & Mrs Fletcher, Mr Sparks, Mr & Mrs Holford, Mr & Mrs Dean, Mr & Mrs Noon	7	Factors that should influence the area of search should include the connectivity of the area to Oxford City, and maintaining the integrity of the Green Belt. As such, locations including Former RAF Upper Heyford, which are well related to the City and just beyond the Green Belt should be considered within the area of search.
PR-A-132	Framptons / E.P.Barrus, Pye Construction, Mr & Mrs Fletcher, Mr Sparks, Mr & Mrs Holford, Mr & Mrs Dean, Mr & Mrs Noon	12	At paragraph 5.34 it is stated as a matter of fact that Former RAF Upper Heyford is not situated on an 'A' road. It is submitted that this paragraph fails to properly recognise that Former RAF Upper Heyford is well located for access onto the A43 to the east and the A4260 to the west. As such, Former RAF Upper Heyford is very well located to the primary highway network for the main part of any journey to Oxford and, as noted, has the particular advantage of proximity to a rail station at Lower Heyford.
PR-A-132	Framptons / E.P.Barrus, Pye Construction, Mr & Mrs Fletcher, Mr Sparks, Mr & Mrs Holford, Mr & Mrs Dean, Mr & Mrs Noon	15	Former RAF Upper Heyford is a growth location within the adopted Core Strategy. The Core Strategy allocates growth for some 2361 dwellings under Policy Villages 5 together with associated development to serve the needs of a new community. Former RAF Upper Heyford is capable and suitable for accommodating additional housing development while maintaining the integrity of the historic asset comprising the former Cold War airbase. Such additional development as identified at the eastern side of former RAF Upper Heyford bounded by the two roads would be well related to the existing built up boundary and provide a useful source of additional housing to contribute to the unmet needs of Oxford. The land edged red on the accompanying plan would provide for an enlarged and integrated settlement pattern.
PR-A-132	Framptons / E.P.Barrus, Pye Construction, Mr & Mrs Fletcher, Mr Sparks, Mr & Mrs Holford, Mr & Mrs Dean, Mr & Mrs Noon		28 Site submission - Land West of Chilgrove Drive and North of Camp Road, Upper Heyford
PR-A-133	P3 Eco Limited (P3)		28 Site submission - Land at Little Chesterton, Bicester
PR-A-134	P3 Eco Limited (P3)		28 Site submission - Land to West of Himley Village, Middleton Stoney Road, Bicester
PR-A-135	Indigo Planning Ltd / McKay Securities PLC		28 Site submissions - Lower Cherwell Street Industrial Estate, Banbury; McKay Trading Estate, Station Approach, Bicester
PR-A-136	Larkstoke Properties Ltd / Mr and Mrs Derrer		28 Site submission - South Lodge, Fringford Road, Caversfield

PR-A-137	Kemp & Kemp / Carol Ann Parsons		28 Site submission - Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington
PR-A-138	Adalta Real / John Phillips		28 Site submission - The Plain, Land East of B4100, Bicester
PR-A-139	Kemp & Kemp / Mewsade (Eastern) Ltd		28 Site submissions - Land North of Rau Court, Caversfield; Land South of Springfield Road, Caversfield
PR-A-140	Kemp & Kemp LLP / W.Lucy & Co Ltd		28 Site submission - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke
PR-A-141	Bilfinger GVA / Mr L.Durant		28 Site submissions - Land adjacent Oxfordshire Inn, Heathfield; Heyford Leys Camping Park, Camp Road, Upper Heyford
PR-A-142	JP Planning Ltd / Neil Wingfield		28 Site submission - Land and buildings at 12 Heath Close, Milcombe
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	1	<p>While the authorities within Oxfordshire are currently working to define the respective quantities of housing that each must contribute to meet the City's needs, we consider that the differing situations and contexts within each of the Districts means that an equal apportionment is most unlikely to be justified. The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) and West Oxfordshire Districts are the most constrained in terms of landscape designations (AONBs) and also have inferior transport connections to Oxford when compared to South Oxfordshire and Cherwell.</p> <p>South Oxfordshire and VoWH have historically focused a large amount of growth around Didcot and Wantage/Grove but both settlements are now in the process of delivering their respective allocations which will take at least the next twenty years to achieve.</p> <p>Cherwell is by contrast relatively unconstrained by landscape designations and has excellent transport connectivity with Oxford via the two direct railway lines (GWR to Banbury and Birmingham) and Chiltern to Bicester, Marylebone and Milton Keynes (planned)).</p> <p>In this context we consider that Cherwell should accommodate more than its proportionate amount of Oxford's unmet need. We consider a figure of 6,000 homes is more appropriate.</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	2	<p>We consider that locations for additional housing should wherever possible and appropriate, be supported by employment generating development in order to create the potential for people to live and work in close proximity and thereby avoid the need to travel. Such development can include a wide variety of uses including schools, shops, community facilities as well as office and industrial space.</p> <p>At Great Heyford we are proposing to provide primary and secondary schools as well as a nursery; shops; health; and community facilities, all of which will provide employment opportunities. We are also proposing 250,000 sq. ft. of office/R&D space for use by the College or other parts of the University, as well as third parties. These uses combined have the potential to provide over 1,400 new jobs.</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	4	<p>Additional growth should seek to provide homes in an attractive, high quality environment which does not have an adverse impact on Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or other areas protected for their inherent qualities or constraints (such as floodplain and/or Green Belt), and which provides the ability for residents and visitors to travel to Oxford (where the need is focused) and beyond in as environmentally friendly a way as possible. The opportunity to provide improvements to infrastructure to benefit existing residents and visitors should also become an objective of planned growth.</p>

PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	6	Any area of search for meeting Oxford's unmet need should include location(s) that can deliver on the principles above, and which are as close to Oxford as possible without compromising the Green Belt around the City. Critically these locations must be directly accessible to rail services into Oxford from either existing or potential new stations where those are practicable.
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>The Council should consider our proposed site at Great Heyford as a strategic location capable of delivering a majority of the suggested housing need that Cherwell DC should provide for (5,000 of the 6,000 homes).</p> <p>Great Heyford is our proposal for a sustainable new community of around 5,000 new homes that will serve the needs of the City of Oxford and the community governed by Cherwell District Council. Our vision is to create the new community of Great Heyford as an extension of the village of Lower Heyford, ensuring that the historic character of Lower Heyford is preserved and that the district identity of Upper Heyford is also maintained together with its military heritage.</p> <p>This will create a community that will utilise the existing rail infrastructure to allow commutng both North and South and create up to several thousand local jobs including potential facilities for Oxford University. A primary purpose of it is to meet the City of Oxford's unmet housing needs to 2031. It will not, however, be a dormitory location because of the priority being given to creating local jobs. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>(cont...) The outline masterplan envisages the creation of 134 hectares of parkland principally alongside the canal and river Cherwell that will enhance the views from Rousham and create a new accessible beauty spot to be enjoyed by local residents and visitors alike. 27 hectares of this parkland will potentially create a heritage centre around the ancient hill fort that seemingly existed on the high ground above the current village of Lower Heyford.</p> <p>Our proposed new 'hill-top community' is consistent with English tradition and the elevated position of Steeple Aston and Upper Heyford.</p> <p>Our vision for Great Heyford is for it to be an 'energy positive' development; that is to say, one which makes a net contribution to the national grid rather than drawing energy from it. We will achieve this through a combination of careful design and layout making the most effective use of the site's topography and microclimate as well as employing the most efficient fabric for buildings. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>(cont...) The urban extension provides the opportunity to deliver a range of essential facilities for Lower Heyford which currently does not exist. These include a new local centre located at the intersection of Station Road and the B4030. It will include a range of retail and community facilities laid out in a traditional arrangement with a focus on high quality public realm.</p> <p>Thew new extension will also deliver new primary and secondary schools which the current village is without. These will be located centrally to provide for accessible walking routes for the village.</p> <p>We have taken careful account of Rousham Park in defining the extent of the proposed development area to ensure that views from and across the Park will not be interrupted by any built development within Great Heyford. The valuable Heritage context will strongly shape the new extension. ZTV studies have been undertaken to define the western extents of the extension to ensure that important countryside views from Rousham House and Gardens are effectively safeguarded. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>(cont...) Our proposals allow for the provision of a major new publicly accessible park along the valley side south of Lower Heyford. This will provide significant public benefit to existing and future residents by providing an opportunity for people to enjoy the landscape in a generously proportioned public park. We are also committed to working with conservationists to explore the practicalities of archaeological investigations and possibly a heritage centre around the crop circles.</p> <p>The rationale and vision for Great Heyford is set out in the attached promotional document.</p> <p>Key Benefits: The City of Oxford needs a very substantial number of new homes to sustain growth projections over the period 2016-2031. Estimates vary but the number could well be 18,000 or more outside what the city itself can provide. The key benefit of our proposal is that it would aabout 28% of this requirement in one exceptionally sustainable satellite location that can be delivered over the next twenty years. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>(cont...) These proposals are designed to be complementary to the allocations within the recently adopted Cherwell District Local Plan, and importantly offer a significant solution to CDC's duty to cooperate which the Planning Inspectorate expects by June 2017.</p> <p>As well as providing market and affordable homes for over 11,000 people, Great Heyford could provide up to 250,000 ft2 of employment space including a significant office and R&D hub for use by the University as well as office and employment space for other companies to use, Oxford University needs more facilities to compete with Cambridge and overseas Universities and there is limited space to accommodate these within the city. Provision of a new hub at Great Heyford could assist in creating facilities and employment that would enhance the University's global competitiveness and reputation. The objective of creating an 'energy positive' development will assist in consolidating Cherwell and Oxford as leaders in the creation of environmentally sustainable communities. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>(cont...) New retail space, health and community facilities will be provided alongside the commercial space to provide new as well as existing residents and employees sufficient new facilities that they can use without the need to travel to higher order centres such as Bicester. This boost in provision will benefit those that have experienced a decline in local retail and leisure facilities in recent times.</p> <p>Great Heyford would include new education provision at both primary and secondary levels and would focus vehicular traffic away from the historic core of Lower Heyford and towards Bicester to the east and Oxford to the south. Specific provision will be made for new residents and those working in the employment space to leave their cars within a car park close to the eastern end of Lower Heyford and either walk, cycle or take a shuttle bus down to the railway station to catch services to Oxford and Banbury. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-143	Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	15	<p>(cont...) The opportunity exists now at Great Heyford to create a new focus for a highly energy efficient community that can benefit from and augment the existing investment at Upper Heyford. Taken together, new communities at both settlements could provide an even more sustainable focus that would be of a scale to enable them to support more of their own functions and needs as well as being in a position to make use of the rail connection to Oxford and Bnabury and beyond for 'higher order' functions.</p> <p>The advantages of the scale of development possible at Great Heyford (as well as when combined with that at Upper Heyford) are that it allows a more comprehensive package of services, facilities and public amenities to be provided which are not achievable with developments of smaller scale that are more widely scattered.</p> <p>In summary, residents of Great Heyford would be within 20 minutes of the centre of Oxford via a sustainable mode of travel (the train), allowing people to work and/or study in the city while gaining the benefits of living outside the city. The development of a new community could fund significant public benefits that could be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, including new publicly accessible parkland along the eastern slops of the Cherwell valley and new community faciltiies including healthcare, schools and shops that would benefit new and existing residents alike.</p>

PR-A-143 Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	18	<p>The existing railway station at Lower Heyford provides the opportunity to serve the proposed new community at Great Heyford and provide transport into Oxford City Centre as well as north to Banbury and Birmingham. The rail service currently allows travel into the City within 17 minutes but with extra patronage the service could be improved further and in particular the frequency increased.</p> <p>Once in Oxford City Centre, a proportion of people will wish to travel to the science parks and employment areas in the south and southeast of the City, and we consider that the potential to provide a shuttle bus service between the rail station and those destinations should be explored, to improve their accessibility and provide connections with rail services and other bus routes. (cont...)</p>
PR-A-143 Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	18	<p>(cont...) The opportunity exists to create a step-change in the provision of public transport services for the communities of Lower and Upper Heyford by capitalising on the opportunity presented by the railway station at Lower Heyford. A new bus route will deliver residents of the extension to and from the railway station at scheduled times. The bus will also serve the local facilities within the new extension as well as a proposed park and ride which will be located to serve the residents of Great Heyford and further afield and thereby connect them to the station. It will also materially benefit residents at both parts of Upper Heyford.</p> <p>The entire extension will be within a 20-minute walking distance of the station and a network of easily accessible pedestrian and cycle routes will be incorporated. Vehicular travel on the B4030 west of Station Road will be minimised and the existing conservation area of the village will be restricted primarily to existing residents and public transport. The primary vehicular access will be along Station Road, the B4030 east of the conservation area and along Port Way which all present the opportunity of upgrading as required.</p>
PR-A-143 Bonnar Allan Limited / Corus Christ College Oxford	28	<p>Site submission - Land South East of Lower Heyford</p>
PR-A-144 Framptons / Albion Land Ltd	28	<p>Site submission - Land at North West Bicester</p>
PR-A-145 Framptons / Mr and Mrs Donger	28	<p>Site submission - Land off Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury</p>
PR-A-146 Scottish and Southern Energy	18	<p>Refer to letters dated 8 September 2014, together with attachments -</p> <p>At this stage, I can only provide general guidance on the provision of electricity infrastructure and the treatment of any existing infrastructure in relation to future development.</p> <p>Connections for new developments from existing infrastructure can be provided subject to cost and time-scale.</p> <p>Where existing infrastructure is inadequate to support the increased demands from the new development, the costs of any necessary upstream reinforcement required would normally be apportioned between developer and DNO (Distribution Network Operator) in accordance with the current Statement of Charging Methodology agreed with the industry regulator (OFGEM). Maximum time-scales in these instances would not normally exceed around 2 years and should not therefore impede delivery of any proposed housing development. (cont...)</p>

PR-A-146 Scottish and Southern Energy

18 (cont...) Where overhead lines cross development site, these will, with the exception of 400 kV tower lines, normally be owned and operated by Scottish and Southern Energy Power Distribution (SSEPD).

In order to minimise costs, wherever possible, existing overhead lines can remain in place with uses such as open space, parking, garages or public highways generally being permitted in proximity to the overhead lines. Where this is not practicable, or where developers choose to lay out their proposals otherwise, then agreement will be needed as to how these will be dealt with, including agreeing costs and identifying suitable alternative routing for the circuits. The existing customer base should not be burdened by any costs arising from new development proposals.

To ensure certainty of delivery of a development site, any anticipated relocation of existing overhead lines should be formally agreed with SSEPD, prior to submission of a planning application. (cont...)

PR-A-146 Scottish and Southern Energy

18 (cont...) I trust the above is helpful to you at this current stage of your deliberations and can be included in the proposed CDP document, but you can contact me directly on the above telephone number should you require any further advice, particularly relating to specific sites.

However, for your information and assistance, please see the attached Appendix A, which includes additional information in respect of the areas detailed in your sites document, where there overhead lines and / or significant numbers of dwellings proposed.

Page 193

PR-A-147 Environment Agency

18

In accommodating and allocating the additional 3500 within the Local Plan Part 1 we advise Cherwell District Council to consider carefully whether there will be adequate infrastructure such as suitable foul drainage capacity/water supply etc. We are pleased that you have confirmed in paragraph 5.135 that the district is in an area of water stress with water resources at a premium and we are aware that you are in the early stages of producing a Water Cycle Study. We would advise that the Water Cycle Study should support the Sustainability Appraisal as a key evidence document and this will help enable decision makers to identify any infrastructure issues early in the plan making process. We are really pleased to see that in paragraph 5.72, the importance of supporting any additional growth with the necessary infrastructure is highlighted.

PR-A-147 Environment Agency

24

We are pleased to see that paragraph 5.37 has confirmed that the partial review will look to minimize adverse environmental impacts. The previous allocations within this plan located some of Cherwell's site allocations at areas of Flood Risk. This was because many of the sites allocated were in areas identified for regeneration in towns such as Banbury and Bicester. A Flood Risk Sequential Test was passed to support this approach. However, Cherwell District has significant areas of land at the lowest risk of flooding (Flood Zone 1) and we feel that there would be no reason to allocate any of the 3500 of Oxfords unmet need housing in Flood Zones 2 or 3. The NPPF clearly states the new development should be steered to areas at the lowest risk of flooding and Cherwell District Council should avoid flood zones 2 and 3.

PR-A-147 Environment Agency

25

As stated previously in the introduction to this letter, we note that Oxford City is unable to meet its housing need because of policy and environment constraints, such as flood risk. We would support the same approach for the allocation of the unmet need in the Cherwell District, in that development should NOT be located in areas of flood risk (Flood Zone 2 or 3) or nature conservation value.

PR-A-147 Environment
Agency

We are pleased with the submitted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which seems comprehensive. We support the following objectives:
7) To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity
11) To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resource management
12) To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment
However, there are two evidence documents that we feel are necessary to adequately inform the Sustainability Appraisal which we can't see mentioned.
(cont...)

PR-A-147 Environment
Agency

(cont...) Firstly, we recommend that a Water Cycle Study is carried out for the Cherwell District. A number of Neighboring LPAs have already completed their Water Cycle Studies and it has helped them identify areas where infrastructure capacity is an issue and also the potential impact this could have on the water environment. We understand that Cherwell District Council are at an early stage in production of a Water Cycle Study and we advise that it should be a key evidence document in support of the Sustainability Appraisal. Secondly, Cherwell District Councils Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be considered a living document and needs to be kept up to date with the latest guidance and advice. New flood risk climate change allowances have recently been published and can be found here. We expect Cherwell District Council consider these new allowances and update the SFRA as necessary. The new climate change allowances will potentially alter quite significantly flood map extents and make some areas unsuitable for development.

PR-A-148 Nathaniel Lichfield
& Partners / Kenley
Holdings

28

Site submission - Letchmere Farm, Camp Road, Upper Heyford



www.landuse.co.uk

Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

Prepared by LUC
October 2016



www.landuse.co.uk

Cherwell District Council Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

Prepared by LUC
October 2016

Planning & EIA
Design
Landscape Planning
Landscape Management
Ecology
Mapping & Visualisation

LUC BRISTOL
12th Floor Colston Tower
Colston Street Bristol
BS1 4XE
T +44 (0)117 929 1997
bristol@landuse.co.uk

Offices also in:
London
Glasgow
Edinburgh



Land Use Consultants Ltd
Registered in England
Registered number: 2549296
Registered Office:
43 Chalton Street
London NW1 1JD
LUC uses 100% recycled paper

Contents

1	Introduction	1
	The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review	1
	The Plan area	2
	Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	3
	Structure of the SA Report	8
2	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	9
	Relationship between the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and other plans and programmes	9
	Oxfordshire wide work	10
	Neighbouring Local Plans	15
	Cherwell Neighbourhood Plans	17
	Environmental, social and economic objectives relevant to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review	17
3	Baseline Information	20
	Introduction	20
	Cherwell District baseline	20
	Oxford City spatial portrait	32
4	Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plan	34
5	Sustainability Appraisal Framework	40
	SA objectives	40
	Use of the SA framework	44
6	Appraisal of Vision and Strategic Objectives findings	46
	Introduction	46
	Summary of effects	46
7	Appraisal of areas of search findings	49
	Introduction	49
	Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives	50
	Approach to appraisal	50
	Summary of area of search effects on the City of Oxford	50
	Summary of area of search effects on Cherwell District	54
	Selection of areas of search for more detailed site assessment	60
8	Appraisal of quantum of additional development findings	61
	Introduction	61
	Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives	61
	Approach to appraisal	61
	Summary of quantum effects on the City of Oxford	62
9	Appraisal of site options within Areas of Search A and B Findings	69
	Introduction	69
	Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives	69
	Approach to appraisal	69
	Summary of residential site options effects on the City of Oxford	70
	Summary of residential site options effects on Cherwell District	75
	Summary of open space options effects	82
10	Conclusions and Next Steps	88
	Conclusions	88
	Cumulative Effects	88
	Next Steps	88

Appendix 1	89
Review of plans, policies and programmes	89
Appendix 2	119
Assumptions to be applied in the SA of options	119
Appendix 3	144
Consultation representations on Part 1 Partial Review SA Scoping Report and LUC's responses	144
Appendix 4	151
Areas of search detailed appraisal matrices	151
Appendix 5	202
Quantum options detailed appraisal matrix	202
Appendix 6	213
Residential site options within areas of search A and B detailed appraisal matrices	213

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Cherwell District Council commissioned LUC in October 2015 to carry out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Cherwell District Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review, as well as the Local Plan Part 2.
- 1.2 This initial SA Report relates to the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review Options Paper (November 2016) and it should be read in conjunction with that document.

The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review

- 1.3 Cherwell District Council formally adopted the Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 Part 1 on 20th July 2015, which sets out the strategic planning policy framework and strategic site allocations for the district to 2031. Now adopted, the Plan forms part of the statutory development plan and provides the basis for decisions on land use planning affecting Cherwell District.
- 1.4 In the Local Plan the Council committed to work which seeks to address the unmet objectively assessed housing need from elsewhere in the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area (HMA), particularly from Oxford City. All of Oxfordshire's rural district Councils, together with the County Council, have accepted that Oxford cannot fully meet its own housing needs principally because the city is a compact, urban area surrounded by designated 'Green Belt'. The Oxfordshire Councils collectively committed to consider the extent of Oxford's unmet need and how that need might be sustainably distributed to the neighbouring districts so that this can be tested through their respective Local Plans. In order to achieve this joint working, the Oxfordshire Growth Board (comprising representatives of the County and District Councils of Oxfordshire, the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership, the Universities of Oxford and business leaders) was established and a strategic work programme has been developed by the Growth Board, which comprises a number of inter-related projects and milestones relating to the preparation and appraisal of long-term strategic development options for the county and the identification of associated infrastructure requirements. This joint strategic work programme called the Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme, will inform local plan reviews (including Cherwell's) by identifying and appraising strategic spatial options for accommodating Oxford City's unmet housing need.
- 1.5 The Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review is a Development Plan Document that will effectively be an addendum to the Local Plan Part 1 – it will sit alongside it and form part of the statutory Development Plan for the District. The Partial Review has a specific focus and it is not a wholesale review of Local Plan Part 1. The vision, aims and objectives, spatial strategy and the policies of the Local Plan Part 1 will guide development to meet Cherwell's needs to 2031. The Partial Review focuses specifically on how to accommodate additional housing and associated supporting infrastructure within Cherwell in order to help meet Oxford's housing need.

Approach to the SA

- 1.6 The work undertaken by the Growth Board has involved examining broad locational options within Oxfordshire through an appraisal process to inform how much of Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered by each Oxfordshire authority.
- 1.7 The SA for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review therefore focuses on the quantum and locational options for accommodating Cherwell's portion of Oxford's unmet housing need within Cherwell District. Options for relevant revised planning policies will be determined and assessed in the later stages of the SA.
- 1.8 The SA takes into account how options for delivering additional housing development within Cherwell District's boundaries perform in sustainability terms, including with respect to their relationship with Oxford City.

- 1.9 Although individual locations within Cherwell have been assessed on their own merits, for example in relation to environmental assets and constraints, such as biodiversity, landscape character and sensitivity, flood risk, soils quality and the historic environment, they have also been appraised against how sustainably they help meet Oxford's unmet housing need, considering factors such as:
- Need for affordable housing.
 - Commuting patterns and travel to work areas.
 - Transport infrastructure, traffic congestion (and related air quality and carbon emissions issues), and options to travel through use of sustainable transport options, such as rail.
 - Accessibility not only to the City of Oxford itself, but also to the main employment areas, science and business parks that are located on the fringes of the City, considering economic and social relationships and linkages.
- 1.10 The SA also considers how well the locational options for delivering housing relate to the existing and planned communities, jobs, services and facilities within Cherwell itself. This is because not all residents of the new housing will work within Oxford City or its business and science parks, and it is likely that many everyday needs, such as recreation and sport, shopping, and schools will be accessed locally.
- 1.11 Given that the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review focusses on the potential effects of options and policies relating to development within Cherwell District (albeit to meet a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need), this initial SA Report sets out the baseline information relating to Cherwell District. As well as the baseline information that relates to Cherwell, relevant information which relates to planning in Oxfordshire and to Oxford City is also key. This will assist in determining the most appropriate location and form of development (and therefore policies) required in the Local Plan 1 Partial Review document.
- 1.12 The adopted Cherwell District Council Local Plan Part 1 was subject to SA/SEA throughout its preparation, and that SA work is being drawn on as appropriate throughout the SA/SEA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review.
- 1.13 The Council explain that this Options Paper is produced under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Before Submission of the Partial Review further evidence will be collected and public views will be taken into account. This is an Initial SA report and further sustainability appraisal will be required for the Partial Review.

The Plan area

- 1.14 Cherwell is situated in north Oxfordshire and lies between London and Birmingham, immediately north of Oxford and south of Warwick / Leamington Spa. Cherwell District has an area covering approximately 228 square miles. The M40 runs through the District and there are good rail connections to Birmingham, London and beyond.
- 1.15 The District's settlement hierarchy is dominated by the towns of Banbury and Bicester in the north and south respectively. Banbury is the administrative centre for the District and fulfils a role as a regional centre. The third largest settlement is Kidlington which is both an urban centre and a village which is surrounded by the Oxfordshire Green Belt but is excluded from it. The District has over 90 smaller villages and hamlets.
- 1.16 Cherwell is largely rural in character with much of the northern part of the District consisting largely of soft rolling hills. The southern half of the District particularly around Bicester is much flatter. The northwest of the District lies at the northern edge of the Cotswolds. The river Cherwell passes through the District.
- 1.17 The District shares boundaries with Oxford City, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Aylesbury Vale, South Northamptonshire and Stratford upon Avon districts, but it is the relationship with Oxford City to the south that is of particular importance for this SA, as the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review is focussing on meeting a proportion of Oxford City's unmet housing needs. As noted above, the relationship between Cherwell District and Oxford City in

terms of commuting patterns and travel to work areas in particular as well as transport infrastructure and accessibility to main employment areas in both authorities will be taken into account during the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Review. Baseline information relating to Oxford City as relevant has also been described in Chapter 3 of this SA Scoping Report.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.18 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for Development Plan Documents. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC). Therefore, it is a legal requirement for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.
- 1.19 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process (as advocated in the National Planning Practice Guidance¹), whereby users can comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive through a single integrated SA process – this is the process that is being undertaken in Cherwell. From here on, the term 'SA' should therefore be taken to mean 'SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive'.
- 1.20 The SA process comprises a number of stages, as shown in **Figure 1.1** below. How these stages have been met during the preparation of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review to date is also described below.

Figure 1.1: Main stages of Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D: Consulting on the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and the SA report
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Part 1 Review

SA Stage A: Scoping

- 1.21 The Scoping stage of the SA involves understanding the social, economic and environmental baseline for the plan area as well as the policy context and key sustainability issues. The SA Scoping Report was prepared in December 2015 and presented the outputs of the following tasks:
- Policies, plans and programmes of relevance to Cherwell's Local Plan Partial Review were identified and the relationships between them were considered, enabling any potential synergies to be exploited and any potential inconsistencies and incompatibilities to be identified and addressed.
 - Baseline information was collected on environmental, social and economic issues in Cherwell and Oxfordshire. This baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of policies and site allocations (including reasonable alternative options) and helps to identify ways of mitigating any adverse effects identified.
 - Key sustainability issues for Cherwell District were identified.
 - A 'Sustainability Appraisal framework' was developed, comprising a list of SA objectives against which areas of search and site options would be appraised. The SA framework provides a clear way in which the sustainability impacts of implementing a plan can be described, analysed and compared. It sets out a series of sustainability objectives and associated sub-questions that can be used to 'interrogate' options and draft policies during the plan-making process. These SA objectives reflect the long-term aspirations of the District with regard to social, economic and environmental considerations. Throughout the SA

¹ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal-and-how-does-it-relate-to-strategic-environmental-assessment/>

process the performance of Local Plan options (and later policies and site allocations) are assessed against these SA objectives and sub-questions.

- 1.22 Public and stakeholder participation is an important part of the SA and wider plan-making processes. It helps to ensure that the SA report is robust and has due regard for all appropriate information that will support the Local Plan in making a contribution to sustainable development. An SA Scoping Report for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review was published in January 2016 alongside an Issues Paper for a six week consultation period with the statutory consultees Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England. Following the consultation, the comments received were addressed as appropriate. **Appendix 3** lists the comments that were received during the consultation on the Scoping Report and explains how these have been dealt with in the SA and this initial SA Report.
- 1.23 The majority of the SA Scoping Report, namely the review of plans, policies and programmes and the baseline information, were updated as part of the preparation of this SA Report. They will continue to be updated as necessary at each stage of the SA process in order to ensure that they reflect the current situation in Cherwell District and take account of the most recent evidence.

SA Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- 1.24 Developing options for a plan is an iterative process, usually involving a number of consultations with the public and stakeholders. Consultation responses and the SA can help to identify where there may be other 'reasonable alternatives' to the options being considered for a plan.
- 1.25 Regulation 12 (2) of the SEA Regulations requires that:
- "The (environmental or SA) report must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of—*
- (a) implementing the plan or programme; and*
- (b) reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme."*
- 1.26 Any alternatives considered for the plan need to be 'reasonable'. This implies that alternatives that are not reasonable do not need to be subject to appraisal. Examples of unreasonable alternatives could include policy options that do not meet the objectives of the plan or national policy (e.g. the National Planning Policy Framework) or site options that are unavailable or undeliverable.
- 1.27 The SA findings are not the only factors taken into account when determining a preferred option to take forward in a plan. Indeed, there will often be an equal number of positive or negative effects identified for different options, such that it is not possible to 'rank' them based on sustainability performance in order to select a preferred option. Factors such as public opinion, deliverability, conformity with national policy and other evidence will also be taken into account by plan-makers when selecting preferred options for a plan.

Identification and appraisal of options for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review

- 1.28 Three types of options have been identified and appraised as part of the development of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review:
- Broad areas of search within which new housing development to meet Oxford's unmet need could be located.
 - Quantum options representing different quantities of additional growth to meet Oxford's need.
 - Potential site options that could be developed to meet the additional housing required. (In addition to residential site options, site options for open space provision were also identified and appraised.)
- 1.29 The identification of these options is summarised below and described further in the individual chapters setting out the SA findings for each set of options (see **Chapters 7-9**). In addition, the Council has drafted a Vision and Strategic Objectives for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and these have been appraised in **Chapter 6** of this initial SA Report. These will evolve as further evidence is produced and in response to consultation on the options paper.

- 1.30 Cherwell District has been divided into nine areas of search by the Council. The areas have been identified having regard to the location of urban areas, the potential opportunities to develop on previously developed land, received site submissions and 'focal points' or nodes that might be developable. These areas of search have been appraised to identify the most sustainable locations (for both Cherwell and Oxford) within which to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need.
- 1.31 Three quantities of additional housing growth have been defined by Cherwell District Council based on an apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need proposed by the Oxfordshire Growth Board of 4,400 dwellings².
- 1.32 Potential development sites have been submitted to the Council as part of an on-going consultation process. Following the appraisal of the areas of search and the identification of the best performing areas, reasonable alternative site options for residential and open space sites were identified within selected areas of search A and B.
- 1.33 Promoted sites over 2 hectares have been appraised as potential strategic residential site options within areas of search A and B and potential open space options within areas A and B on the assumption that open spaces are likely to be incorporated within or located near to larger strategic residential site allocations as part of achieving sustainable communities.

SA Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report

- 1.34 This initial SA report describes the process that has been undertaken to date in carrying out the SA of Cherwell's Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review. It sets out the findings of the appraisal of the draft Vision and Strategic Objectives, the areas of search, quantities of additional growth and site options. The report highlights any likely significant effects (both positive and negative, and taking into account the likely secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term and permanent and temporary effects), helping to identify the locations for development that may help to mitigate negative effects and maximise the benefits of the plan as it is drafted in full. It also describes (as far as possible at this stage) the reasons for selecting or rejecting certain options during the preparation of the Local Plan.

SA Stage D: Consultation on Local Plan and this SA report

- 1.35 Cherwell District Council is inviting comments on the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review Options Paper and this initial SA report. Both documents are being published on the Council's website for consultation in November 2016.
- 1.36 **Appendix 3** presents the consultation comments that have been received to date in relation to the SA Scoping Report and explains how they have been addressed in this initial SA Report.

SA Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the Local Plan

- 1.37 Recommendations for monitoring the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing Cherwell's Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review have not been outlined in this initial SA Report. This is because the preferred policies for the Partial Review have yet to be defined therefore the likely residual effects of the Partial Review are still unknown. This requirement will be met at subsequent stages in the SA process.

Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

- 1.38 **Table 1.1** below signposts the relevant sections of the SA Report that are considered to meet the SEA Directive requirements (the remainder will be met during subsequent stages of the SA of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review).

² The process for identification of this apportionment is summarised in Chapter 2.

Table 1.1: Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Directive

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this SA Report?
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	This initial SA Report for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review constitutes the 'environmental report' for the first 'Options' version of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review. Updated SA Reports will be produced at later stages in the plan-making process, as the Council moves towards a 'Submission' version of the Part 1 Partial Review.
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapters 1 and 2 and Appendix 1.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapters 3 and 4.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapter 3.
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.;	Chapters 3 and 4.
e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, 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;	Chapter 2 and Appendix 1.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 for alternatives Chapter 1 for difficulties encountered.
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)	This SA Report has adhered to this requirement.
Consultation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) 	Consultation with the relevant statutory environmental bodies was undertaken in relation to the Scoping Report for the statutory 5 week in January and February 2016.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2) 	Public consultation is taking place on an 'Options' version of the Part 1 Partial Review alongside this SA Report from November 2016 to January 2017.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	Not relevant as there will be no effects beyond the UK from the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review.

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this SA Report?
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	
<p>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan or programme as adopted a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9) 	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
<p>Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process, once the Local Plan has been adopted.

Data limitations and difficulties encountered

- 1.39 The SEA Regulations require that the environmental report should include information on “any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information” (Schedule 2(8)). The difficulties encountered in carrying out the SA are described below.
- 1.40 The first ‘Issues Consultation Paper’ published in January 2016 sought to gather early opinions on issues facing the District as a consequence of accommodating a portion of Oxford’s unmet housing need and on possible ways in which the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review might address these. This paper contained no proposals which could be subject to SA.
- 1.41 The Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review Options Paper published alongside this initial SA Report does contain options for meeting a portion of Oxford’s unmet housing need. However, there are no draft policies. Therefore, only the principle of development within specific locations has been subject to SA. Once draft policies have been worked up it will be possible to draw more certain conclusions about the likely effects of developing within specific locations.
- 1.42 The actual impacts of specific site allocation policies will depend very much upon how they are applied in specific locations. Professional judgement has therefore had to be applied to identify likely effects.
- 1.43 There was a need to ensure that a large number of site options could be appraised consistently. This was achieved by the use of assumptions relating to each SA objective for determining the difference between positive and negative, minor and significant effects, as described in **Chapter 5**.
- 1.44 When applying the assumptions (see **Appendix 2**) to inform the SA of areas of search and site options, distances were measured from the nearest point of a site to the nearest point of the feature(s) in question, which may not always accurately reflect the distance to features for the whole of a site, particularly large sites. However, the accessibility and transport assessment undertaken by ITP Ltd. on behalf of Cherwell District Council was used to inform the appraisal of options against SA objectives 6, 10 and 16. ITP’s methodology for assessing areas of search and site options is outlined in ITP’s report in the Local Plan evidence base.
- 1.45 The sheer number of strategies, plans, programmes, policy documents, advice and guidance produced by a range of statutory and non-statutory bodies means that it has not been possible within the resources available to consider every potentially relevant document in detail (see **Chapter 2** and **Appendix 1**). However, we have drawn out the key generic messages relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan and the SA.
- 1.46 Similarly, the evidence base set out in **Chapter 3** upon which effects have been identified has continued to evolve and will be updated throughout the plan preparation process. Every effort has been made to ensure that the final version of this SA Report will reflect the latest evidence base.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.47 Under Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) land-use plans, including Development Plan Documents, are also subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.
- 1.48 The HRA for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will be undertaken separately to the SA and will need to consider the potential for adverse effects on the integrity of the Oxford Meadows SAC alone and in combination with development proposed in neighbouring authorities' plans. The findings will be taken into account in the SA where relevant (for example to inform judgements about the likely effects of potential development locations proposed for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review on biodiversity).

Structure of the SA Report

- 1.49 This chapter has described the background to the production of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and the requirement to undertake SA and other assessment processes. The remainder of this report is structured into the following sections:
- **Chapter 2** describes the review of plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review (this is supported by more detailed information in **Appendix 1**).
 - **Chapter 3** presents the baseline information which has informed the assessment of the policies and sites in the emerging Local Plan Part 1 Review.
 - **Chapter 4** identifies the key environmental, social and economic issues and problems in Cherwell and Oxford of relevance to the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and considers the likely evolution of those issues without its implementation.
 - **Chapter 5** presents the SA framework that has been used for the appraisal of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and the method for carrying out the SA.
 - **Chapter 6** reports the findings of the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review Vision and Strategic Objectives.
 - **Chapter 7** reports the findings of the SA of the District's nine areas of search.
 - **Chapter 8** reports the findings of the SA of the three quantum options for meeting some of Oxford's unmet need.
 - **Chapter 9** reports the findings of the SA of the site options with areas of search A and B.
 - **Chapter 10** summarises the conclusions of the SA to date and describes the next steps to be undertaken in the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Review.

2 Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

2.1 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires:

(a) "an outline of the...relationship with other relevant plans or programmes"; and

(e) "the environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"

2.2 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the environmental, social and economic objectives contained within international and national policies, plans and strategies that are of relevance to the emerging Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review. Given the SEA Directive requirements above, it is also necessary to consider the relationship between the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and other relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Relationship between the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and other plans and programmes

Cherwell Local Plan

2.3 The Local Plan Part 1 identifies where strategic development will take place in the District. The Adopted Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan provides for 22,840 additional dwellings through Policy BSC1: District Wide Housing Distribution, which meets the objectively assessed need for Cherwell District only. The Local Plan identifies sites to deliver 200 hectares (gross) of employment land which will result in approximately 20,500 jobs generated on B Use class land.

2.4 Part 2 of the Local Plan will provide detailed planning policies that assist the implementation of strategic policies and the development management process, covering topics such as employment, town centres, tourism, transport, housing, open space, sport and recreation and community facilities, sustainable construction and renewable energy, natural environment, Green Belt, built environment, green infrastructure, Bicester Garden Town designation, rural areas and infrastructure. It will also identify smaller, non-strategic development sites for housing, employment, open space and recreation, travelling communities and other land uses, in accordance with the overall development strategy set out in Local Plan Part 1.

2.5 Following adoption of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 on 20 July 2015, Cherwell District Council committed to producing a Partial Review of Local Plan Part 1 which is expected to be completed within two years from adoption. Para. B.95 of the adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) explains that Cherwell District Council will continue to work with all other Oxfordshire Local Authorities on an on-going basis to address the objectively assessed need for housing across the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area and to assess all reasonable spatial options for meeting Oxford's unmet need, including the release of brownfield land, the potential for a new settlement and a full strategic review of the boundaries of the Oxford Green Belt.

2.6 At the sub-regional and local levels there are some key plans and programmes that are specific to Cherwell and in particular Oxford and Oxfordshire, which provide context for the emerging partial review of the Local Plan. These include plans and programmes relating to issues such as housing, health and well-being, transport, renewable energy and green infrastructure. The policies and site allocations in the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will therefore need to take account of those plans and programmes. As well as those plans and programmes that relate to Cherwell, those of particular relevance will be key documents that relate to planning in Oxfordshire and those relating to Oxford City. These are described below. These will be relevant as they will assist in determining the most appropriate location and form of development (and therefore polices) required in the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review document. For example the Oxford Green Belt

Study is assisting in determining the location of development in Cherwell, and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Oxford City's Housing Strategy help identify the need for affordable accommodation which the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review policies should seek to help address.

Oxfordshire wide work

- 2.7 Providing sufficient homes to meet Oxford's needs, and the constraints to development presented by Oxford's natural and historic assets as well as the Green Belt, is a significant challenge for the five local planning authorities in Oxfordshire. To address the challenge of meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, and taking account of the Duty to Co-operate, the Oxfordshire Growth Board (comprising representatives of the County and District Councils of Oxfordshire, the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership, the Universities of Oxford and business leaders) has agreed to work collaboratively to provide a county wide spatial picture and strategy.

Oxfordshire Statement of Co-operation

- 2.8 The Localism Act requires all the planning authorities, county councils and a number of other public bodies in England to abide by the 'Duty to Co-operate' which aims to ensure that there is co-operation on issues of common concern in order to develop sound local plans. The Oxfordshire Statement of Co-operation³ is particularly relevant to Cherwell as it sets out how the parties involved will manage the outcomes of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, should any of the Local Planning Authorities in Oxfordshire not be able to meet their full objectively assessed housing need.

Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014

- 2.9 The Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment⁴ (SHMA), published in April 2014, identified a need for the provision of around 5,000 homes per annum over the period 2011-31 across the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area. The need within the administrative area of Oxford City Council is identified as between 24,000 and 32,000 homes up to 2031. As the adopted Oxford Core Strategy does not meet this forecast provision, and as noted above through the county-wide on-going work, there is general agreement between the Oxfordshire local authorities that the capacity of the City is limited and therefore there will be a significant shortfall which will need to be met within neighbouring districts.

Unlocking Oxford's Development Potential (Cundall, 2014)

- 2.10 This document was commissioned by Cherwell, Vale and South Oxfordshire District Council's to provide an alternative assessment of housing capacity for Oxford. However, the need identified in the Oxfordshire SHMA for Oxford City has been accepted by the Oxfordshire Councils as the basis of the subsequent work overseen by the Oxfordshire Growth Board to identify the level of unmet need and an appropriate apportionment between the neighbouring Councils.

Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme

- 2.11 A strategic work programme has been developed by the Growth Board, which comprises a number of inter-related projects and milestones relating to the preparation and appraisal of long-term strategic development options for the county and the identification of associated infrastructure requirements. This joint strategic work programme called the Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme, will inform local plan reviews (including Cherwell's) by identifying and appraising strategic spatial options for accommodating Oxford City's unmet housing need.

³ Oxfordshire Statement of Co-operation (no date) Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership Board
https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/communityandliving/ourworkwithcommunities/oxfordshirepartnership/spatialplanninginfrastructure/Meetings/august2013/Agendaitem3_DraftOxfordshireStatementofCooperation.pdf

⁴ Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (March 2015) GL Hearn Ltd
<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/communityandliving/ourworkwithcommunities/oxfordshirepartnership/spatialplanninginfrastructure/SHMA%20Key%20Findings%20Summary.pdf>

- 2.12 The Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme does not allocate sites. The Programme demonstrates the ability of each District to deliver a range of sites that can be shown to closely relate to Oxford and thus to enable the unmet housing need of Oxford to be apportioned in a manner which would deliver development which is sustainable over a realistic time period. The final allocation of any development will be up to individual Local Plans to take forward, taking into account wider detailed planning considerations, and the fit with proposed local strategies and potentially a wider set of options. Within this context, the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review seeks primarily to assess how Cherwell District can help to accommodate a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing needs.
- 2.13 The working group commissioned work streams to inform the apportionment. These considered:
- The Urban Capacity of Oxford.
 - The Study of the Oxford Green Belt.
 - Spatial Options Assessment Project.
 - Transport Infrastructure Assessment.
 - Education Impact Assessment.
 - High-Level Habitats Regulation Assessment.

Urban Capacity of Oxford

- 2.14 Fortismere Associates (FA) were appointed "to review the Oxford City Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), to satisfy partners that the assessment of the ability to meet the stated level of unmet housing need is correct in two respects: a) In the context of existing policies; and b) In the context of a consideration of reasonable adjustments to existing policy that Oxford City could consider, whilst maintaining consistency with the NPPF".
- 2.15 FA reviewed a range of existing documentation on this issue and recommended a way forward. These documents included the Oxford SHLAA and the Cundall report (a critique of the City Council's SHLAA) commissioned by South, Vale and Cherwell, plus the Oxford City response to this report. The aim was to secure agreement to a single figure or narrower range as a working assumption for the unmet housing need of Oxford City, in order to inform the assessment of the proposed spatial options.
- 2.16 The report concluded that Oxford City Council's approach to assessing its housing supply is compliant with government policy and guidance (NPPF, PPG). It also identified a number of matters that Oxford City Council was recommended to consider in order to increase its housing capacity and so that it has 'left no stone unturned' in seeking to meet as much of its housing needs within the City as possible.
- 2.17 Following consideration of the Fortismere report, at its meeting held in November 2015, the Oxfordshire Growth Board approved 'that the working assumption of 15,000 is a working figure to be used by the Programme as a benchmark for assessing the spatial options for growth and is not an agreed figure for the true amount of unmet need'.
- 2.18 Subsequent to this decision, Oxford City Council commenced its review of its Local Plan in spring 2016. The recommendations from the Fortismere report will be considered through that process.

The Study of the Oxford Green Belt

- 2.19 Land Use Consultants (LUC) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the Green Belt within Oxfordshire.
- 2.20 The overall aim of the Study was to assess the extent to which the land within the Oxford Green Belt performs against the purposes of Green Belts, as set out in paragraph 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):
- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and

- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

2.21 The study assessed the contribution that separate identified land parcels within the Green Belt make to the purposes of the Green Belt according to the five purposes of Green Belt suitability for the first time since the establishment of Oxfordshire Green Belt in the 1970s. The study does not propose areas for release from Green Belt but does allow individual councils, alongside challenge from partners to consider whether Green Belt land could be included as part of the areas of search that formed the basis of the allocation of Oxford's unmet housing need. In this way the study, in combination with the Spatial Options Assessment (see below), helps to identify the potential, or not, for development, and the case for additional areas to be added to the Green Belt.

Spatial Options Assessment

2.22 Land Use Consultants (LUC) and BBP Regeneration were commissioned to carry out a Spatial Options Assessment for meeting the Oxford's unmet housing need up to 2031. The overall aim of the Spatial Options Assessment was to provide a criteria-based analysis of 36 predetermined spatial options for meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, to establish their 'relative' sustainability at a strategic level.⁵

2.23 These criteria included a number of issues grouped into four categories:

- Sustainability (comprising spatial relevance to Oxford, social and economic criteria, and environmental criteria).
- Landscape.
- Green Belt.
- Deliverability and viability.

2.24 The Study found that there is more than enough capacity within these spatial options to meet Oxford's unmet housing need and a number of the spatial options within each of the local authorities have been identified as relating well to Oxford with good existing and future access to the cultural offer, universities and key employment locations in the City. However, some of these options are in the Green Belt, or may have deliverability and viability issues, therefore the Study highlighted the need for choices to be made regarding which, if any, options to take forward for consideration through each authority's Local Plan process.

Transport Infrastructure Assessment

2.25 Integrated Transport Planning (ITP) Ltd was commissioned to prepare a high-level assessment of the transport implications of development at the 36 spatial options in Oxfordshire that could potentially accommodate the working assumption of Oxford City's unmet housing need to 2031 of circa 15,000 homes.

2.26 The Study included a Red/Amber/Green (RAG) analysis against a set of eight transport-related metrics which fed into an initial Check and Challenge workshop on 15th April 2016 led by LUC as part of their wider work to consider the general viability of the 36 different spatial options for accommodating Oxford's future unmet housing need.

2.27 The Growth Board recognised that the response to the impact assessment will be a matter for the subsequent Local Plan processes to address; as the individual sites brought forward to meet the unmet housing need of Oxford may change as this local work is undertaken.

Education Impact Assessment

2.28 High levels of additional housing growth generate the need for new education provision, which has complex catchment issues to address and in the case of secondary provision can be expensive to provide and potentially require contributions from more than one strategic development.

2.29 To ensure these issues were considered at an early stage, Oxfordshire County Council conducted a high level assessment of the implications for the provision of primary and secondary school places from the potential development of the 36 identified spatial options for accommodating Oxford's unmet housing needs.

⁵ A full Sustainability Assessment was not judged to be necessary as the process was not allocating specific sites.

- 2.30 The work has been used to help filter out spatial options which could lead to infrastructure carrying a higher risk of being financially unviable, being undeliverable due to reliance on other sites coming forward and/or of rendering development unviable due to cost per dwelling. The assessment recognises that the potential spatial options would change as the individual Local Plans consider a wider range of options.

High level (Non-Statutory) Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 2.31 Atkins was commissioned to conduct a high level, cumulative HRA screening. Although this work will not directly influence the apportionment (because decisions on where the need should be met are for the Local Plan process to agree), it will be progressed on a Duty to Cooperate basis and the completed work will feed into on-going Local Plan processes which are responsible for determining how the apportioned unmet need is met / distributed within each district.

The Final Apportionment

- 2.32 The strategic Spatial Options Assessment together with the other studies outlined above has informed the Growth Board's proposed apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need between the District Council areas.
- 2.33 The final apportionment is a recommendation, i.e. the list of areas of search that underpins it is an input to each authority's Local Plan process rather than an output. This is because, although the final apportionment is based on Officers' collective existing knowledge of areas of search that would be most suitable to meet Oxford's unmet need, subsequent Local Plan work may bring other sites forward.
- 2.34 Furthermore, in identifying the final apportionment the Growth Board is not seeking to allocate or release sites. Rather the Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme has at a high level and using a common basis, identified each District's ability to absorb additional growth to meet a share of Oxford's unmet need. It will be for each of the districts through their normal Local Plan processes to explore how to accommodate their proposed share of Oxford's unmet need under the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate.
- 2.35 It is also important to note that the yield figures for each area of search (spatial option) represent estimated housing numbers to be delivered by 2031 – total capacities at a number of these sites may change through local assessment as part of the more detailed Local Plan process, taking a wider range of planning factors into account, including the potential to deliver further housing beyond 2031.
- 2.36 Cherwell District Council has been apportioned 4,400 dwellings by the Growth Board, which equates to just under 30% of Oxford's unmet housing need up to 2031.

The Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)

- 2.37 The SEP⁶ was prepared by the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership and was adopted in March 2014. It sets out the county's economic ambition to 2030 which is "Driving Economic Growth through Innovation" whereby it seeks to exploit the existing outstanding science and knowledge rich sectors which are underpinned by the internationally renowned universities. As well as generating economic growth, the SEP facilitates the infrastructure required to support this growth through furthering the City Deal which was agreed with the government.
- 2.38 The document is of relevance to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review as it prioritises development in key locations, specifically to the "Oxfordshire Economic Spine" which extends from Science Vale Oxford to Bicester in Cherwell District. Bicester is home to a large number of highly qualified residents who commute out to work (mainly to Oxford and London) and the SEP recognises that alongside the town's already major growth plans, there are opportunities to locate science and technology based businesses, strengthen innovations and spin-outs from academic research locally. The SEP states there are currently 13,000 jobs in Bicester with the potential of over 10,000 more in the plan period.
- 2.39 The SEP is in the process of being updated.

⁶ The Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (2014) Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership
http://mycouncil.oxford.gov.uk/documents/s17155/Oxfordshire%20LEP_SEP_summaryV03_3.pdf

Strategic Environmental and Economic Investment Plan for Oxfordshire

- 2.40 In line with the SEP, the Strategic Environmental and Economic Investment Plan⁷ recognises the county's globally important economic assets as well as the growth required to maintain the Oxfordshire's economic prosperity, however the document also highlights the need to conserve the county's natural capital whilst enhancing the economy.

Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2015-2031 (LTP4)

- 2.41 The LTP4⁸ recognises that with the current forecasts for over 85,000 new jobs and 100,000 new homes in the county by 2031, a series of radical solutions are required to support the growing economy, number of residents and visitors.
- 2.42 A high level visionary Science Transit Strategy seeks to provide better-integrated, high quality mobility systems that both serve the Oxfordshire Knowledge Spine and connect it with the rest of the county. The potential network would link Cherwell's three main towns to Oxford.
- 2.43 A number of road improvements are also identified in the LTP4 which are outlined in their respective Area Strategies. In Bicester there are plans for a new road linking the eastern perimeter route with the A41 and a new highway bridge to allow the Eastern Perimeter Road to cross the new East West Rail line, replacing the current Charbridge Lane level crossing. Additionally a new link road between Banbury and a large employment site could be developed east of M40 junction 11. A spine road to be built as part of development at Salt Way south of the town will link the A4260 Oxford Road and A361 Chipping Norton Road.
- 2.44 The strategy includes the recently opened rail link between Oxford Station Parkway and London Marylebone.
- 2.45 The LTP4 also recognises that the London Oxford Airport has existing capacity for more short-haul flights to cities and hub airports in north-western Europe and the county council will work with the airport to avoid increasing pressure on the road network and to improve public transport access, including links to Oxford Parkway station and key linkage to the emerging Rapid Transit Routes 1 and 3.

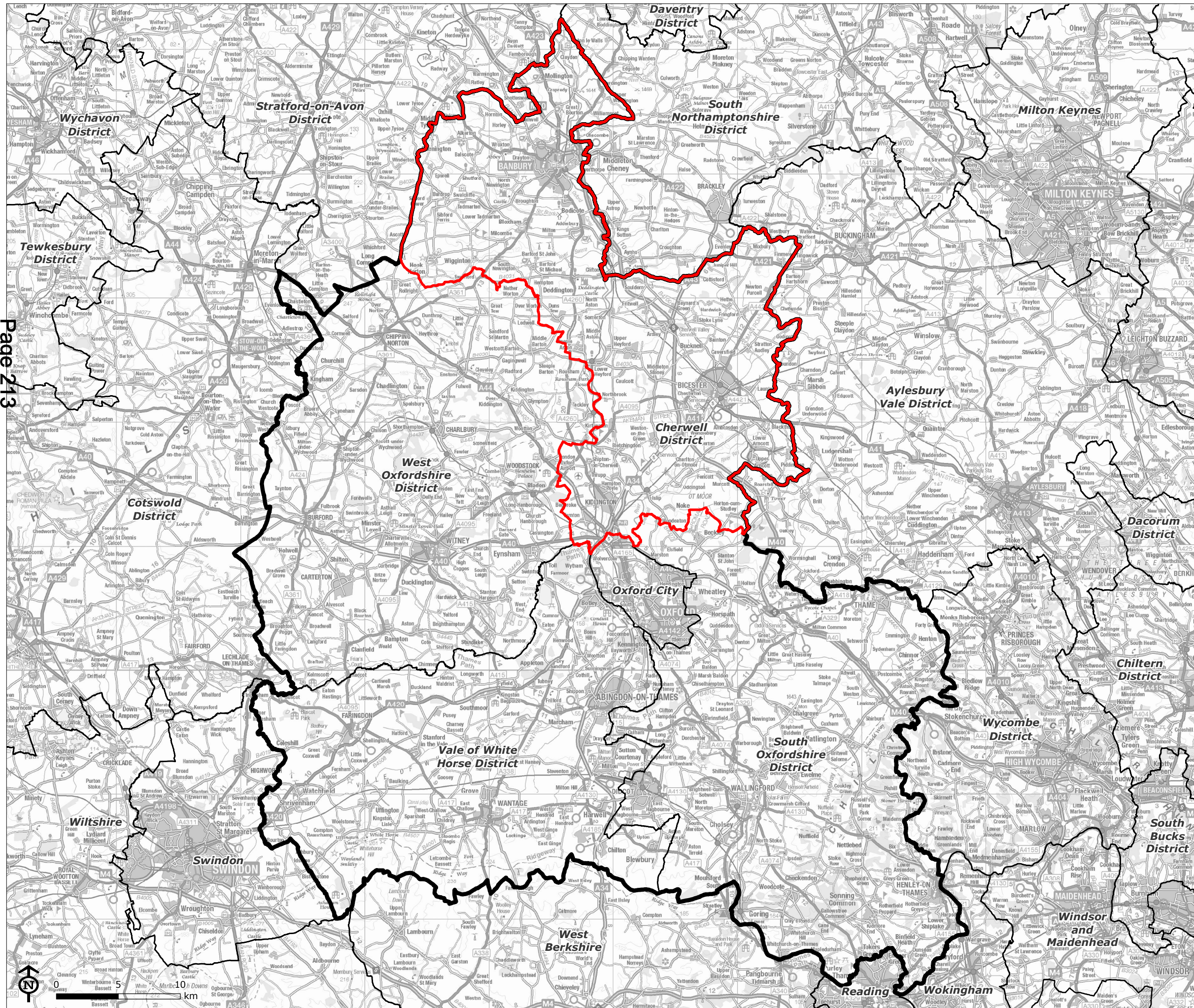
Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy

- 2.46 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy⁹ sets out the planning strategies and policies for the development that will be needed for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to the end of 2031. With significant growth in population, new housing, economic development and infrastructure improvements, there are implications for the demand for and supply of minerals and also for the production of waste and how it is dealt with. This will need to be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the urban and rural environments as well as considering social and economic needs.
- 2.47 There are currently a number of planned mineral developments in Cherwell including an additional rail depot at Shipton on Cherwell which has received planning permission. Through policy M3, the Minerals and Waste Plan has identified principal locations for working aggregate material and a couple of these strategic resource areas fall in the Cherwell District including Duns Tew (soft sand) and the area north-west of Bicester (crushed rock). The Core Strategy also identifies 21 existing and permitted waste management sites safeguarded under Policy W11.
- 2.48 Finmere Quarry is the only site in Cherwell that has void remaining for non-hazardous landfill and is permitted to end in 2035.

⁷ Strategic Environmental and Economic Investment Plan for Oxfordshire (no date) Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership: <http://www.oxfordshirelep.org.uk/sites/default/files/345438%20SEIIP%20Final%20LowRes.pdf>

⁸ Connecting Oxfordshire: Local Transport Plan 2015-2031 (LTP4) (2015) Oxfordshire County Council https://consultations.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consult.ti/CO_LTP4/consultationHome

⁹ Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy: <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/minerals-and-waste-core-strategy> (currently under examination with a view to adoption in early 2017).



Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 2.1

Location of Cherwell District within Oxfordshire

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Oxfordshire County boundary

Map Scale @ A3: 1:300,000



Neighbouring Local Plans

- 2.49 Throughout the preparation of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and the SA process, consideration will be given to the local plans being prepared by the authorities around Cherwell. The development proposed in those authorities could give rise to in-combination effects with the effects of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review, and the effects of the various plans may travel across local authority boundaries.
- 2.50 As shown in **Figure 2.1**, there are seven authorities which border Cherwell District: South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, South Northamptonshire and Aylesbury Vale (Cherwell District and the first four neighbouring authorities are within Oxfordshire).
- 2.51 Of most relevance to the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review is the relationship between Cherwell District's Local Plan and Oxford City's, due to the acknowledged need for Oxford City's neighbouring districts to help deliver the identified housing need for Oxford within their boundaries. The Local Plans of the other three neighbouring districts in Oxfordshire are also therefore very relevant.

Oxford Core Strategy 2026

- 2.52 Oxford is located to the south of Cherwell. The Oxford Core Strategy 2026¹⁰ was adopted in March 2011. The Core Strategy is the overarching strategy for development in Oxford for the period ending 2026. Many of the policies contained in the Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 were replaced by new policies in the Core Strategy document. The net provision of additional dwellings in Oxford by March 2026 is to be 8,000 as in the Core Strategy document. Between the period of 2006 and 2026 the job growth forecast is for the creation of between 11,280 and 13,900 new jobs in Oxford. As well as achieving growth and development in housing, employment and infrastructure, the Core Strategy also seeks to conserve and enhance the historic and natural assets that form the city's character and visitor appeal.
- 2.53 Oxford City Council has started preparation of a new Local Plan 2016-2036, with a First Steps Consultation taking place between June-August 2016. The consultation aims to help develop a vision for the city in 2036, to gather ideas on a range of scenarios for future development and to check that the right issues have been identified.

Oxford Housing Strategy 2015-2018

- 2.54 The Oxford Housing Strategy¹¹ identifies the key issues for housing in Oxford over the next three years and how the Council and its partners are planning to overcome them and help deliver the 'The Housing Offer' to the people of Oxford. The plan identifies that there is a large shortfall in housing within Oxford and due to a shortage in land capacity, the Council needs to look to its strategic partners in order to meet the housing demand.

Northern Gateway Area Action Plan (AAP)

- 2.55 The AAP¹² was adopted by Oxford City Council in July 2015 and provides a policy framework guiding future employment and other development in the 'Northern Gateway' of Oxford with an envisaged completion date of 2026 - in line with Oxford City Council's Core Strategy. The Northern Gateway is located to the north west of Oxford where the northern and western boundaries of this 44ha site lie on the boundary of Cherwell District and Oxford. This strategic development location is therefore of relevance to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review.
- 2.56 The site will provide the largest single area of employment land within Oxford to accommodate city's economic growth in its key sectors (education, health, research and development, and

¹⁰ Oxford Core Strategy 2026 (2011) Oxford City Council
<http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Library/Documents/Core%20Strategy/Oxford%20Core%20Strategy%202026.pdf>

¹¹ Oxford Housing Strategy 2015-2018 (no date) Oxford City Council
<http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Library/Documents/Community%20Housing/Housing%20Strategy%202015%20-%202018.pdf>

¹² Northern Gateway Area Action Plan (2015) Oxford City Council
<http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Library/Documents/Northern%20Gateway/Northern%20Gateway%20Area%20Action%20Plan%20-%20July%202015.pdf>

knowledge-based businesses linked to the two universities and hospitals) as well as accommodating new homes, a hotel and shops.

- 2.57 The site is adjacent to three strategic roads (A34, A40 and A44) and the area already experiences congestion. Development will therefore include a number of measures to alleviate the existing congestion issues as well as mitigate any future impacts the site may bring. These measures include the provision of sustainable modes of transport and improvements to the road network, with specific reference to improvements that could be achieved in the wider area through the provision of a strategic link road to the west of the A34, creating a link between an enlarged Loop Farm roundabout and a new roundabout on the A40. Such a scheme could further ease congestion on the A40 approach and the Wolvercote Roundabout. However, this proposal is beyond the scope of the AAP as it lies within Cherwell District, and the AAP notes that it is not required to deliver the development at Northern Gateway.

Oxford Community Strategy

- 2.58 The Oxford Community Strategy¹³ was prepared in 2004 and agreed to take a partnership approach including the six local authorities in Oxfordshire and local organisations to:
- 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.

South Oxfordshire Local Plan

- 2.59 South Oxfordshire is also located to the south of Cherwell. The District Council is currently in the process of producing a Local Plan 2032. The most recent version of the Local Plan 2032 is the Preferred Options document; therefore the latest development strategy for the Borough remains as set out in the adopted Core Strategy 2012. The Core Strategy sets out the overarching development strategy for the District up to 2027. The Core Strategy provides for the development of 10,600 new homes for the period 2011- 2027 and around 20ha of employment land, with around 13.5ha in various centres across the District and a further 6.5ha at Didcot in the Vale of White Horse District. The spatial strategy for the District is to provide the majority of housing growth in Didcot.

Vale of White Horse Local Plan

- 2.60 Vale of White Horse is located to the south west of Cherwell. Vale of White Horse District Council submitted the Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies to the Secretary of State on 18th March 2015 for independent examination. Following the examination, the Council has published for consultation a Schedule of Modifications identified by the Inspector as those necessary to make the Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies contained within the Local Plan sound. The Schedule of Main Modifications Consultation closed on 14th September 2016 and the comments have been forwarded to the Inspector for consideration.
- 2.61 The Submission version of the Local Plan aims to deliver at least 20,560 new homes during the plan period (2011/12 to 2030/31), which will meet the District's own objectively assessed need. These new homes are to be provided at strategic development sites at the Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area (1,790 homes), the Western Vale Sub-Area (1,650 homes) and the South East Vale Sub-Area (9,055 homes) while up 1,000 new homes will be identified for allocation through the Local Plan 2031 Part 2 and a further 900 house delivered through windfall sites. Within the District there was a known commitment to 3,169 new homes at the time of Plan submission. The Plan identifies 218ha of land for future employment development divided between the Western Vale and South Eastern Vale. A further 24.2ha of employment land is identified from the saved Vale Local Plan 2011 employment allocations. Like Cherwell, the Vale of White Horse District has committed through its Examination process to working jointly on the

¹³ Oxford Community Strategy (2004) Oxford Strategic Partnership
<http://oxford.gov.uk/Direct/54359Oxfords2BCommunity2BStrategy2B2BComplete.pdf>

county-wide Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme, in order to address meeting some of Oxford's unmet needs¹⁴.

West Oxfordshire Local Plan

- 2.62 West Oxfordshire is located to the west of Cherwell. The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to Planning Inspectorate for independent examination on 14th July 2015. The plan aims to meet the District's own objectively assessed housing need by delivering at least 10,500 new homes between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2031 (525 per year). The majority of the housing is to be delivered in the Witney, Carterton and Chipping Norton sub-areas with a particular focus on Witney, Carterton and Chipping Norton. To meet employment needs in the District, 20ha of employment land is identified to the west of Witney, 5ha of employment land by Carterton, at least 4.5 hectares and up to 7.3 hectares of employment land to the east of Chipping Norton and at least 5ha of employment land is identified within existing commitments at rural areas and other villages with 2ha at Lakeside Standlake.
- 2.63 The first session of the examination hearings dealing with strategic matters, including the duty to co-operate and housing and employment requirements, was held between Monday 23rd November and Thursday 26th November 2015. Following the first hearing, the Council wrote to the Inspector asking him to suspend the Local Plan examination, in order for the Council to prepare and consult on necessary changes to the plan, known as 'main modifications'. The Inspector subsequently suspended the Local Plan examination until December 2016 to allow the Council the opportunity to undertake some further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City.

Cherwell Neighbourhood Plans

- 2.64 There are nine defined Neighbourhood Plan Areas in Cherwell District:
- Adderbury
 - Bloxham
 - Bodicote
 - Deddington
 - Hook Norton
 - Merton
 - Mid-Cherwell
 - Stratton Audley
 - Weston on the Green
- 2.65 Only one Plan – Hook Norton Neighbourhood Plan – has been formally adopted. The Referendum on the adoption of the Bloxham Neighbourhood Plan is due on the 3rd November 2016.

Environmental, social and economic objectives relevant to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review

- 2.66 There are a wide range of plans, policies and programmes at the international and national levels with environmental, social and economic objectives that are relevant to the SA of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review. The full review of relevant plans, policies and programmes can be seen in **Appendix 1** and the key components are summarised below.

¹⁴ Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 1 Examination. Statement by Vale of White Horse District Council Stage 1 – Main Strategic Issues, Matter 4 – Unmet Housing Need, August 2015
http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/java/support/dynamic_serve.jsp?ID=476077653&CODE=E22389EC3BD9FC18A7E4EE1A74A693B6

Key international plans, policies and programmes

- 2.67 At the international level, Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the 'Habitats Directive') are particularly significant as they require SEA and HRA to be undertaken in relation to the emerging Local Plan. These processes should be undertaken iteratively and integrated into the production of the Local Plan in order to ensure that any potential negative environmental effects (including on European-level nature conservation designations) are identified and can be mitigated.
- 2.68 There are a wide range of other EU Directives relating to issues such as water quality, waste and air quality, most of which have been transposed into UK law through national-level policy; however the international directives have been included in **Appendix 1** for completeness.

Key national plans, policies and programmes

- 2.69 The most significant document in terms of the policy context for the Partial Review is the National Planning Policy Framework¹⁵ (NPPF) and the online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)¹⁶. The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making. It states that:
- "Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development."*
- 2.70 The NPPF also requires Local Plans to be 'aspirational but realistic'. This means that opportunities for appropriate development should be identified in order to achieve net gains in terms of sustainable social, environmental and economic development; however significant adverse impacts in any of those areas should not be allowed to occur.
- 2.71 One of the core planning principles set out in the NPPF is that planning should take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Other core planning principles are linked to health – such as design and transportation. Section 8 of the NPPF recognises that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- 2.72 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:
- the homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
 - climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 2.73 Of particular relevance to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review, the NPPF requires Local Planning Authorities to:
- have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area.
 - to prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment or 'SHMA' to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries.

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

¹⁶ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

- to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.
- to work together to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within their own areas, for instance because of a lack of physical capacity or because to do so would cause significant harm to national principles and policies.
- to produce Local Plans in accordance with a statutory Duty to Cooperate.
- to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.

2.74 In addition, Local Plans should:

- plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework;
- be drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15-year time horizon, take account of longer term requirements, and be kept up to date;
- be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations;
- indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map;
- allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate;
- identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation;
- identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance; and
- contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, and supporting Nature Improvement Areas where they have been identified.

3 Baseline Information

Introduction

- 3.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely sustainability effects of a plan and helps to identify key sustainability issues and means of dealing with them.
- 3.2 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires information to be provided on:
- (a) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;*
 - (b) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;*
 - (c) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive'].*
- 3.3 Baseline information that was collated for the SA of the adopted Local Plan Part 1 has been used as the starting point. However, in the December 2015 SA Scoping Report, and in this initial SA Report, it has been revised and updated to make use of the most recent available information sources, and sources have been referred to in footnotes.
- 3.4 Data referred to has been chosen primarily for regularity and consistency of collection, in order to enable trends in the baseline situation to be established, and also subsequent monitoring of potential sustainability effects. All figures are presented at the end of the Baseline Section.
- 3.5 Given that the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will be focusing on the potential effects of site options and policies relating to development within Cherwell District (albeit to meet a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need as explained in Chapter 1), this chapter sets out the baseline information relating to Cherwell District, as well as the key baseline information that relates to planning in Oxfordshire and Oxford City which is described below.
- 3.6 Map-based information on how the locational options relate to Oxford and further baseline information generally has been gathered as the SA has progressed in order to inform judgments on how well different locations for housing development perform against the SA objectives and criteria (details of how each area of search and Site has been assessed against each SA objective can be found in **Appendix 2**). All figures referred to in this chapter can be found at the end of the chapter.

Cherwell District baseline

Geography

- 3.7 Cherwell District has an area covering approximately 228 square miles and is situated in the north of Oxfordshire. It has excellent transport links with London and Birmingham.
- 3.8 The District shares boundaries with Oxford City, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Aylesbury Vale, South Northamptonshire and Stratford upon Avon districts. The M40 runs through the District and there are good rail connections to Birmingham, London and beyond.
- 3.9 The District's settlement hierarchy is dominated by the towns of Banbury and Bicester in the north and south respectively. The third largest settlement is Kidlington which is both an urban centre and a village which is surrounded by the Oxfordshire Green Belt but is excluded from it. The rest of the District is largely rural in character and Cherwell has over 90 smaller villages and hamlets.

Climate Change, Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

- 3.10 Climate change has the potential not only to affect the environment, but also the social and economic aspects of life in Cherwell.
- 3.11 The latest DECC figures¹⁷ are set out in **Table 3.1** and show generally gradually decreasing trends for CO₂ emissions (tonnes) per capita in Cherwell from 2005-2013. The decreasing trend in emissions reflects the decrease in overall emissions for the UK during this period driven mainly by reductions in emissions from power stations, industrial combustion and passenger cars. During the period 2005 to 2013 total emissions per capita in Oxfordshire fell from 8.5t CO₂ to 7.5t CO₂ and over the same period of time the decrease was from 7.4t CO₂ to 5.9t CO₂. The reduction from power stations is driven by change in the fuel mix used for electricity generation with a reduction in the amount of coal which is a carbon intensive fuel. The reduction in industrial combustion is largely driven by the closure or reduced activity of industrial plants, a large portion of which occurred during 2009 likely due to economic factors. Emissions for many Local Authorities are heavily influenced by activities at industrial sites, and changes at a single site can have a big impact on emissions trends¹⁸.
- 3.12 In the same period of time in Cherwell energy consumption saw a gradual fall from 5888.1GWh for all fuels in 2005 to 5558.1GWh for all fuels in 2013. During 2013, the most significant contributor to the overall consumption of fuel in the District was petrol used for road travel. The level of consumption from this source fell from 2408.1GWh in 2005 to 2156.8GWh in 2013. In England as a whole saw a sizeable decrease in consumption of fuel over the same eight year period. In 2005 consumption of all fuels recorded as 1.439 million GWh and this fell to 1.195 million GWh in 2013.

Table 3.1: Source of CO₂ Emissions in Cherwell per Sector (2005-2014)¹⁹

Year	Industry and Commercial (t CO ₂ per person)	Domestic (t CO ₂ per person)	Transport (t CO ₂ per person)	Total (t CO ₂ per person)
2005	4.3	2.6	2.7	9.6
2006	4.3	2.6	2.6	9.5
2007	4.0	2.5	2.6	9.1
2008	3.8	2.5	2.5	8.7
2009	3.5	2.2	2.4	8.1
2010	4.0	2.4	2.3	8.7
2011	3.5	2.1	2.3	7.8
2012	3.6	2.2	2.2	8.0
2013	3.8	2.1	2.2	8.2
2014	3.0	1.8	4.3	9.0

Landscape

- 3.13 Cherwell's natural environment is varied. There are no National Parks within the district; however, the Cotswolds AONB lies within the north-west, as shown in **Figure 3.1: Landscape Designations**.
- 3.14 Cherwell lies within five of the Oxfordshire Character Areas that occur mostly in horizontal east-west strips across the district (see Figure 3.1): Northamptonshire Uplands to the north, both the Cotswolds and Upper Thames Valley Character Areas form the central strips, Midvale ridge to the south-east and Northamptonshire Vales to the north-east²⁰. There are also 19 landscape types

¹⁷ 2005-2013 UK local and regional CO₂ emissions full dataset. DECC. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014>) (Published June 2016)

¹⁸ Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2013. Statistical Release. DECC, June 2015

¹⁹ Sub-national total final energy consumption statistics: 2005-2013. DECC (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2010>) Last updated September 2015

²⁰ Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study - Regional Character Areas (<http://owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/OWLS/Home/Oxfordshire+Regional+Character/>) Accessed 16th November 2015

within Cherwell²¹, the four predominant types are: Wooded Estatelands and Farmland Plateau to the north of Bicester; the Clay Vale to the south; and three areas of Upstanding Village Farmlands to the south of Banbury with four further small pockets to the north-east of the district.

- 3.15 Approximately 14% of the district lies within the Oxford Green Belt to the south which surrounds the urban area of Kidlington as shown in **Figure 3.2: Green Belt**. The area has been subject to development restraint due to the protection provided to Green Belts by national policy and in the mid-1990s, Oxford City Council released areas in the Green Belt for housing and employment uses e.g. Northern Gateway²². Today there is debate whether land should be removed from the Green Belt (including locations in Cherwell) in order to deliver development requirements. The 2015 Oxford Green Belt Study recommends that local authorities should undertake careful master planning of development so that harm is minimised.
- 3.16 A number of documents have considered development in the district's rural landscape and urban fringes and these informed Cherwell's Adopted Local Plan Part 1, including:
- The 2010 Halcrow Report undertook a Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study²³ assessed the sensitivity to and capacity of specified sites at Banbury, Bicester to accept development, specifically: residential; employment (commercial and industrial); recreation; and woodland. In general, most sites have a high capacity to accept woodland of an appropriate character and a moderate to high capacity to accept informal recreation. The capacity to accept residential and employment or playing field developments was more variable.
 - The Bicester and Banbury Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessments²⁴ provided an assessment of the landscape sensitivity and capacity of ten sites on the periphery and within the two towns. The reports reviewed the sites' boundaries and where necessary, provided opinion and rationale on areas to either be excluded as they were not appropriate to be considered for development, or additional areas to be included.
 - The Environmental Baseline Reports for Banbury²⁵ and Bicester²⁶ explored the interaction of these towns with their rural setting and the environmental baseline of their urban fringes. Through understanding the towns' environmental assets, this document provided a foundation that guided development away from sensitive areas in the urban fringes.
- 3.17 Further landscape assessment work is likely to be commissioned for the Part 1 Partial Review and Local Plan Part 2 preparation, and this will be drawn upon as it becomes available in subsequent stages of the SA.

Biodiversity

- 3.18 Cherwell District contains many areas of high ecological value including sites of international and national importance, as outlined below and shown in **Figure 3.3: Biodiversity Designations**. While the district is predominantly rural, its urban centres, parks and open spaces are just as much part of the local environment and provide important habitats for wildlife.
- 3.19 Cherwell contains one site of European importance; part of Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC) located in the south west corner of the District (the rest of the SAC lies within Oxford's boundary, approximately 1.5km to the north west of Oxford city). The SAC receives statutory protection under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/42/EEC), transposed into UK national legislation in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the Habitats Regulations) due to its lowland hay meadow habitats, potentially unique vegetation communities and existence of creeping marshwort²⁷.

²¹ Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study – Cherwell Landscape Types (<http://owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/OWLS/Home/Oxfordshire+Districts/Oxfordshire+Districts+-+Landscape+Types/Cherwell+Landscape+Types/>) Accessed 16th November 2015

²² Oxford Green Belt Study (2015) LUC

²³ Cherwell Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment (2010) Halcrow Group Limited

²⁴ Banbury Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment (2013 & 2014) WYG Group
Bicester Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment (2013 & 2014) WYG Group

²⁵ Banbury Environmental Baseline Report (2013) LDA Group

²⁶ Bicester Environmental Baseline Report (2013) LDA Group

²⁷ Habitats Regulations Assessment: Stage 1 – Screening (2014) Atkins

3.20 Sites of national importance comprise SSSIs and National Nature Reserves. Cherwell District has 18 SSSIs but does not contain any National Nature Reserves. Sites of regional/local importance comprise Local Geological Sites (LGSs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), non-statutory nature reserves and other sites of importance for nature conservation including Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs- formerly known as County Wildlife Sites), ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees and UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats (habitats of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity under Section 41 of the NERC Act). Cherwell contains, 3 LNRs, 79 Local Wildlife Sites (completely or partly within the district). Nine sites were surveyed in 2014 and considered by the Local Wildlife Sites panel in 2015. Two sites had extensions to existing Local Wildlife Sites accepted: Bicester Airfield and Quarry Spring Marsh. This has led to an increase in the amount of Local Wildlife Sites in the district from 923 ha to 1,035 ha, an increase of 112 ha. The area of Local Geological Sites remains the same for 2015 with 139 ha²⁸, shown in **Figure 3.4: Geological Designations**. Sites of regional/local importance also include the habitats of those species of principal importance for biodiversity (as identified in Section 41 of the NERC Act).

Historic Environment

3.21 There are many heritage designations within the district as shown in **Figure 3.5: Heritage Designations**. Cherwell has many attractive villages from those consisting of ironstone and thatch in the north to the southern limestone and stone slate villages. Many of these areas have been designated as Conservation Areas to protect their character and appearance. Banbury and Bicester centres and the historic parts of Kidlington, as well as much of the length of the Oxford Canal have also been designated. There are 60 Conservation Areas in Cherwell, 56 of which have Conservation Area Appraisals available for them. Two of the Conservation Areas (Banbury Grimsbury, North Oxfordshire and RAF Upper Heyford, Ardley) have been identified as being on the Heritage at Risk List by Historic England. The District has 2,331 Listed Buildings, four of which are on the Heritage at Risk Register:

- Church of St Edburg, Church Street, Bicester (Listed Place of Worship grade I)
- Church of St Mary the Virgin, Church Lane, Cropredy (Listed Place of Worship grade I)
- Church of St Mary, Church Lane, Kirtlington (Listed Place of Worship grade II*)
- Church of St Mary, Horse Fair, Banbury (Listed Place of Worship grade I)

3.22 The District has 36 Scheduled Monuments, seven of which are on the Heritage at Risk Register:

- Ilbury Camp hillfort, Deddington
- Islip Roman villa, 300m east of Hillside Farm, Islip
- Castle Bank Enclosure, North Newington
- Ruins of Hampton Gay Manor House, Hampton Gay and Poyle
- Defence and ancillary structures at RAF Bicester, Bicester, Launton
- Blenheim Villa, a Roman villa and associated field system 200m north east of Little Cote, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp
- Long barrow 730m south west of Enslow Bridge, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp

3.23 There are also ten sites which are included in the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England'. Cherwell contains one Historic Battlefield which is the Battle of Cropredy Bridge 1644.

Air Quality

3.24 The Environment Act 1995 introduced the National Air Quality Strategy and the requirement for local authorities to determine if statutory air quality objectives (AQOs) are likely to be exceeded. All local authorities now report to DEFRA on an annual basis, and have the obligation to declare

²⁸ Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and develop action plans for improvement of air quality if objectives are likely to be exceeded.

- 3.25 The air quality in Cherwell is generally good. However, four areas within the district exceed the national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide, due to high volumes of traffic, and have therefore been designed as AQMAs. The latest Air Quality Screening Assessment for Cherwell District Council²⁹ found that the annual and hourly mean objectives for nitrogen dioxide were being exceeded within the Hennef Way AQMA.
- 3.26 The annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide was being exceeded in both the Banbury AQMA and Kidlington AQMA. Monitoring and assessment in Bicester from 2014 confirmed the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide was also being exceeded, despite recent changes to the road layout. The report therefore recommended that a new AQMA be designated in Bicester around the North Street roundabout, St Johns and Kings End. Oxford City in its entirety is an AQMA.

Water

- 3.27 There a number of water courses in Cherwell as shown in **Figure 3.6: Hydrology** and Cherwell District falls within four major river catchments being: The River Thames, The River Great Ouse, The River Cherwell and The Warwickshire Avon Catchment. The district's major urban and rural development areas are within the Upper Thames catchment. The predominant risk of flooding within Cherwell is due to flooding from rivers and watercourses³⁰.
- 3.28 The River Cherwell's source is at Charwelton in Northamptonshire. The river's course generally flows from north to south through the centre of the district passing through Banbury, Upper Heyford, and Kidlington before flowing to Oxford where the River Cherwell meets the River Thames. Land use across the catchment is predominately rural (less than 2% of the catchment is classified as 'urban') and includes the two main urban centres of Banbury and Bicester.
- 3.29 In February 2016, the Environment Agency published regional 'Climate Change Allowances' for flood risk.³¹ The climate change allowances are predictions of anticipated change for:
- peak river flow by river basin district;
 - peak rainfall intensity;
 - sea level rise; and
 - offshore wind speed and extreme wave height.
- 3.30 They are based on climate change projections and different scenarios of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions to the atmosphere. There are different allowances for different epochs or periods of time over the next century. The total potential change in peak river flow allowance at the upper end of the Thames River Basin is as follows:
- '2020s' (2015 to 2039) – 25%
 - '2050s' (2040 to 2069) – 35%
 - '2080s' (2070 to 2115) – 70%
- 3.31 The peak rainfall intensity allowance in 'Central' small and urban catchments within England is as follows:
- '2020s' (2015 to 2039) – 5%
 - '2050s' (2040 to 2069) – 10%
 - '2080s' (2070 to 2115) – 20%
- 3.32 The Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives are to prevent deterioration of waterbodies and to improve them such that they meet the required status for that given waterbody (rivers, lakes,

²⁹ 2015 Updating and Screening Assessment (Local Air Quality Management) for Cherwell District Council

³⁰ Sequential Test and Exception Test (Flooding). August 2012 (Updated October 2013). Cherwell District Local Plan

³¹ Climate change Flood Risk Allowances, Environment Agency: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>

estuaries, coastal and groundwater). The latest Thames River Basin Management Plan³² identifies the priority issues in the Cherwell catchment to be diffuse pollution from agricultural run-off, pollution from waste-water (including from sewage treatment works) and heavily modified channels.

- 3.33 There are 36 river water bodies and one lake within the Cherwell catchment. Four are artificial or heavily modified. Over a quarter (28%) of rivers currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential, including Sor Brook, High Furlong Brook and Upper Swere. Nearly half (48%) of rivers in the Cherwell catchment assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now, with 30% at poor biological status, and 7% of assessed river water bodies at bad biological status. The main reasons for less than good status are: high levels of phosphate, degraded physical habitat, localised low flows and pollution from large areas of land³³.
- 3.34 Water abstraction impacts vary across the Cherwell catchment. The Upper Cherwell catchment supports abstractions for public water supply at Banbury and from the Sor Brook at Adderbury, as well as licensed extractions for agricultural purposes and supporting the Oxford Canal. As a result, low flows occur upstream of the Sor Brook confluence so measures such as increasing water efficiency are proposed.

Soils

- 3.35 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)³⁴ system provides a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. The principal factors influencing agricultural production are climate, site and soil. These factors together with the interactions between them form the basis for classifying land into one of five grades, where 1 describes land as excellent (land of high agricultural quality and potential) and 5 describes land as very poor (land of low agricultural quality and potential). Land falling outside of these scores is deemed to be 'primarily in non-agricultural use', or 'land predominantly in urban use'.
- 3.36 The majority of land within Cherwell is grade 3 (good to moderate) and in the north of the district grade 2 (very good) as shown in **Figure 3.7: Agricultural Land Classification**. The two urban centres of Banbury and Bicester are classified as non-agricultural land as they are in urban use. Additionally, there are four pockets of non-agricultural use that is classified as 'other land primarily in non-agricultural use'. The remaining areas of land within the district are classified as grade 4 (poor quality). There are no areas of grade 1 (excellent) or grade 5 (very poor) within Cherwell.
- 3.37 A local survey of agricultural land has been undertaken where six grades have been identified (the same as before, but grade 3 is split into grade 3a and grade 3b), however, only limited areas have been surveyed in Cherwell as shown in **Figure 3.8: Local Agricultural Land Classification**. Surveyed areas in Bicester's periphery and Banbury's south west periphery are mainly grade 3a. The surveyed areas surrounding the town of Banbury are a mix of grade 3a, grade 3b and grade 2.

Mineral resources

- 3.38 The natural environment in Cherwell also plays a role in minerals supply. Sand and gravel is the most common mineral resource across Oxfordshire and typically found in river valley deposits, particularly along the River Thames which runs north-south through the District and its tributaries. Limestone and ironstone are found mainly in the north and west of the county; they are used primarily as crushed rock aggregate but also for building and walling stone.

Light pollution

- 3.39 The latest light pollution map for the Cherwell District³⁵ shows that it is the 103rd darkest district out of the 326 within England. Proportionally, Cherwell shares a similar light pollution distribution

³² Thames River Basin Management Plan, 2009 (Updated 2015)

³³ Thames River Basin Management Plan, 2009

³⁴ Natural England, Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system, 2013

³⁵ England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies: Cherwell District (2016) CPRE and LUC (http://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/?_ga=1.42454693.1282152547.143757240) Accessed 3rd August 2016

as Oxfordshire with around half of the district being in the darkest categories of light (under 25 Nanowatts/cm²/sr and between 0.25 and 0.5 Nanowatts/cm²/sr). The district has two distinct areas over Bicester and Banbury that are within the highest levels of light pollution in the county (greater than 32 Nanowatts/cm²/sr).

Resource Use/Waste and Recycling

- 3.40 In 2014/15, the district produced 59,163 tonnes of household waste³⁶ with a recycling rate of 54.8%. During 2013/14, Cherwell District ranked 39 out of 326 local authorities in England for recycling³⁷.
- 3.41 Residents of Cherwell are provided with three bins for the alternate week road side collections; a blue bin for recycling; a brown food and garden waste bin, kitchen caddy; and a green bin for waste that goes to an ERF (Energy Recovery Facility)³⁸ located near Bicester³⁹.

Population

- 3.42 In 2015, the population of Cherwell was approximately 145,600 and was almost evenly split between females (50.4%) and males (49.5%)⁴⁰. The population is expected to increase to 162,000 by 2036⁴¹.
- 3.43 The 2011 Census data indicates that Cherwell's population is mainly concentrated in the three urban centres: Banbury which has a population of 46,853 representing 33% of the total population of Cherwell; Bicester which has a population of 30,854 (22%); and Kidlington with a population of 13,723 (10%). The remaining population of 50,438 live in rural villages of varying sizes and makes up around 35% of the total population of Cherwell.
- 3.44 The proportion of older people aged 65 and over in Cherwell was 15.3%. Banbury and Bicester had a below average proportion of older people and Kidlington was above average at 18.6%. ONS projections indicate that by 2033 the population of those aged over 65 in Cherwell will increase to 24%, which is likely to have planning and resources implications.
- 3.45 In 2011, the mean age of the Cherwell population was 38.9 years⁴² which is the same as Oxfordshire but a slightly younger average population than England and Wales as a whole, where the average is 39.4 years. The census data also shows that, 15.3% of the resident population in Cherwell⁴³ was of retirement age (65 and over) compared with 15.9% in Oxfordshire and 16.6% in England and Wales.
- 3.46 In 2011, Cherwell had a population density of 2.4 persons per hectares⁴⁴, which is comparable to the Oxfordshire figure of 2.5 persons per hectare⁴⁵. The population density of Cherwell is much lower than the England and Wales average (3.7 persons per hectare), reflecting the largely rural nature of the district.

Housing

- 3.47 In 2011, Cherwell had around 56,728 dwellings⁴⁶. The latest figures show that 30.9% of all homes in Cherwell are owned outright, 38.4% are owned with a mortgage or a loan, 12.2% are socially rented and 14.6% are privately rented⁴⁷. This compares to national averages of 30.8% of households being owned outright, 32.7% owned with a mortgage or a loan, 17.6% being social

³⁶ Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2015 (England and regions) and local (2015), DEFRA (https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics) Accessed 3rd August 2016

³⁷ Local Authorities in England – Household Recycling Performance 2013/2014, SITA

³⁸ Cherwell District Council - Rubbish and recycling collections (2016), (<http://www.cherwell.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=3556>) Accessed 3rd August 2016

³⁹ Ardely ERF (<https://viridor.co.uk/our-operations/energy/energy-recovery-facilities/ardley-erf/>) Accessed 18 November 2015

⁴⁰ Nomis Labour Market Profile 2015 - Cherwell

⁴¹ ONS 2012-based Subnational Population Projections with Components of Change (Births, Deaths and Migrations) for Regions and Local Authorities in England

⁴² ONS (2011) Table KS102UK Age Structure

⁴³ ONS (2011) Table KS102UK Age Structure.

⁴⁴ ONS (2011) Table KS101UK Usual Resident Population.

⁴⁵ ONS (2011) Table KS101UK Usual Resident Population.

⁴⁶ ONS (2011) Table KS402EW Tenure, local authorities in England and Wales

⁴⁷ ONS (2011) Table KS402EW Tenure, local authorities in England and Wales

renters and 15.3% being rented privately. Cherwell is therefore almost comparable with the national average for dwellings owned outright, but is lower than national average with dwellings with a mortgage or a loan. The district also has both less socially rented and privately rented dwellings compared to the national average.

- 3.48 Banbury has experienced a large increase in privately rented accommodation from 14% in 2001 to 22% in 2011. Cherwell has a lower than average rate of households with 1 or 2 bedrooms, 32% compared to 40% nationally.
- 3.49 Of the homes included in the 2011 census for Cherwell, 30% were detached, 35% were semi-detached, 23% were terraced, 11% were flats and 0.3% were caravans or other mobile or temporary structure⁴⁸. The Cherwell Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)⁴⁹ states that the market is seeking a more mixed delivery of houses and developers agree that the market in Cherwell is mostly for two, three and four bedroom units on two storeys as the market for flats is low. In March 2015, there were 8,280 dwellings that had planning permission but were not yet built⁵⁰.
- 3.50 The District is within the Oxfordshire housing market area which is a high value market. Banbury has its own rural hinterland and housing market area which extends into South Northamptonshire and less so into West Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. London has a significant commuting influence. However, overall Oxfordshire is considered to be a coherent Housing Market Area. In 2012, the median house price in Cherwell was £216,000; which, although higher than the England median (£190,000), is lower than in Oxford and the rural areas. The 2014 Oxfordshire SHMA shows that house prices are cheaper in Bicester and Banbury in the north of the County, and that this is having the effect of helping first-time buyers to the market.
- 3.51 In October 2015, approximately 1,210 of dwellings were vacant, slightly down from 1,215 in October 2014⁵¹. These figures compare favourably with the national average of 4.2% reported in 2011.
- 3.52 The Cherwell 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)⁵² estimates that there will be 74,712 homes in 2031 which based on their estimates from 58,690 homes in 2006, equates to a 16,022 or 27% increase over the 25 year period, averaging almost 641 (1.1%) extra households per year. The Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report⁵³ notes that housing completions (net) in 2013/14 were 410 but completions for 2014/15 were 946, a significant increase on recent years. However, with a housing shortfall, the Oxfordshire SHMA⁵⁴ shows that up to 1,090–1,190 additional homes per year are needed in Cherwell.
- 3.53 As house prices are relatively unaffordable for many households, 33% of housing delivered in Cherwell should be affordable. The latest figures⁵⁵ show that net affordable housing completions in 2014/15 were 191, which is an increase on 2013/14 where 140 net affordable homes were completed. The Cherwell SHMA also indicated the most appropriate proportions of market and affordable housing (by bedroom size) to meet housing requirements for 2031 where 5% should be one bedroom homes, 46% should be two bedroom homes, 44% should be three bedrooms / two bedrooms plus homes, 4% should be four bedroom homes and 1% should be five bedrooms homes.
- 3.54 Figures from the Oxfordshire SHMA⁵⁶ show that around 24,000 to 32,000 homes are needed between 2011 and 2031 to meet Oxford's housing need. However, due to its tight boundary, the city has a shortage of land suitable for housing to accommodate Oxford's housing need. The Oxford SHLAA 2014⁵⁷ found that the housing potential from all sites which have been assessed as

⁴⁸ ONS (2011) Table KS401EW Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

⁴⁹ Cherwell Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2012) Peter Brett Associates

⁵⁰ Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

⁵¹ Table 615 All vacant dwellings by local authority district, England, from 2004 (2015)

⁵² Cherwell Strategic Housing Market Assessment – Review and Update 2012

⁵³ Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

⁵⁴ Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014)

⁵⁵ Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

⁵⁶ Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014) GL Hearn Limited

⁵⁷ Oxford's Housing Land Availability and Unmet Need Assessment (2014) URS

suitable, available and achievable is 6,422 dwellings with an estimated windfall of 180 dwelling per year.

- 3.55 Furthermore, Oxford has overtaken London as the least affordable housing location in the UK with the average cost of buying a house in Oxford being more than 11 times the average salary of an Oxford worker⁵⁸. The average price of a home sold in Oxfordshire in January 2014 was £253,000 which was 50% above the national average. As such, there is a high demand for affordable housing within Oxford and the Oxfordshire SHMA projections indicate that 1,029 affordable homes are needed per year in the city.
- 3.56 With rising number of students for both of the universities in Oxford, there is also a rising need for the provision of student accommodation despite both universities increasing their number of bed spaces in university halls of residence⁵⁹. In December 2012, there were an estimated 3,508 Oxford University students and 3,836 Oxford Brookes University students living outside of University accommodation. Oxford City Council has agreed with each of the universities that the number of students living in the City outside of University-provided accommodation should be limited to 3,000.
- 3.57 The National Planning Policy Framework requires all local authorities to identify a five year housing land supply with an additional buffer of 5% (moved from later in the plan period). Cherwell District Council has produced a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)⁶⁰ which is a technical study to assess the theoretical potential of sites in the district to accommodate future housing development. The Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report⁶¹ states that the district currently has a 5.3 year housing land supply for the period 2015-2020 and a 5.6 year housing land supply for the period 2016-2021 and when commenting on appeal decision throughout the year, inspectors have found that the Council meets the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 3.58 The latest figures (March 2015) show that the total number of authorised pitches in Cherwell for Gypsies and Travellers was 61. Cherwell presently has a 2.9 year land supply for the period 2015-2020. There are currently 14 plots for Travelling Showpeople, although there are no future plots identified for Travelling Showpeople (this is to be addressed in the District's forthcoming Local Plan Part 2).⁶².

Health

- 3.59 The health of the population in Cherwell is generally the same or better than the England average. The main health priorities for Cherwell are reducing obesity in children and adults, increasing physical activity, and improving access to screening programmes⁶³.
- 3.60 Deprivation in the District is significantly lower than average; however 11.1% of children (under 16) live in poverty⁶⁴. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average at 80 years for males and 84 years for females in Cherwell, compared to 79 years for males and 83 years for females in England⁶⁵.
- 3.61 In Cherwell, there were 18 conceptions per 1,000 young people under 18 in 2011, compared with 24 nationally⁶⁶.
- 3.62 There are three hospitals within Cherwell District: Bicester Community Hospital, Horton General Hospital and the Foscoote Private Hospital.

⁵⁸ Oxford Growth Strategy and strategic joint working to meet Oxford's housing needs, <http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/OxfordGrowthStrategy.htm> Accessed 30th November 2015

⁵⁹ Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014) GL Hearn Limited

⁶⁰ Cherwell District Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (2013)

⁶¹ Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

⁶² Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

⁶³ Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

⁶⁴ Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

⁶⁵ Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

⁶⁶ Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

Social Inclusion and Deprivation

- 3.63 The English Indices of Deprivation 2015⁶⁷ is a measure of multiple deprivations in small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England. Seven domains of deprivation are measured: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment Deprivation. Each domain contains a number of indicators. The seven domains are combined to give a multiple deprivation score. There are 93 LSOAs in Cherwell⁶⁸, 32,844 LSOAs nationally.
- 3.64 For Local Authority areas, Cherwell is ranked 251st and Oxford is 166th for the multiple deprivation score (rank of average score) out of the 326 local authority areas in England (where 1 is most deprived and 326 is least deprived)⁶⁹. This means that compared with the rest of the country, Cherwell and Oxford are in the 25% least deprived areas. There is however evidence of disparity between the different parts of Cherwell District when looking at the assessment at small area level. There are no LSOAs in Cherwell that are in the top 10% least deprived, however the highest ranking (therefore most deprived) in Cherwell ranks 4,701 (approximately 14%) in the Banbury Grimsbury & Castle ward (Cherwell 004A).
- 3.65 Similarly, Oxford has areas of deprivation with 10 of Oxford's 83 neighbourhood areas among the 20% most deprived areas in England. These areas include the Leys, Rose Hill and Barton areas of the city⁷⁰.
- 3.66 The latest fuel poverty statistics⁷¹ show that 7.2% of Cherwell households and 11.2% of Oxford's households were classified as being fuel poor in 2013. A fuel poor household is defined as one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all fuel use and to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth⁷².

Crime

- 3.67 The latest crime statistics⁷³ show that the crime rate in Cherwell is 57.66 per 1,000 of the population, which is just above the wider Thames Valley force area of 55.52 per 1,000 of the population.
- 3.68 In the year ending March 2016, the burglary rate in Cherwell was lower than average at 3.81 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 4.74 per 1,000 of the population in the Thames Valley force area.

Education

- 3.69 The most recent statistics⁷⁴ show that Cherwell has a higher proportion of residents that have no qualifications (6.5%) than that of the South East region (6.3%), but below the national average (8.6%).
- 3.70 During 2015, 72.6% of key stage 4 pupils in Cherwell achieved 5 GCSEs grades A-C, up from 53.6% in 2014⁷⁵. The proportion of adults in Cherwell who have attained qualification levels equivalent to NVQ level 4 (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent) and above (36.0%) is slightly below the regional and national averages of 39.8% and 37.1% respectively⁷⁶.

⁶⁷ The English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG

⁶⁸ The English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG: File 1: Index of multiple deprivation

⁶⁹ The English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG: File 10: Local authority district summaries

⁷⁰ Poverty and deprivation statistics http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decc/Poverty_and_deprivation_statistics_occw.htm
Accessed 1st December 2015

⁷¹ 2013 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator (2013), DCLG

⁷² DECC, Fuel Poverty Statistics, 2013

⁷³ Police.UK. Compare Your Area. Accessed from <https://www.police.uk/thames-valley/N426/performance/compare-your-area/> on 4th August 2016

⁷⁴ Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

⁷⁵ Nomis 2015 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

⁷⁶ Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

Culture, Leisure and Recreation

- 3.71 All leisure activities contribute to the quality of life of residents, providing amenity and opportunities for enhancing intellectual, spiritual and physical wellbeing. Additionally, they represent a tourism asset and their provision can result in economic benefits to the district.
- 3.72 Cherwell has a range of cultural, leisure and recreational facilities which are used by both residents and visitors to the town including the Deddington Farmer's Market, Bicester Village (more than 130 outlet boutiques of British and international brands), Broughton Castle and Banbury Museum.
- 3.73 There are several green and open spaces within Cherwell as shown in **Figure 3.9: Recreation – Green and Open Space**. **Figure 3.9** also illustrates that there are a number of open spaces within Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington including country parks.
- 3.74 As a predominantly rural district, there is an extensive Public Rights of Way (PROW) network, as illustrated in **Figure 3.10: Recreation – PROW and Cycle Routes**. There are additionally two National Cycle network links; one to the south of Banbury and another to the north of Kidlington.
- 3.75 Recreational land is under increasing pressure for redevelopment; however, development in these areas can have an adverse impact on the amenity of the surrounding area.
- 3.76 There are a number of sporting pitches in the district; seven Artificial Grass Pitches, five football pitches and six hockey pitches⁷⁷. There are also nine pools within Cherwell spread across seven sites⁷⁸.

Economy

- 3.77 The District's largest employment sectors are: distribution, manufacturing, office, retailing and other services, and public sector employment including in health, defence and education. The District has a clear social and economic relationship with Oxford and to a lesser extent with Northamptonshire.
- 3.78 Banbury is principally a manufacturing town and service centre while Bicester is a garrison town with a military logistics, storage and distribution and manufacturing base. Both towns are important economic locations for the District. Kidlington functions as a village service centre but has a larger, varied employment base benefiting from its proximity to Oxford, its location next to the strategic road network, and the location of Oxford London Airport immediately to the north. Bicester and Kidlington lie within Oxford's hinterland. In rural areas, the function of villages as places to live and commute from has increased as the traditional rural economy has declined. The number of people employed in agriculture fell by 18% between 1990 and 2000 and between 2007 and 2008 figures continued to show a decline.
- 3.79 Oxford's economy is the primary economy within Oxfordshire with over 4,600 businesses providing 114,000 jobs and seven million tourists who visit the city each year⁷⁹. Seven of the ten largest employers in Oxfordshire are based in Oxford. Almost 90% of employees work in services, including approximately a fifth in retail, hotel and catering. Oxford's economic profile is famous for academic (Oxford University and Oxford Brookes University), motor manufacturing and tourism sectors. Other key features of the local economy include the bioscience sector; IT, software and creative media businesses; and research and development businesses developed by Oxford's universities.
- 3.80 The M40 motorway passes through Cherwell close to Banbury and Bicester. There are direct rail links from Banbury and Bicester to London, Birmingham and Oxford. A new line was introduced to London Marylebone from Oxford Parkway Station in autumn 2015.

⁷⁷ Sport England (2014) Strategic Assessment of need for AGPs Provision in Cherwell, Interim Report

⁷⁸ Sport England (2014) Strategic Assessment of need for Pools Provision in Cherwell, Interim Report

⁷⁹ Economic Profile of Oxford (https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2343/oxford_profile_2016_key_facts) Accessed 4th August 2016

Employment and Economic Activity

- 3.81 The most recent statistics show that between July 2014 to July 2015⁸⁰, 77.6% of Cherwell's residents aged 16-74 were economically active; this is just below the national average of 77.8%. Of this 3.4% were unemployed which is below the national average of 5.1%. The three main employment sectors in Cherwell in the same period were professional occupations (20.3%), administrative and secretarial (14.7%) and managers, directors and senior officials (14.5%).
- 3.82 The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as a percentage of the working age resident population was 0.4% in Cherwell as of November 2015⁸¹, which is lower than both the regional average (0.9%) and national average (1.5%).
- 3.83 Of the 6,415 enterprises within Cherwell in 2015⁸², 88% were considered as 'micro' size (0-9 employees), 9.9% were considered to be 'small' (10-49 employees), 1.7% were considered to be 'medium' (50-249 employees) and 0.3% were considered to be 'large' (250+ employees).
- 3.84 In 2015⁸³, the average gross weekly pay for residents of ages 16 and above in full time work in Cherwell was £559.10. This figure is lower than the regional average of £574.90 per week but higher than the national average of £529.60 per week.

Tourism

- 3.85 The combination of historical towns and the district's rural setting are important factors for attracting visitors to Cherwell.
- 3.86 Banbury is an old market town with its origins dating back to the Saxon era and is host to many historical attractions such as Broughton Castle and Tooley's boatyard dating back over 200 years. The town is attractive with many independent shops, restaurants and cafes and a range of accommodation. The Oxford Canal passes through Banbury offering the opportunities for tourist trips on narrowboats or to walk along its tranquil towpaths.
- 3.87 Growing from a small agricultural market town, Bicester echoes its past by holding traditional weekly market-day, as well as a Farmers' Market once a month in the Market Square. The town also has many places of historic interest including a 17th century Dovecote, St. Edburg's Church built in 1104 and the Old Priory and the Old Vicarage built around 1500.
- 3.88 During 2014, there were 6.6 million day trips to Cherwell with an expenditure of £247 million with a significant proportion of day trips in Bicester Village retail outlet⁸⁴. There were 1.2 million night trips with an expenditure of £72.7 million in Cherwell for the same period. The total turnover related to all trip expenditure was £319.8 million and 4,652 FTE jobs were supported by tourism spending within the district in 2014⁸⁵. The most recent Tourism Development Study⁸⁶ shows that tourism within the district is short stay and the majority of visitors (90%) are domestic.

Transport

- 3.89 The M40 runs north-south through the district passing to the east of Banbury and to the west of Bicester providing good links to London and Birmingham. There are also number of A-roads within the district as shown in **Figure 3.11: Transport Links**.
- 3.90 Cherwell residents travel further to work than people in the rest of the South East and nationally. It is estimated that 23,629 people commute from Cherwell with the majority (7,543) commuting into Oxford⁸⁷. Evidence also suggests that 57,451 people commute into Oxford with significant

⁸⁰ Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile – Cherwell

⁸¹ Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile – Cherwell

⁸² Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

⁸³ Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

⁸⁴ The Economic Impact of Tourism on Oxfordshire Estimates for 2014 County and District Results. August 2015

⁸⁵ The Economic Impact of Tourism on Oxfordshire Estimates for 2014 County and District Results. August 2015

⁸⁶ Cherwell District Council (2008) Cherwell Tourism Development Study

⁸⁷ Commuting flows from the Annual Population Survey, Great Britain, 2011

(http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/Commute_APS_Map/Index.html) Accessed 4th August 2016

flows deriving from the other Oxfordshire districts with the Vale of White Horse being the most prominent (16,563)⁸⁸.

- 3.91 The district has high levels of car ownership and residents living in rural areas in particular are highly dependent on cars resulting in a number of congestion hotspots in the district including in the centres of Banbury, Bicester and to some extent Kidlington⁸⁹. According to the 2011 census data⁹⁰, 15.6% of residents in Cherwell had no cars or vans in household, which is significantly lower than the national average of 25.6%, 41.4% of Cherwell residents had one car or van in household which is similar to the national average of 42.2%, and 32.5% had two cars or vans in household which is significantly higher than the national average of 24.7%.
- 3.92 There has been a general decrease of road traffic casualties in Cherwell with nearly 900 in the year 2000 to almost 600 in the year 2015. During 2014 there were four fatal, 93 serious and 491 slight road traffic casualties⁹¹.
- 3.93 There are five railway stations in Cherwell as illustrated in **Figure 3.11**. Banbury station is served by Chiltern Railways connecting Banbury with London Marylebone, Oxford and Birmingham, Cross Country linking the town with Manchester, Bournemouth, Newcastle and Reading. The station has four platforms and 795 car parking spaces.
- 3.94 Bicester has two train stations; Bicester North (the larger) and Bicester Village. Bicester North station is on the Chiltern Main Line running south to London Marylebone and north to Birmingham.
- 3.95 Oxford Parkway Station is also served by Chiltern Railways and is located between Kidlington and Oxford, near the A34. In October 2015, a new line was introduced to London Marylebone from this station which is anticipated to bring significant economic benefits to those living along the route⁹². The proposed HS2 route passes through small sections of the district's eastern boundary. Cherwell District Council along with other councils in the South East and Midlands has opposed the Government's high-speed rail project⁹³.
- 3.96 London Oxford Airport is situated north-west of Kidlington. The airport is home to the Oxford Aviation Academy training student commercial pilots. The airport is mainly used for private and recreational aviation activity as well as operating a small number of private and chartered flights.

Oxford City spatial portrait

- 3.97 As described above, Oxford has an acute housing shortage, particularly affordable housing and student accommodation. The Oxford Green Belt, designated in 1958, with a tight inner boundary around the built-up area of the city, and extending outwards for around five to six miles in every direction and into each of Oxford's neighbouring districts, has for almost 60 years provided an open, landscape backdrop to the urban area of Oxford and prevented coalescence with neighbouring towns and villages. However, it has also presented a major constraint on the City's growth and development, alongside the constraints of the floodplain and sensitive ecological and historical areas.
- 3.98 Oxford is a world-renowned historic city, with over 1,500 listed buildings and 16 conservation areas, which cover 17.3% of the total area of the city. The built-up area extends to the administrative boundary around much of the eastern side of the city, and the river corridors of the Thames to the west and Cherwell to the east have created extensive green wedges running north-south through the city. This gives Oxford a distinctive physical form, with much of the residential population concentrated to the east of the city centre. Around 27% of Oxford is in the Green Belt, with much of this land being flood plain associated with the two river corridors, and therefore

⁸⁸ Commuting flows from the Annual Population Survey, Great Britain, 2011 (http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/Commute_APS_Map/Index.html) Accessed 4th August 2016

⁸⁹ 2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Cherwell District Council

⁹⁰ ONS (2011) Table KS404EW Car or Van availability, local authorities in England and Wales

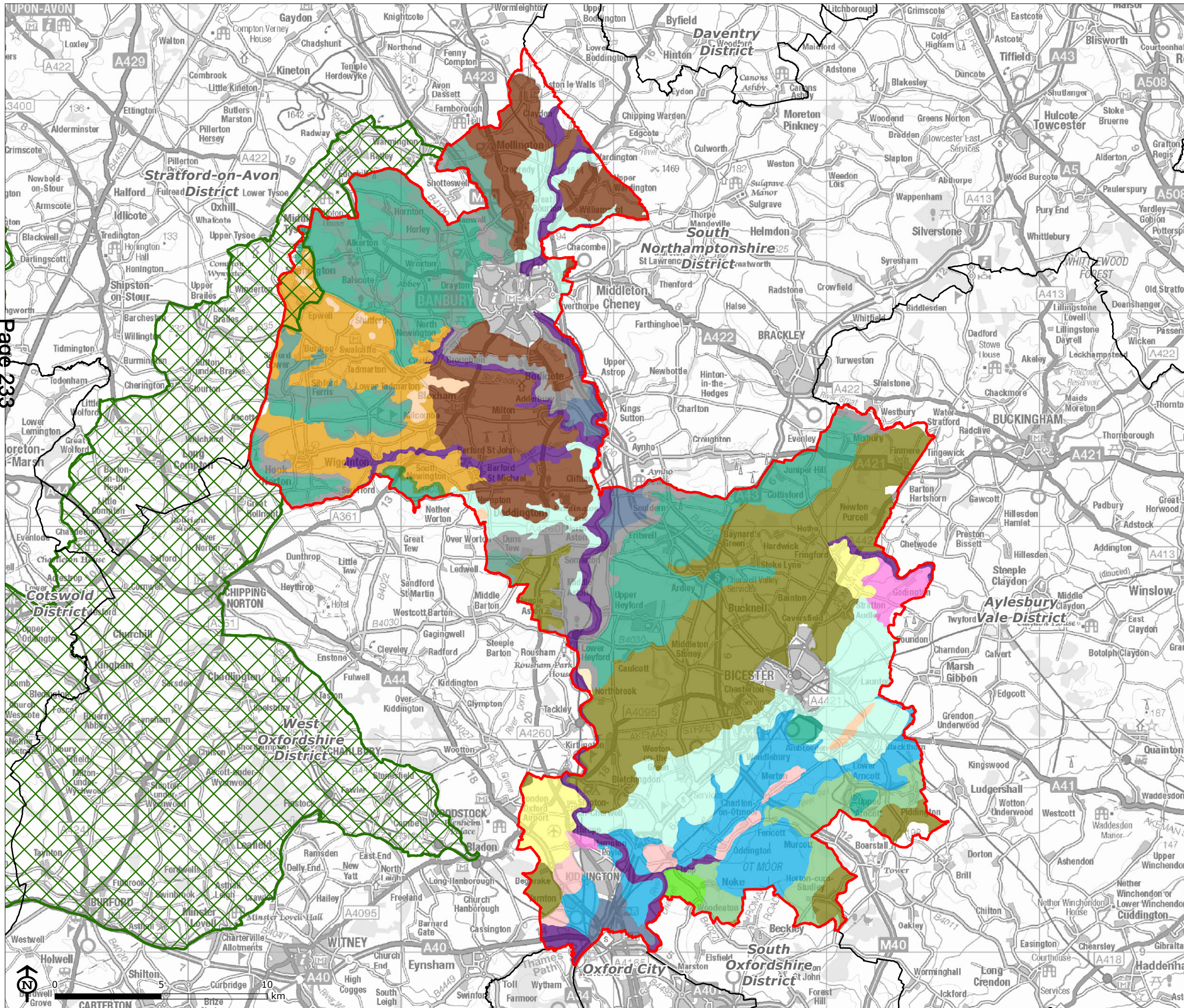
⁹¹ Oxfordshire County Council Road Traffic Accident Casualty Data Summary 2014

⁹² October 2015 Timetable (<http://www.chilternrailways.co.uk/october-timetable>) Accessed 30th November 2015

⁹³ Cherwell District Council - High speed 2 rail link (<http://www.cherwell.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=8118>) Accessed 16th November 2015

presenting areas of high flood risk. The historic city parks and nature conservation areas (including a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and several Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)) create pockets and corridors of green space within the city boundary.

- 3.99 Although these assets have limited development within Oxford City, they are a large part of what makes the City a major tourist destination. Oxford is also an important retail centre with a successful economy based on higher education, health services, car manufacturing, high-tech and medical scientific research. The potential of Oxford and its sub-region to act as a catalyst for growth and investment has been recognised in past and present regional and local planning policy.
- 3.100 Providing sufficient homes to meet Oxford's needs, and the constraints to development presented by natural and historic assets as well as the Green Belt, is a significant challenge for the five local planning authorities in Oxfordshire; one which is being addressed through the countywide joint work discussed in **Chapter 2**.



Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.1

Landscape Designations

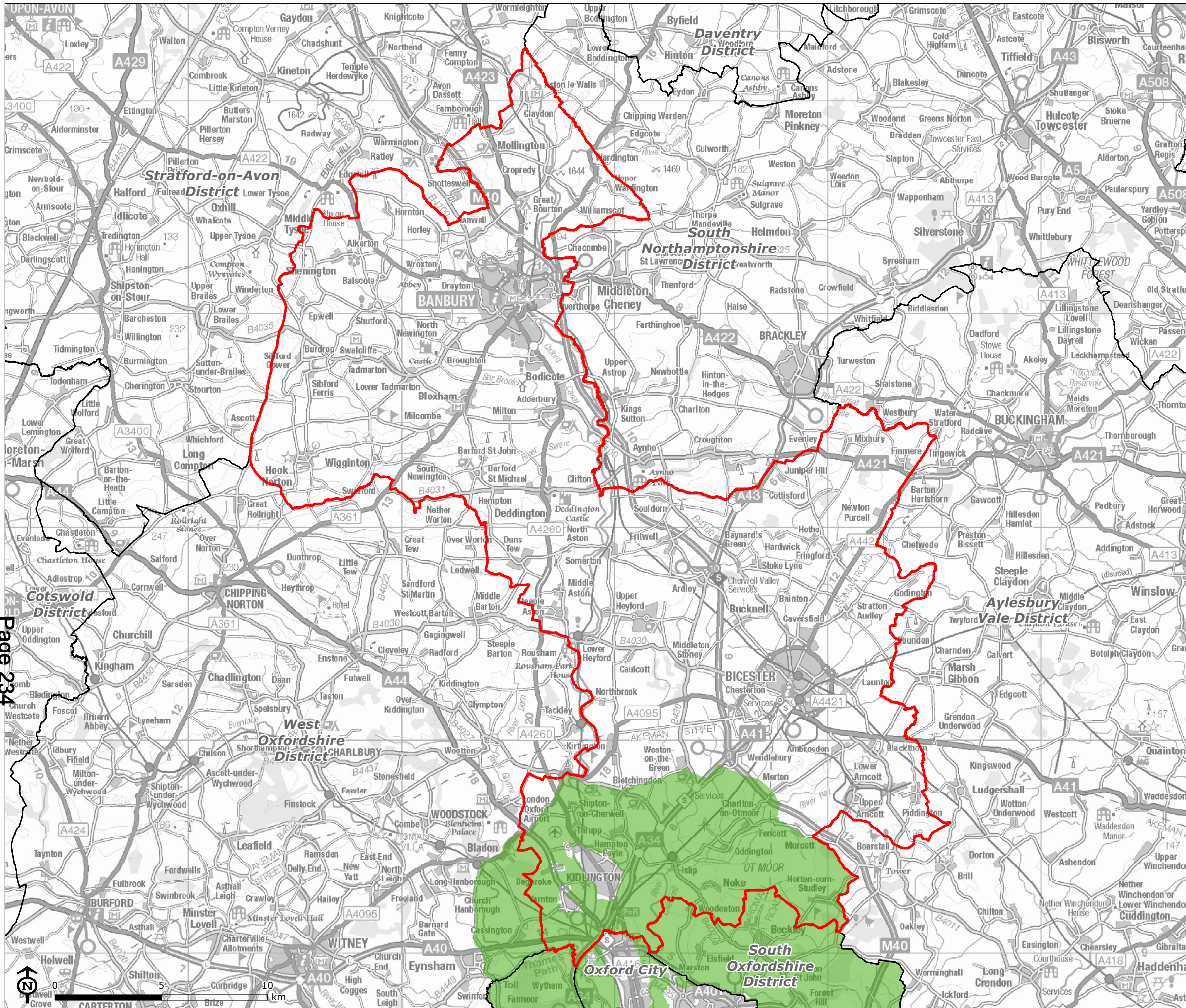
- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study

- Alluvial Lowlands
- Clay Vale
- Estate Farmlands
- Farmland Hills
- Farmland Plateau
- Farmland Slopes and Valley Sides
- Lowland Village Farmlands
- Pasture Hills
- Rive Meadowlands
- Rolling Clayland
- Rolling Farmland
- Rolling Village Pastures
- Uprising Village Farmlands
- Vale Farmland
- Wooded Estate Slopes and Valley Sides
- Wooded Estatelands
- Wooded Farmland
- Wooded Hills
- Wooded Pasture Valleys and Slopes

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





Cherwell Local Plan

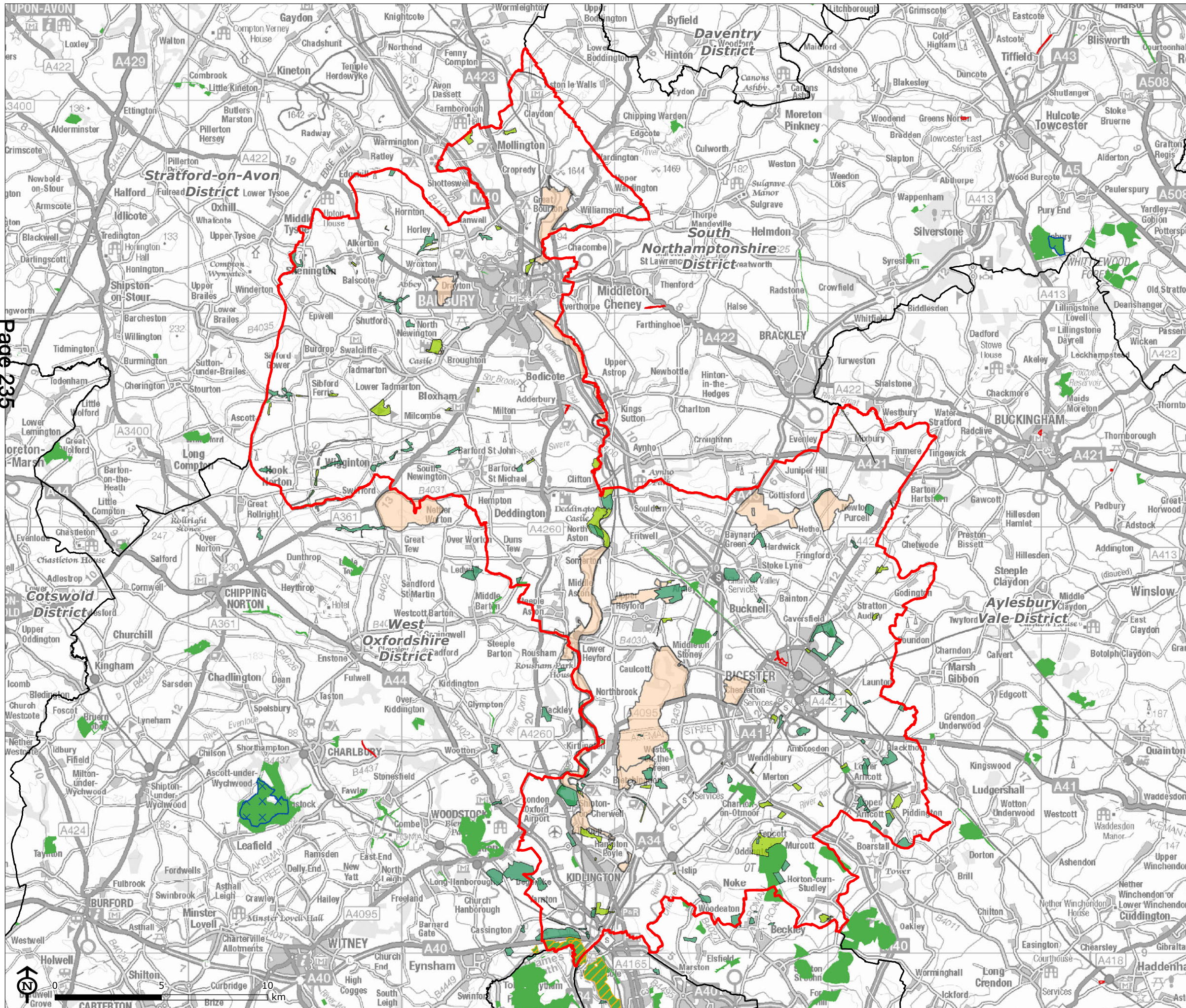
Figure 3.2

Green Belt

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Green belt

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





Cherwell Local Plan


Figure 3.3
Biodiversity Designations

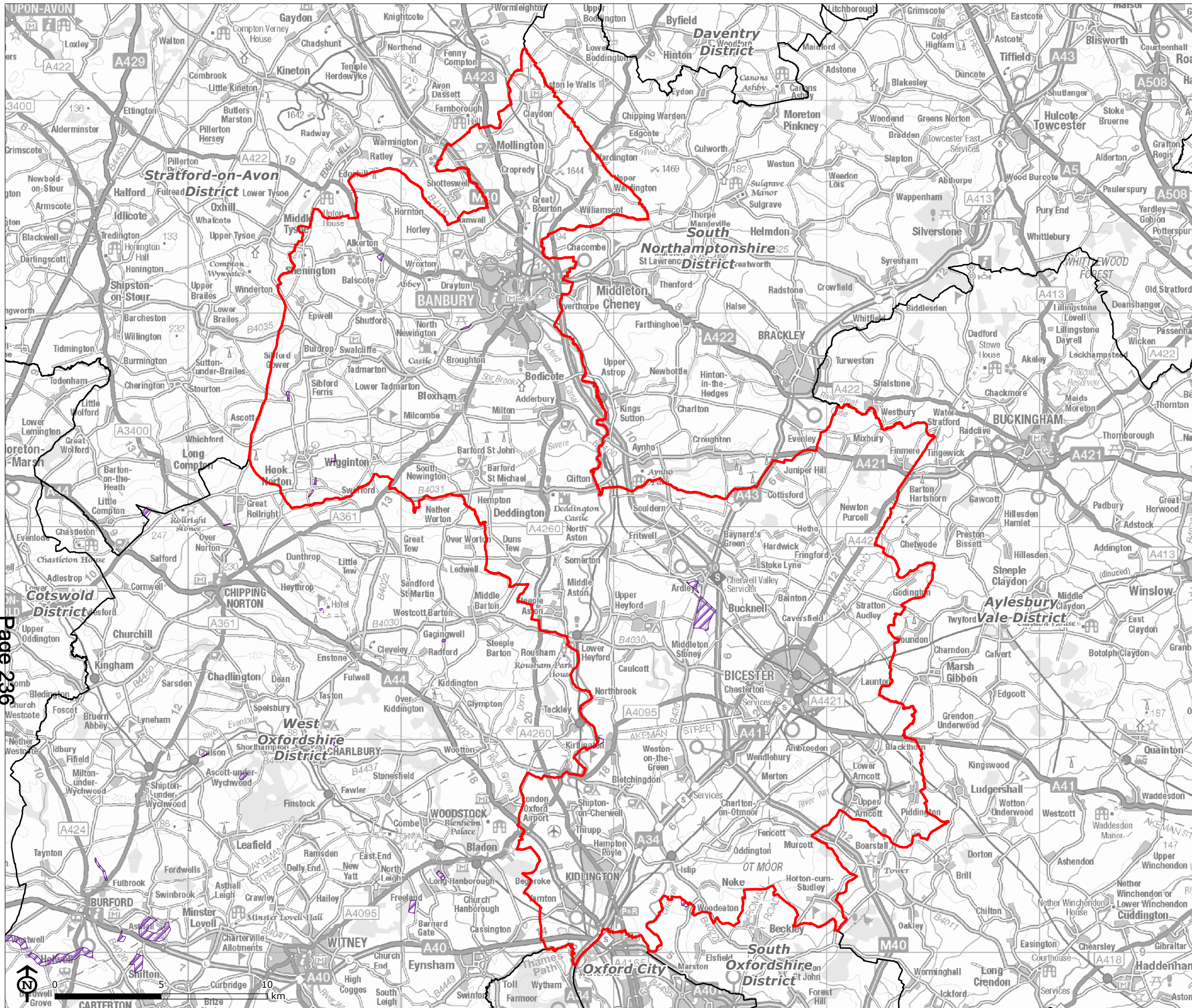
- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Local Designations

- Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- District Wildlife Site (DWS)
- Ecologically important landscape

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





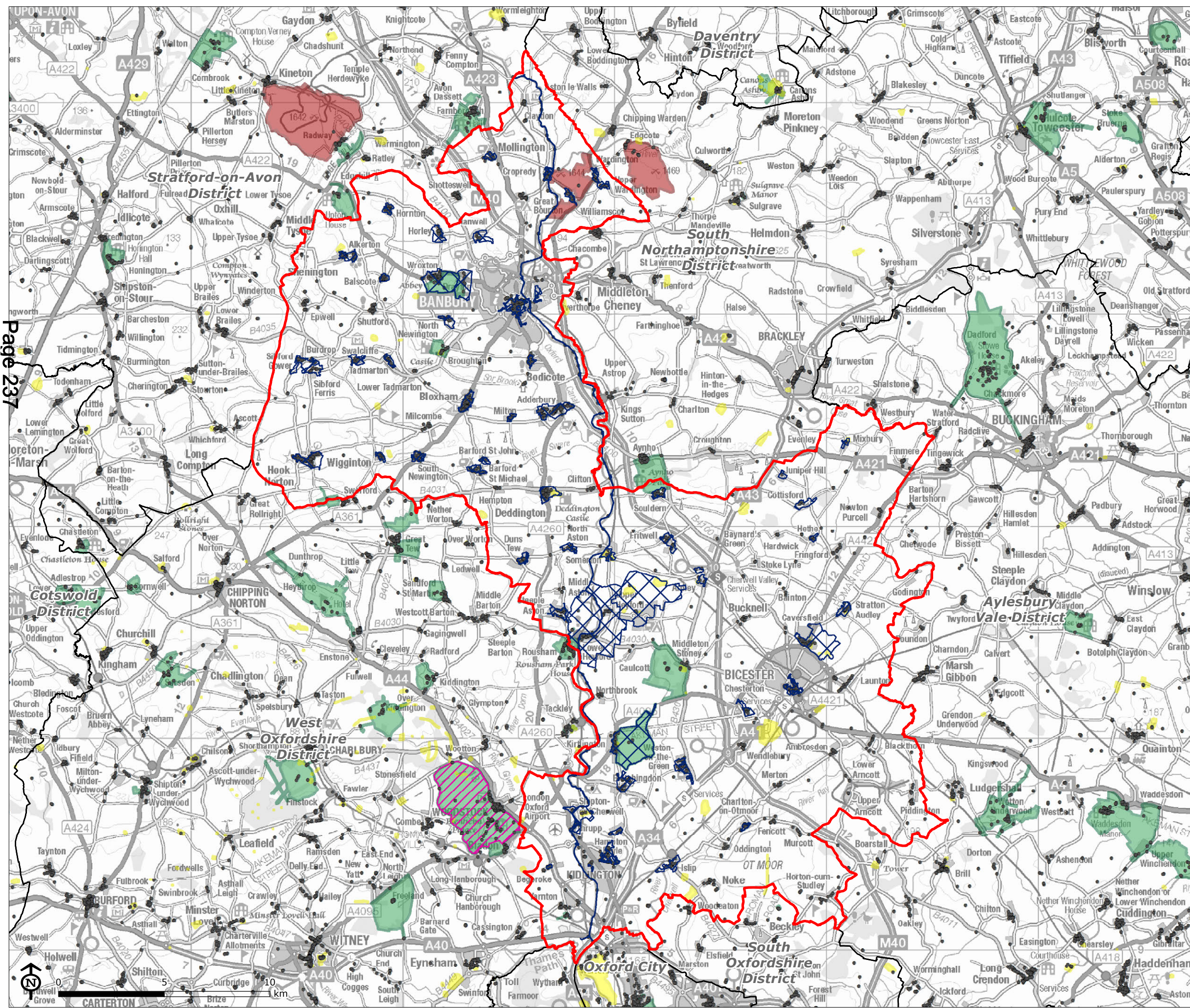
Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.4
Geological Designations

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Local geological site

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





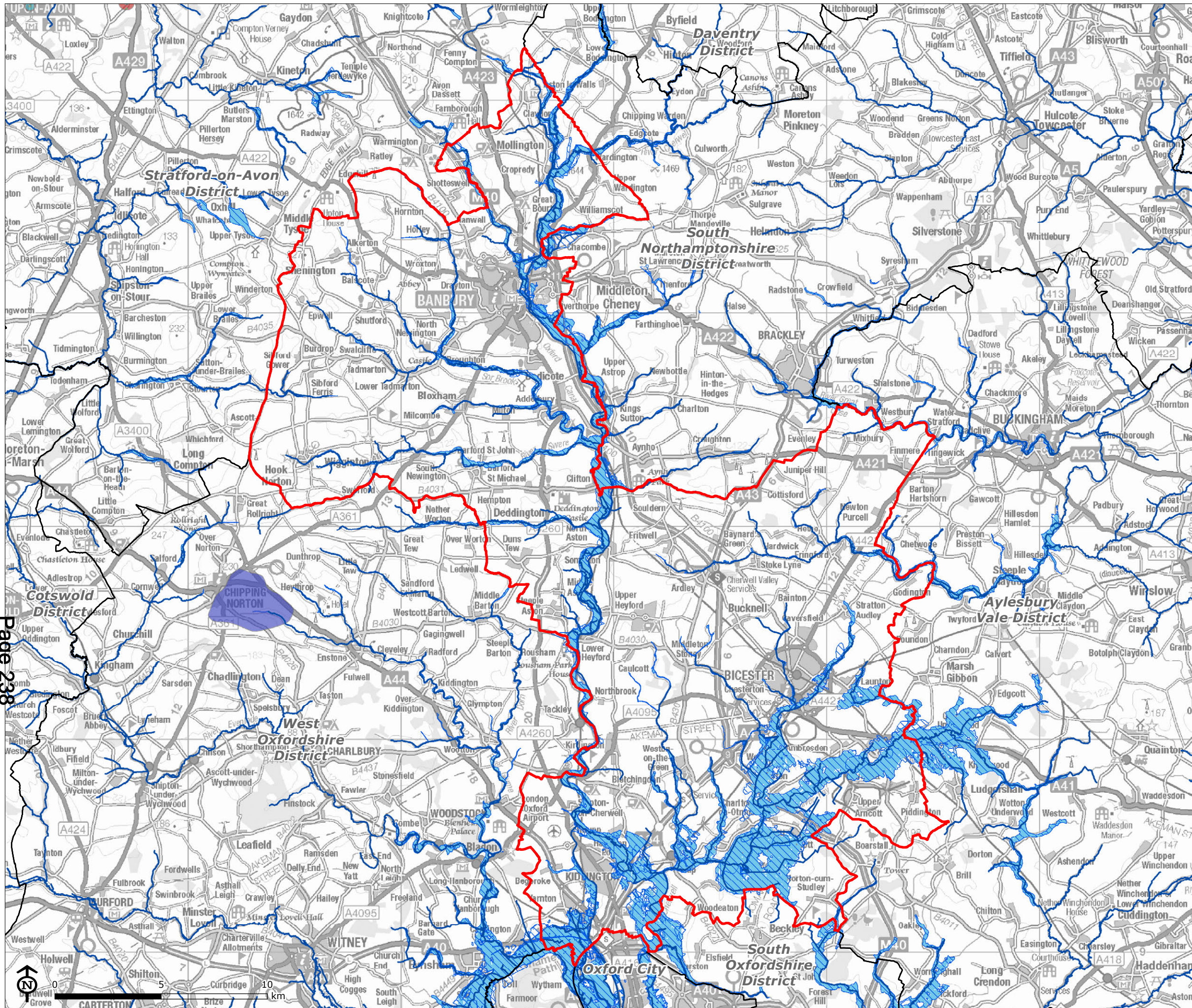
Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.5
Heritage Designations

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Listed buildings
- World Heritage Site (WHS)
- Scheduled monument
- Registered park and garden
- Registered battlefield
- Conservation areas

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





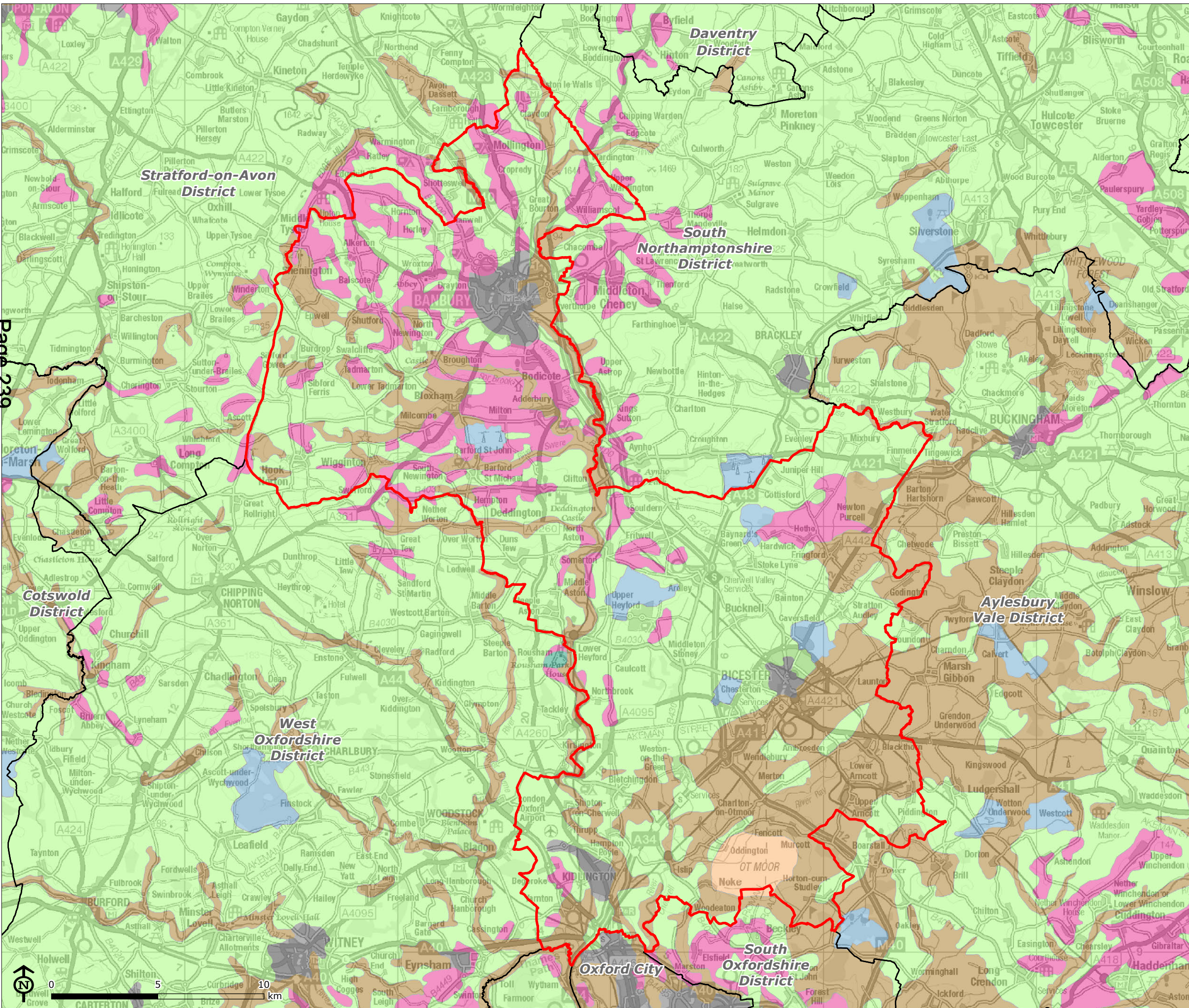
Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.6
Hydrology

- Cherwell District boundary
 - Other district boundaries
 - River
 - Flood zone 2
 - Flood zone 3
- Ground Water Source Protection Zone (GWSPZ)**
- 1
 - 1c
 - 2c
 - 3

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





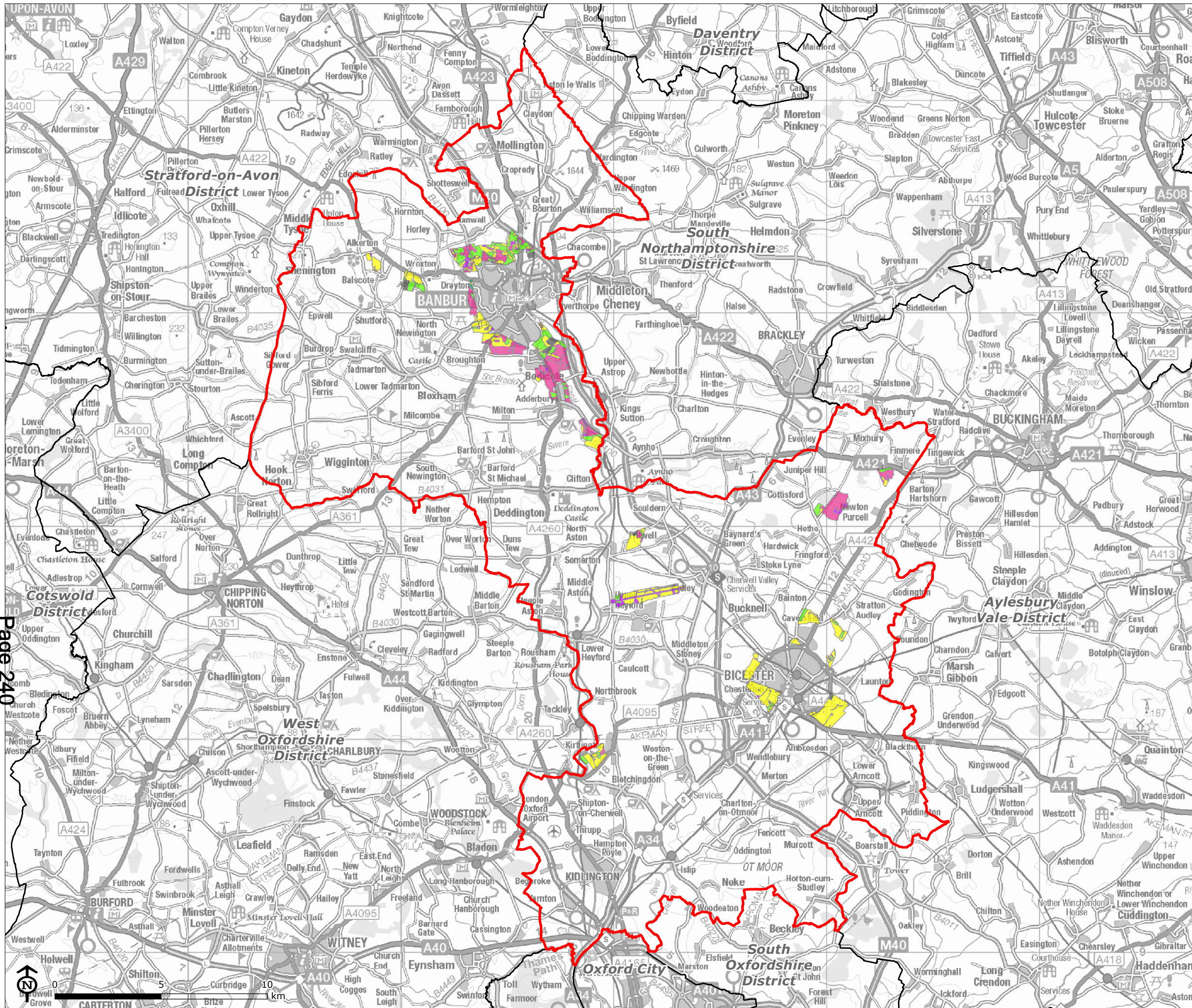
Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.7
Agricultural Land Classification

- Cherwell District boundary
 - Other district boundaries
- National Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)**
- Grade 1
 - Grade 2
 - Grade 3
 - Grade 4
 - Grade 5
 - Non Agricultural
 - Urban (Indicative)

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000

LUC



Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.8

Local Agricultural Land Classification

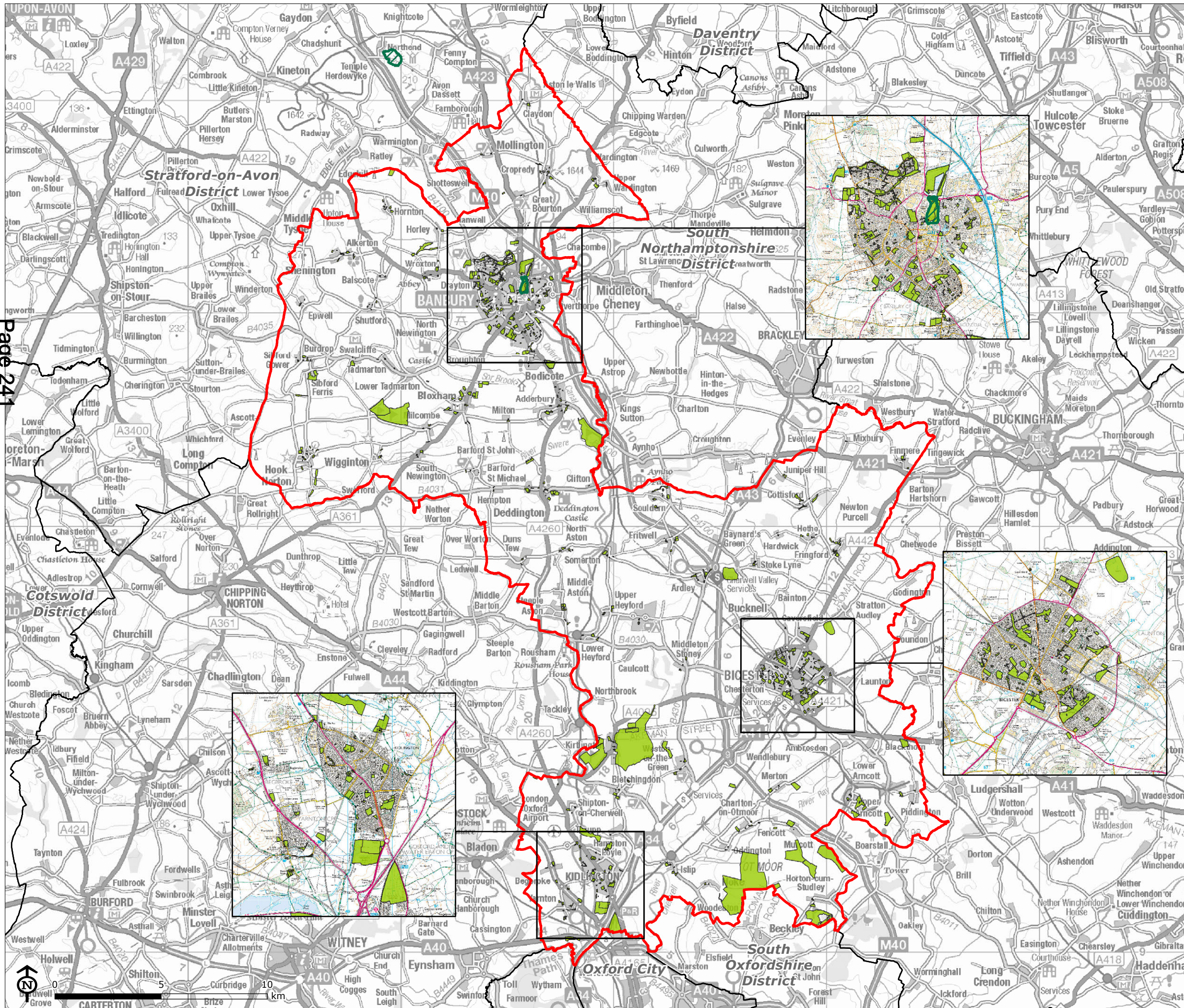
- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries

Local Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3a
- Grade 3b
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Other
- Not Surveyed

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





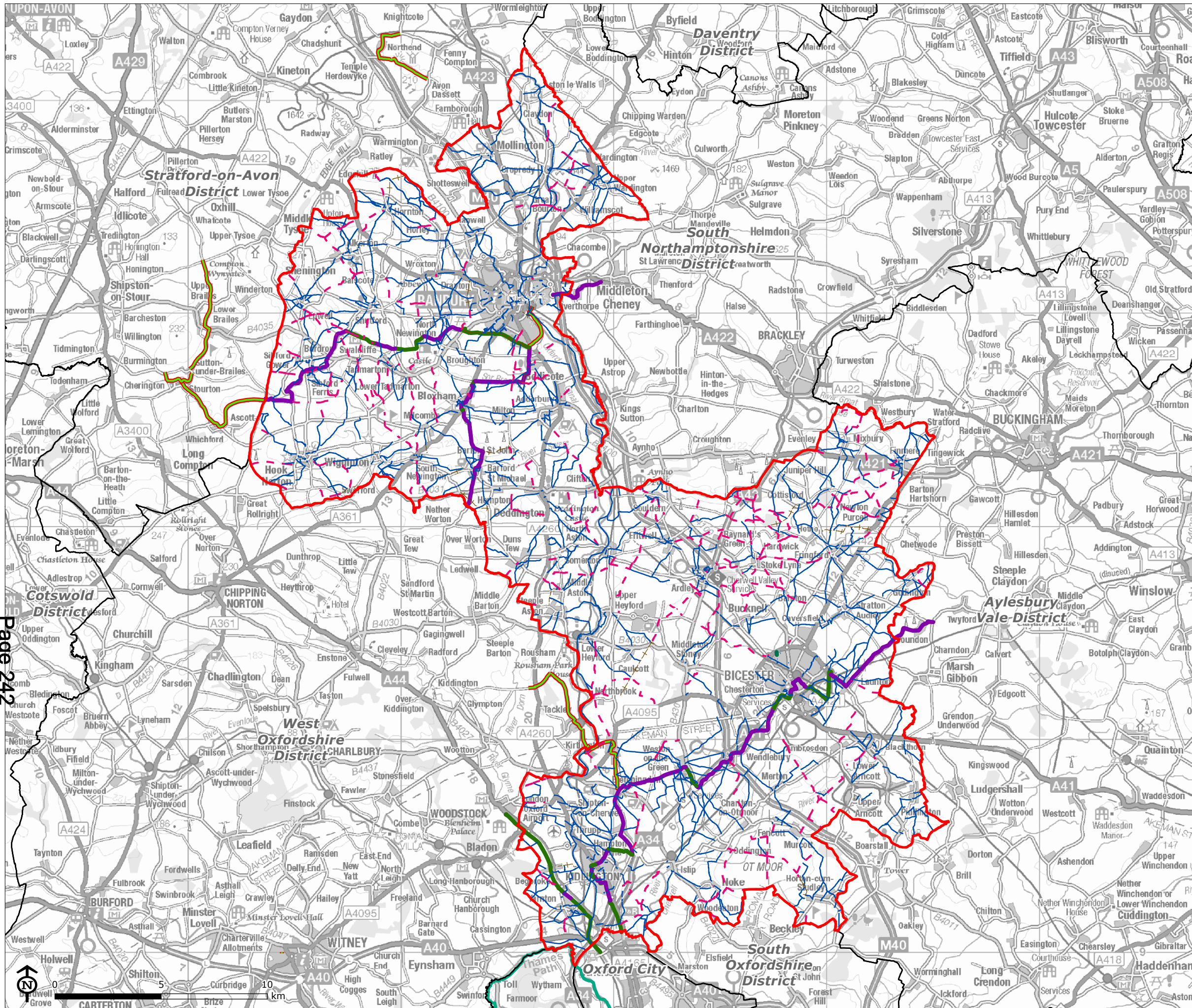
Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.9
Recreation - Green and Open Space

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Country park
- Existing green space

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





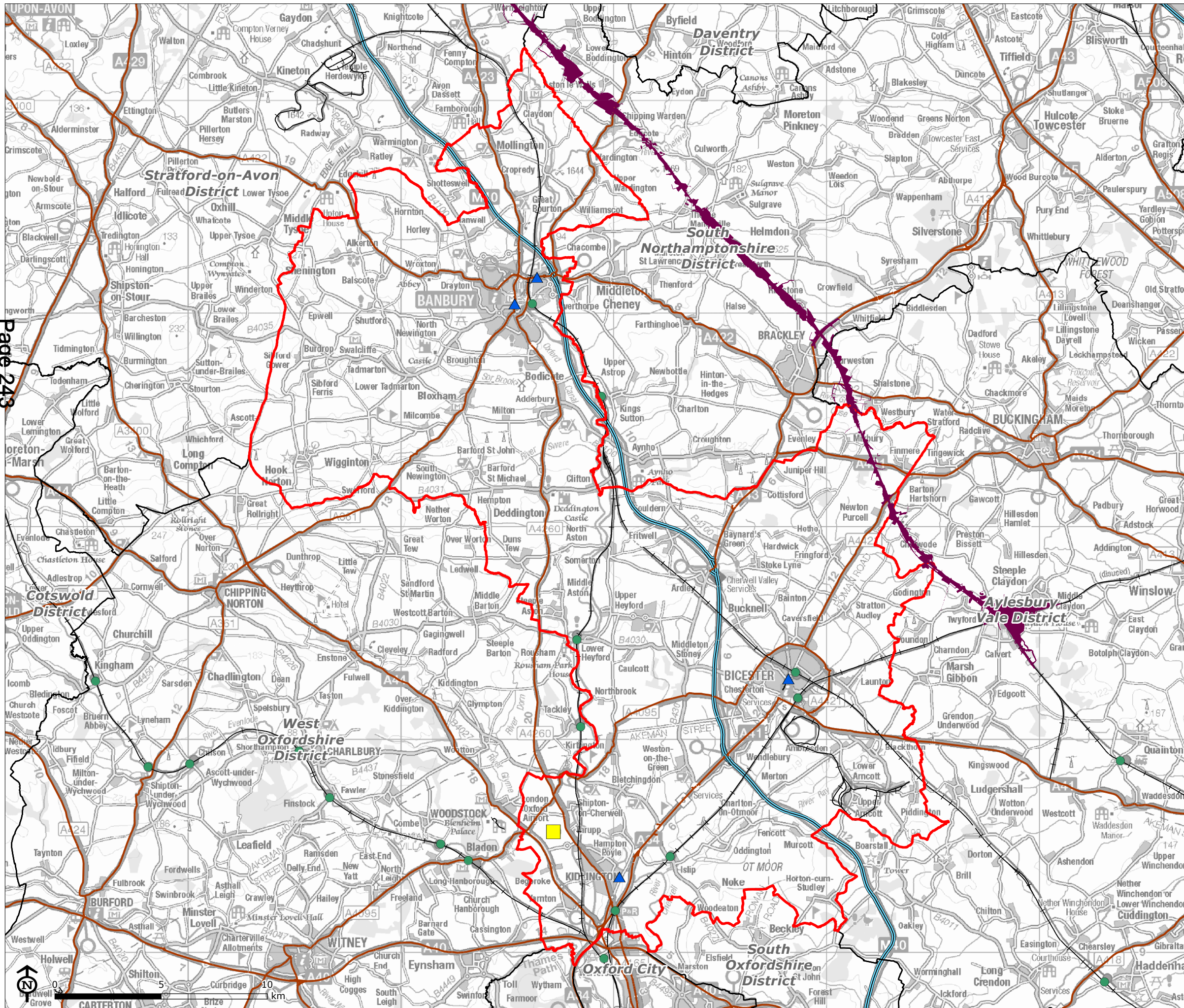
Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.10
Recreation - PROW and Cycle Routes

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- National trail
- Public Rights of Way (PROW)**
- Public footpath
- Public bridleway
- Restricted byways
- Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT)
- National and regional cycle routes**
- Traffic Free
- On Road
- National Cycle Network link

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 3.11

Transport Links

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Motorway
- A Road
- Railway track
- Railway station
- London Oxford Airport
- ▲ Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)
- Proposed HS2 route and safeguarding zones

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



4 Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plan

- 4.1 Analysis of the baseline information has enabled a number of key sustainability issues facing Cherwell to be identified. Identification of the key sustainability issues and consideration of how these issues might develop over time if the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review is not prepared help to meet the requirements of Annex 1 of the SEA Directive to provide information on:

"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan; and

any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan."

- 4.2 A set of key sustainability issues for Cherwell was previously identified and set out in the SA Reports for the adopted Local Plan Part 1. That list of key issues was reviewed in the SA Scoping Report for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review to reflect the updated baseline information and refined to be more concise. The revised set of key sustainability issues is presented in **Table 4.1** overleaf.
- 4.3 It is also a requirement of the SEA Directive that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the plan area (in this case Cherwell) if the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review was not to be implemented. This analysis is also presented in **Table 4.1**, in relation to each of the key sustainability issues.
- 4.4 The information in **Table 4.1** shows that, in general, the current trends in relation to the various social, economic and environmental issues affecting Cherwell (and where relevant Oxford) would be more likely to continue without the implementation of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review although the policies in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 will go some way towards addressing many of the issues. In most cases, the emerging Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers opportunities to directly and strongly affect existing trends in a positive way, through an up-to-date plan which reflects the requirements of the NPPF, building on the Local Plan Part 1 policies. These issues may also be addressed in Local Plan Part 2.

Table 4.1 Key Sustainability Issues for Cherwell (and Oxford where relevant) and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Part 1 Review

Key Sustainability Issues for Cherwell and Oxford	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Part 1 Review
<p>Climate change is likely to affect biodiversity, increase hazards from fluvial flooding, increase the problem of low flow rivers during the summer and also affect the social and economic aspects of life.</p>	<p>Climate change is likely to have ongoing effects regardless of the adoption of the Local Plan Part 1 Review, although the adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to address this issue, and these could continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan Part 1 Review. These policies include ESD 1: Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change, which requires development to be located in sustainable locations, maximise the use of sustainable modes of transport, be resilient to climate change, minimise the risk of flooding and reduce the effects on the microclimate; ESD 2: Energy Hierarchy and Allowable Solutions, which encourages reducing energy, supplying energy efficiently and making use of renewable energy; ESD 3: Sustainable Construction, which states that all new development must contain sustainable design and construction technology including high levels of water efficiency, meets or exceeds BREEAM 'Very Good' rating. The Local Plan Part 2 offers the opportunity to build on these policies through other development management policies.</p>
<p>Cherwell District contains many areas of high ecological value including sites of international and national importance (in particular Oxford Meadows SAC which spans the border between Cherwell District and Oxford City). These are under threat from urban pressures, including disturbance and damage from recreational use.</p>	<p>Pressures on the natural environment in Cherwell are likely to continue regardless of the adoption of the Local Plan Part 1 Review, although the adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to address these pressures, including ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment, ESD 11: Conservation Target Areas which requires proposed development within or adjacent to a Conservation Target Area to provide biodiversity surveys and a report will be required to identify constraints and opportunities for biodiversity enhancement; and ESD 9: Protection of the Oxford Meadows SAC. However, without the site allocations to be made in the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review for meeting Oxford's housing needs, further development may not come forward in the most appropriate locations and impacts on biodiversity could be inappropriate.</p>
<p>The countryside is continuously under pressure from urban influences and the demand for new development is strong.</p>	<p>Pressures on the countryside are likely to continue regardless of the adoption of the Local Plan Part 1 Review, although the adopted Local Plan Part 1 already allocates large scale development sites which will focus much of the new development in the District in those areas which have been subject to SA through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 1 and selected by the Council as the most appropriate locations for development. However, without the site allocations to be made in the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review for meeting Oxford's housing needs, further development may not come forward in the most</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Cherwell and Oxford	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Part 1 Review
	appropriate locations and impacts on the countryside could be inappropriate.
<p>The District has significant areas of landscape importance, including the Cotswolds AONB, and Oxfordshire Character Areas.</p>	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to protect and enhance the landscape, including ESD 12: Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which seeks to protect and enhance the AONB; and ESD 13: Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement, which aims to enhance the character and appearance of Cherwell’s landscape.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to build on these overarching policies through new policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on the landscape through the SA. However, without the site allocations to be made in the Local Plan Part 1 Review, further development may not come forward in the most appropriate locations and impacts on the landscape could be inappropriate.</p>
<p>Development in the south of Cherwell District and Oxford is constrained by the Oxford Green Belt.</p>	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to protect the Green Belt, specifically ESD 14: Oxford Green Belt which requires development to maintain the boundaries of the Green Belt and to be within the character of the designation.</p> <p>As part of the Local Plan Part 1 Review, the findings of the countywide 2015 Green Belt study will need to be taken into account, when considering locational options for meeting Oxford’s unmet need within Cherwell District. Some Green Belt land may be lost to accommodate development but without the Local Plan Part 1 Review, there would not be a strategic review of the Green Belt to help meet unmet housing needs. The Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will ensure, if necessary, policies and proposals are selected following consideration of their impacts through the SA.</p>
<p>Conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution made by their settings and addressing heritage assets at risk from neglect, decay, or development pressures.</p>	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to protect and enhance the historic environment, including ESD 15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment, which requires development in the vicinity of any distinctive natural or historic assets, to deliver high quality design that complements the asset.</p> <p>While that policy would continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan Part 1 Review, the Part 1 Review offers the opportunity to build on this overarching policy through new policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on the historic environment through the SA.</p>
<p>There are a series of rivers that pass through the area</p>	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to reduce flood risk in the district including ESD 6: Sustainable Flood Risk Management, which seeks to reduce flood</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Cherwell and Oxford	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Part 1 Review
that can cause serious flooding .	<p>risk in the district and safeguarding floodplains and not increasing flood risk elsewhere; ESD 7: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), which requires all development to use SuDS for the management of surface water run-off.</p> <p>The policy would continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan Part 1 Review. New development can increase the risk of flooding but the Part 1 Review document offers the opportunity to build on this overarching policy through policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on the risk of flooding through the SA.</p>
The amount of water abstracted for Banbury and for agricultural purposes has resulted in low flows. This is adversely affecting the biological and ecological statuses of watercourses in the district.	<p>As the Part 1 Review seeks to meet a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need within Cherwell, it is likely to increase demand for water resources. However, the adopted Local Plan Part 1 includes policies to protect water courses in the district including ESD 8: Water Resources, which will only permit development where adequate water resources exist and that do not adversely affect the water quality.</p> <p>The policy would continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan Part 1 Review. New development may contribute towards issues relating to water quantity and quality but the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to build on this overarching policy through policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on the water environment through the SA.</p>
The water environment suffers from degraded physical habitat, localised low flows and diffuse pollution.	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 already includes policies seeking to protect and enhance water quality including ESD 8: Water Resources, which seeks to maintain water quality, ensure of adequate water resources and promote sustainability in water use; ESD 9: Protection of the Oxford Meadows SAC, which requires development to have no adverse effects on the water quality or quantity of any adjacent or nearby watercourses.</p> <p>The policy would continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan Part 1 Review. New development may contribute towards issues relating to the water environment but the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to build on this overarching policy through policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on the water environment through the SA.</p>
There are increasing demands for energy provision predicted for the future. Some parts of the community experience fuel poverty .	<p>Although the district's energy consumption is decreasing, the 1,140 additional homes per annum or a total of 22,800 dwellings in the plan period could increase demand for and energy consumption in Cherwell. In addition, the Part 1 Review seeks to meet a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need within Cherwell, therefore it is likely to further increase</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Cherwell and Oxford	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Part 1 Review
	<p>demand for energy.</p> <p>However, the adoption of Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to build on this overarching policy through new policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on energy provision and fuel poverty through the SA.</p>
<p>Poor air quality is experienced in some parts of Cherwell due to high concentrations of Nitrogen Oxide. There are already three AQMAs designated in the district, with a fourth recommended for designation.</p>	<p>Although Policy ESD10 requires air quality assessment for development proposals likely to have significant negative impacts on biodiversity, there are no dedicated policies in Local Plan Part 1 that address AQMAs (Air Quality Management Areas). The adoption of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 would offer an opportunity to include a policy that could help to reduce the degradation of air quality in the district, and the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to identify new policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on air quality through the SA.</p>
<p>Increasing urbanisation and the demand for further travel has resulted in a loss of tranquillity and increased light pollution.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review seeks to meet a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need within Cherwell, therefore it could increase the need to travel and levels of light pollution and the trend could be exacerbated. However, the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to identify policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts on light pollution and tranquillity through the SA.</p>
<p>The age structure of the population currently shows a significantly below average representation of retired people, however this is predicted to increase significantly. This will have implications for the economy, service provision, accommodation and health.</p>	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 (Policy BSC4) expects new development to provide for a mix of homes which responds to both housing need and market conditions. It addresses specifically the need to respond to an aging population by requiring large housing sites to provide specialist housing for older people.</p> <p>While such policies would continue to apply in the absence of the Local Plan Part 1 Review, that document offers the opportunity to build on this overarching policy through policies and proposals that are selected following consideration of their impacts through the SA.</p>
<p>House prices in the area are higher than the national average and wages below the regional average. There is a shortfall in the supply of new housing in both Cherwell District and Oxford City and a need for affordable homes.</p>	<p>The proportion of new housing that will be affordable was determined through the adopted Local Plan Part 1 through policy BSC 3: Affordable Housing, which requires a minimum of 30% of housing to be affordable at Banbury and Bicester and 35% at Kidlington and elsewhere. Without the implementation of policies and proposals in the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review there may be less certainty about the delivery of that affordable housing.</p> <p>The acute lack of affordable homes in Oxford will be more difficult to address especially as between 24,000 and 32,000 houses are needed in the city between 2011 and 2031 and the house prices are around 50% more than the national average and 11 times more than</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Cherwell and Oxford	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Part 1 Review
	<p>the average salary of an Oxford worker. It is estimated that 1,029 affordable homes are needed per year in Oxford. Student accommodation is also a consideration in Oxford's housing supply as between the two universities, over 6,000 students live outside of university accommodation.</p>
<p>Cherwell and Oxford on average are not generally deprived. However, particular pockets of deprivation exist.</p>	<p>Both Cherwell and Oxford are in the 25% least deprived areas in England, however they both have parcels of deprivation. Oxford has 10 neighbourhood areas that are among the 20% most deprived areas in England.</p> <p>Local Plan Part 1 contains policies and proposals, including for employment development, which will help to address deprivation. The Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will build on this and enable opportunities to access employment.</p>
<p>Car ownership in the area is high, and there are serious congestion problems in key locations, including around Kidlington and the approach into Oxford.</p>	<p>New development may increase congestion but the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review offers the opportunity to allocate new, additional housing sites that could encourage the use of sustainable transport and are allocated following consideration of their impacts on transport patterns through the SA. Without the adoption of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review this issue may be less well addressed.</p>

5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA objectives

- 5.1 The development of a set of SA objectives (known as the SA framework) is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared. A set of SA objectives for the Cherwell Adopted Local Plan Part 1 was developed and used throughout the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 and was subject to consultation with the statutory consultees at that time. The SA objectives were developed from the review of plans, policies and programmes, the collection of baseline information and the identification of the key sustainability issues at that time.
- 5.2 The SA framework that was developed for the Local Plan Part 1 has been used as the starting point for the SA framework for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review. It has been reviewed in light of the revised and updated review of plans, policies and programmes, baseline information and key sustainability issues for Cherwell (as presented in **Chapters 2, 3 and 4**) and amendments have been made to a number of the objectives to ensure that they are appropriate for the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review. A small number of changes have been made to some of the sub-objectives in the SA framework in order to ensure that they provide a robust and appropriate basis for the SA and cover only those issues that a Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review can actually influence. None of the changes affect the headline SA objectives. Where appropriate, the assumptions that have been used in the SA of areas of search and site options (described further ahead in this chapter and presented in **Appendix 2**) have also been updated to reflect these minor changes to the SA framework.
- 5.3 All of the topics specifically required by the SEA Regulations are clearly addressed by the headline SA objectives. The total number of SA objectives has decreased from 19 to 17, and they have been re-ordered to highlight the SA objectives which relate directly to meeting Oxford's unmet needs and the SA objectives with a particular spatial relevance to Oxford.
- 5.4 The principal driver for the Part 1 Partial Review is to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing and employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, SA objectives relating to the provision of housing and employment development have only been appraised for effects on the City of Oxford:
- SA Objective 1 – To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.
 - SA Objective 16 – To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.
 - SA Objective 17 – To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.
- 5.5 Furthermore, SA objectives considered to be of particular spatial relevance to Oxford as well as Cherwell have been appraised for effects in relation to both the City of Oxford and Cherwell District:
- SA Objective 3 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
 - SA Objective 6 – To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.
 - SA Objective 10 – To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion.
- 5.6 The remaining SA objectives in Cherwell District's SA Framework relate to sustainability issues in Cherwell, which generally relate to the natural and historic environment in Cherwell, and have therefore only been appraised for effects on Cherwell District.

- 5.7 The review of the SA objectives has sought to avoid duplication and any single SA objective covering too many issues (as this would result in mixed effects always being identified for that SA objective).
- 5.8 The SA framework for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review is presented in **Table 5.1** overleaf. The final column in the table demonstrates which SA objective addresses each of the topics that are required by the SEA Directive to be covered (set out in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations).

Table 5.1: SA Framework for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review

SA Framework		
SA Objective	Sub-Objective	SEA Topic
SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs (Oxford Effects Recorded)		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	1. Will it contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet housing requirements? 2. Will it increase the supply of affordable homes? 3. Will it contribute to providing additional homes for the homeless? 4. Will it encourage a mixed use and range of housing tenure, including meeting affordable housing needs?	Population and Human Health
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	1. Will it promote accessible employment opportunities? 3. Will it contribute to reducing short and long-term unemployment?	Population and Human Health and Material Assets
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	1. Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people? 2. Will it improve business development and enhance productivity? 3. Will it enhance the image of Oxford as a business location? 4. Will it encourage inward investment? 5. Will it make land and property available for business development? 6. Will it assist in increasing the viability of the rural and farming economy? 7. Will it promote development in key sectors? 8. Will it promote regeneration; reducing disparities with surrounding areas? 9. Will it promote development in key clusters? 10. Will it increase business opportunities in the tourism sector?	Population and Human Health and Material Assets

SA Framework

SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Oxford and Cherwell Effects Recorded)

<p>3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it assist in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell and Oxford? 2. Does the spatial option provide opportunities to contribute towards the regeneration of more deprived neighbourhoods? 	<p>Population, Human Health and Material Assets</p>
<p>6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it promote compact, mixed-use development, with good accessibility to local facilities (e.g. employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces and culture) that improves accessibility and decreases the need to travel? 2. Will it provide convenient access to the cultural offer of Oxford via existing transport links? 	<p>Population, Human Health and Material Assets</p>
<p>10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it address any particular air quality impacts arising from specific operational and/or construction related development activities? 2. Will it improve air quality particularly within identified AQMAs? 3. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns and reduce the need to travel, particularly in areas of high congestion, including public transport, walking and cycling? 4. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns in rural areas? 5. Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? 	<p>Air, Climatic Factors, and Human Health</p>
<h3>Other Social and Economic SA Objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)</h3>		
<p>2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it improve access to doctors' surgeries and health care facilities? 2. Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? 	<p>Population, Human Health and Material Assets</p>
<p>4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are the principles of good urban design in reducing crime promoted as part of the proposal? 2. Will it assist in reducing actual levels of crime? 3. Will it assist in reducing the fear of crime? 	<p>Population and Human Health</p>
<p>5. To create and sustain vibrant communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it improve residential amenity (including potential to reduce light, smell and noise pollution) and sense of place? 2. Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live and encourage ownership? 	<p>Population, Human Health and Material Assets</p>

SA Framework

Environmental SA Objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)

<p>7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it, protect, enhance or restore a locally or nationally designated site of nature conservation importance (including those in Oxford that may be affected by new development in Cherwell)? 2. Will it assist Cherwell District Council's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Oxfordshire BAP achieve its targets? 3. Will it conserve or enhance biodiversity assets or create new habitats? 4. Will it minimise the fragmentation of existing habitats and enhance, restore or create networks of habitats? 5. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species? 6. Will it encourage protection of and increase the number of trees? 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it protect, enhance and restore the district's natural environment assets (e.g. the countryside, parks and green spaces, common land, woodland and forest reserves, AONBs etc.)? 2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's countryside in a sustainable and well-managed manner? 3. Will it improve the landscape, ecological quality and character of open spaces? 4. Will it enhance the townscape and public realm? 5. Will it prevent coalescence between settlements? 	<p>Landscape, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it protect, enhance and restore Cherwell's cultural and heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas) and the setting of historic Oxford? 2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner? 3. Will it help preserve and record archaeological features? 	<p>Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it improve the water quality of the district's rivers and inland water? 2. Will it enable recycled water to be used? 3. Will it promote sustainable water resource management, provision of new facilities/ infrastructure or water efficient measures? 	<p>Water, Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce the risk of flooding from rivers, watercourses and sewer flooding to people and property? 2. Will it result in inappropriate development in the flood 	<p>Water, Soil, Climatic Factors and Human</p>

SA Framework		
being, the economy and the environment	plain? 3. Will it increase the provision of sustainable drainage in new developments?	Health
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	1. Will it maximise the provision of housing development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites? 2. Will it maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites? 3. Will it maximise housing densities to make efficient use of land? 4. Will it ensure land is remediated where appropriate? 5. Will it reduce the loss of soil and high grade agricultural land to development?	Soil, Climatic Factors
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	1. Will it promote the adoption of sustainable design in construction practices and the use of recycled materials? 2. Will it promote the use of locally and sustainably sourced, and recycling of materials in construction and renovation? 3. Will it lead to an increase in the proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? 4. Will it promote the incorporation of small-scale renewable in developments?	Climatic Factors
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	1. Will it promote sustainable waste management practices through a range of waste management facilities? 2. Will it reduce hazardous waste? 3. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Soil and Climatic Factors

Use of the SA framework

- 5.9 The findings of the SA of the areas of search and potential site allocations for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review are presented in SA matrices, which include a colour coded symbol showing the score for the site against each of the SA objectives along with a concise justification for the score given. The detailed SA matrices are presented in **Appendices 4, 5 and 6**.
- 5.10 The use of colour coding in the matrices allows for likely significant effects (both positive and negative) to be easily identified, as shown in the key below.

Key to SA scores

++	Significant positive effect likely
+	Minor positive effect likely
0	Negligible effect likely
-	Minor negative effect likely
--	Significant negative effect likely
?	Likely effect uncertain
+/-	Mixed effect likely

Assumptions

- 5.11 SA inevitably relies on an element of subjective judgement. However, in order to ensure consistency in the appraisal of the site options, detailed sets of assumptions have been developed, and were initially presented in the SA Scoping Report. Further assumptions may be required for later stages of the SA following consultation. For each of the SA objectives in the SA framework, a clear set of decision-making criteria and assumptions for determining significance of the effects are set out. These assumptions, which have largely been applied through the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data, are presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 5.12 A separate set of assumptions were devised for the appraisal of open space site options, reflecting the fact that new and improved open spaces could affect some of the SA objectives in different ways to the residential site options. The assumptions for the appraisal of open space options are presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 5.13 The assumptions presented in **Appendix 2** have been amended since they were proposed in the SA Scoping Report, in order to reflect the latest SA framework, to ensure that they are appropriate for the Local Plan Part 1 Review, and to take into account evidence and information that has become available since 2015, improving the robustness of the site appraisals. In particular, the assumptions were tailored for the appraisal of both the broad areas of search presented in **Chapter 7** and site options presented in **Chapter 9**.

6 Appraisal of Vision and Strategic Objectives findings

Introduction

6.1 This Chapter sets out the findings of the SA of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review draft Vision and Strategic Objectives. The draft Vision of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review is:

"To provide new balanced communities that are well connected to Oxford, are of exemplar design and are supported by necessary infrastructure; that provide for a range of household types and incomes reflecting Oxford's diverse needs; that support the city's world-class economy and universities, that support its local employment base; and ensure that people have convenient, affordable and sustainable travel opportunities to the city's places of work, study and recreation and to its services and facilities."

6.2 The adopted Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 contains fifteen Strategic Objectives for delivering the Vision and Strategy for meeting Cherwell's needs. The Part 1 Partial Review Options Paper outlines an additional four draft Strategic Objectives for the purpose of achieving the draft Vision of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review:

- **SO16** – *To work with Oxford City Council and Oxfordshire County Council in delivering Cherwell's contribution to meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs by 2031.*
- **SO17** – *To provide Cherwell's contribution to meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs so that it supports the projected economic growth which underpins the agreed Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014 and the local economies of Oxford and Cherwell.*
- **SO18** – *To provide housing for Oxford so that it substantively provides affordable access to the housing market for new entrants, key workers and those requiring access to Oxford's key employment areas, and well designed development that responds to both needs and the local context.*
- **SO19** – *To provide Cherwell's contribution to meeting Oxford's unmet housing needs in such a way that it complements the County Council's Local Transport Plan, including where applicable, its Oxford Transport Strategy and so that it facilitates demonstrable and deliverable improvements to the availability of sustainable transport for access to Oxford.*

Summary of effects

6.3 This section presents the potential sustainability effects of the Part 1 Review Vision and four Strategic Objectives on the City of Oxford and Cherwell District. The draft Vision and four Strategic Objectives have been appraised against each SA Objective in the SA Framework. The effects are summarised in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Summary of effects of draft Vision and Strategic Objectives

Draft Vision and Strategic Objectives	SA Objectives																
	SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth
Draft Vision	++	+	+	0	+	++	-?	-?	-?	++/-?	0	-?	-?	0	0	+	++
SO16 – Contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet need	++	+	+	0	+	+	-?	-?	-?	+/-?	0	-?	-?	0	0	+	+
SO17 – Support economic growth	++	+	+	0	+	+	-?	-?	-?	+/-?	0	-?	-?	0	0	+	++
SO18 – Provide affordable, well-designed dwellings	++	+	+	0	+	+	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	0	+/-?	+/-?	0	0	+	+
SO19 – Improve sustainable transport links	++	+	+	0	+	++	-?	-?	-?	++/-?	0	-?	-?	0	0	+	+

- 6.4 The draft Vision focusses on the delivery of affordable, well-designed and well-located (i.e. in close proximity to Oxford) homes to contribute towards fulfilling Oxford's unmet housing need. Therefore, a significant positive effect has been identified for SA Objective 1 which promotes the building of sustainable and affordable homes. Significant positive effects have also been identified for SA Objectives 6 and 17 because the draft Vision emphasises the importance of convenient and sustainable access to Oxford's places of work, study and recreation, as well as its services and facilities. The close proximity of new homes to Oxford, as well as convenient access via sustainable modes of transport has the potential to have a significant positive effect on reducing road congestion and air pollution from transport. However, overall, this effect is recorded as mixed and uncertain due to the potential for some minor adverse effects associated with increased construction rates in the short term and population growth in the medium and long term increasing the number of private vehicles on the road network. The significant positive effects of the draft Vision are likely to result in indirect minor positive effects for SA objectives 2, 3, 5 and 16. Minor adverse effects are predicted for SA objectives 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 due to the fact that a significant increase in the number of homes within the District has the potential to have cumulative effects on the area's biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, flood risk and agricultural land resource. These minor adverse effects are considered to be uncertain until the exact quantity, location, detailed design, density and landscaping of the homes are known. Negligible effects are recorded for SA Objectives 4, 11, 14 and 15 as the Vision is unlikely to affect levels of crime, water quality, sustainable resource consumption and waste management.
- 6.5 Strategic Objectives 16 and 18 are broadly considered to have the same effects as the draft Vision, with the exception that more minor positive effects are recorded under SA Objectives 6, 10 and 17. This is because SO16 and SO18 focus on the delivery of affordable homes rather than their proximity and sustainable accessibility to Oxford. The predicted effects of SO18 slightly differ from those of SO16 because SO18 refers to the need for the design of new homes to respond to the local context. Consequently, it is considered that there is more potential for minor positive effects associated with SA Objectives 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13. Overall, these effects are recorded as mixed uncertain due to the potential for some minor adverse effects associated with a significant increase in development in the area affecting existing biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage assets, agricultural land resource and increasing flood risk. Again, the uncertainty attached to these effects is because the exact quantity, location, detailed design, density and landscaping of the new homes is unknown.
- 6.6 Strategic Objective 17 is broadly considered to have the same effects as the draft Vision, with the exception that more minor positive effects are recorded under SA Objectives 6 and 10. This is because SO17 focuses on the delivery of affordable homes with express purpose of supporting the economic growth of Oxford and Cherwell, rather than convenient and sustainable access to Oxford. Consequently, the significant positive effect on SA Objective 17 is retained.
- 6.7 Strategic Objective 19 is broadly considered to have the same effects as the draft Vision, with the exception that a more minor positive effect is recorded under SA Objective 17. This is because SO19 focuses on the need for new residential developments to complement the County Council's Local Transport Plan and the Oxford Transport Strategy, so that the developments facilitate improvements sustainable transport network, particularly to and from Oxford, rather than economic growth. Consequently, the significant positive effects on SA Objectives 6 and 10 are retained.

7 Appraisal of areas of search findings

Introduction

- 7.1 This Chapter sets out the findings of the SA of the nine areas of search identified within the District of Cherwell within which additional growth to meet a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need could be accommodated. The location of each area is shown in **Figure 7.1: Areas of Search** and descriptions of each area are set out below.

Area of search A: Kidlington and surrounding area

- 7.2 The area contains the large village of Kidlington which sits within the Oxford Green Belt directly to the north of the City of Oxford at the southern end of Cherwell District. The area also contains the smaller villages of Yarnton and Begbroke, as well as the Oxford Spires Business Park and London-Oxford Airport. Oxford Parkway Station, connecting Kidlington to Oxford and Bicester sits within the area. The Rivers Cherwell and Thames and their associated floodplains flow through the area, supporting ecological assets.

Area of search B: North and east of Kidlington

- 7.3 The area contains the villages of Islip and Shipton-on-Cherwell which sit to the north of Kidlington at the southern end of the district of Cherwell. Two railway lines run through the two villages; however only Islip has its own station, connecting the village to Oxford and Bicester. The large Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry sits to the north of the village of Shipton-on-Cherwell. The quarry is designated as a SSSI and Local Wildlife Site and lies adjacent to the River Cherwell and Oxford Canal.

Area of search C: Junction 9, M40

- 7.4 The area is centred on Junction 9 of the M40 motorway, which connects the area to London and Oxford to the south and Banbury to the north. The village of Wendlebury sits in the centre of the area. A railway line connecting Bicester and Oxford runs through the area, but there is no existing railway station. The town of Bicester sits close to the north eastern edge of the area and is accessible via the A41.

Area of search D: Arncott

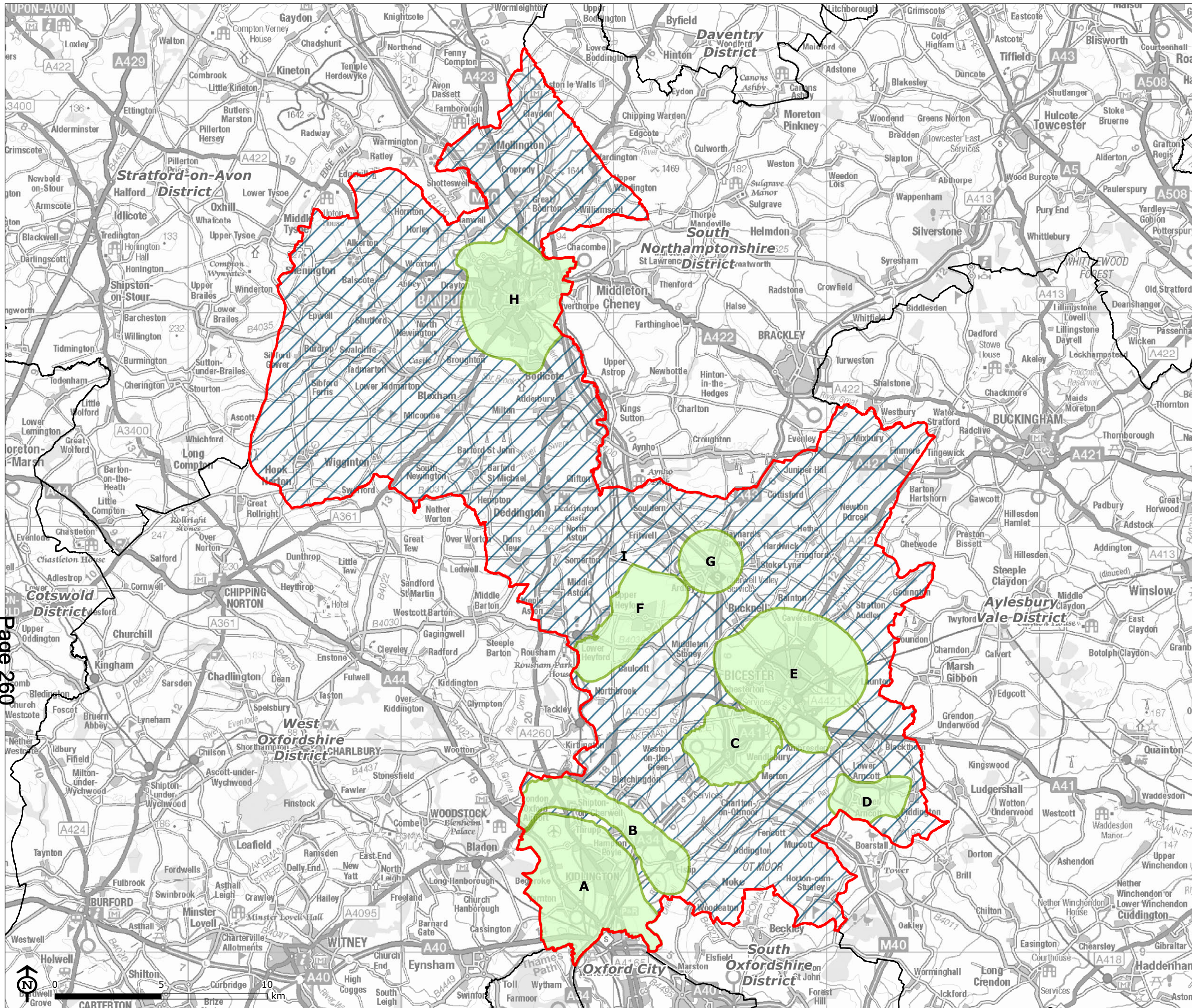
- 7.5 The area lies in the south eastern corner of Cherwell District. The area contains the village of Arncott and three significant areas of development to the west, east and south of the village: Arncott Depot, St Georges Barracks and Piddington Depot.

Area of search E: Bicester and surrounding area

- 7.6 The area contains the town of Bicester and the surrounding area, which includes the villages of Caversfield and Launton. Two railway lines run through the town, connecting the area to Oxford, London and Banbury. Graven Hill depot and Bicester Airfield lie to the south and north of the town respectively.

Area of search F: Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area

- 7.7 The area contains the former RAF Upper Heyford. The base has been allocated in the adopted Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. The area lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford which has a railway station connecting the area to Banbury and Oxford. Much of the area is designated as Conservation Area associated with the historic villages and the former RAF base.



Cherwell Local Plan

Figure 7.1

Areas of Search

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Areas of search**
- A to H
- I

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



Area of search G: Junction 10, M40

- 7.8 The area is centred on Junction 10 of the M40 motorway, which connects the area to London and Oxford to the south and Banbury to the north. The villages of Ardley and Fewcott and Cherwell Valley Services sit in the area.

Area of search H: Banbury and surrounding area

- 7.9 The area contains the town of Banbury and the surrounding area, which includes the village of Bodicote. A railway line runs through the town, connecting the area to Oxford and Warwick. The River Cherwell and the Oxford Canal flow through the centre of the town. Both the canal and the railway line are bordered by a number of large industrial estates.

Area of search I: Remainder of district / rural dispersal

- 7.10 The area represents the remainder of the district, i.e. the land that does not fall within the other areas of search. The vast majority of the area is rural in nature, containing small hamlets and villages removed from urban centres. The large wetland of Otmoor is situated at the southern end of the area. A small portion of the Cotswolds AONB falls within the north western corner of the area.

Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives

- 7.11 Cherwell District Council identified areas of search across the whole district to help identify the most sustainable locations for accommodating housing for Oxford. Although the housing need arises from Oxford, the whole district was examined because both Oxford and Cherwell fall within the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area (HMA). The areas of search have been identified having regard to the location of urban areas, the potential opportunities to develop on previously developed land, received site submissions and 'focal points' or nodes that might be developable.
- 7.12 The findings of the Interim Transport Assessment were considered by Council officers in determining which areas of search should proceed as reasonable options for Sustainability Appraisal. It was considered that as the 2014 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) concluded that Oxfordshire has a county-wide housing market area, at this early stage of plan preparation all of the areas of search must be considered as being 'reasonable' options. It was also considered that while the transport assessment was an important input to the SA process, it was not a reason in itself to determine that any areas of search were unreasonable to consider.

Approach to appraisal

- 7.13 Each area of search was appraised against the SA Framework on the assumption that housing growth could be located in any part of each the areas. However it is recognised that strategic development may not be appropriate in all locations within the areas of search. The detailed assumptions for appraising the effects of housing development within areas of search were applied (see **Appendix 2**).
- 7.14 All areas of search were appraised on the same basis using the assumptions. This was in order to ensure that all reasonable alternatives for locating the additional development required were appraised in a consistent and systematic manner using the same baseline information where available.

Summary of area of search effects on the City of Oxford

- 7.15 This section presents the areas of search effects on the City of Oxford summarised in **Table 7.1**, and outlined in more detail in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 4**. These SA findings were

considered by Cherwell District Council in identifying the most sustainable locations (areas of search) in which to accommodate Oxford's housing needs.

- 7.16 The Partial Review of Cherwell District Council's Part 1 Local Plan is intended to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Therefore, SA Objectives 1, 16 and 17 in Cherwell District Council's SA Framework were considered to be particularly relevant in appraising the effects of areas of search on the City of Oxford. Furthermore, SA objectives 3, 6 and 10 were considered to be of particular spatial relevance to Oxford and were therefore also used to appraise effects on the City of Oxford. The remaining SA objectives in Cherwell District's SA Framework relate to sustainability issues in Cherwell and were therefore only appraised for effects on Cherwell District.

Table 7.1: Summary of areas of search effects on the City of Oxford

SA Objectives of Relevance to Oxford	Areas of Search (ordered by number and significance of positive SA effects)								
	B – North and East of Kidlington	A – Kidlington and surrounding area	E – Bicester and surrounding area	C – Junction 9, M40	F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area	H – Banbury and surrounding area	D – Arncott	G – Junction 10, M40	I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal
SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford’s Needs									
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford	++	++	+/-	+	+/-	--	+/-	+/-	-?
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford									
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	++	++	++	+	+	+	--	--	--
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++	++/-	++	+	+	+	--	--	--

SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs

SA objective 1: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home

- 7.17 All nine areas of search are considered to make a significant positive contribution to meeting Oxford's unmet housing need. Given their size, they all have the potential to accommodate a substantial amount of the residential development required.
- 7.18 Cherwell's housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.

SA objective 16: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district

- 7.19 Areas of search A and B scored a significant positive effect against SA objective 16. This is because both areas lie close to the northern edge of Oxford and have good access to jobs in the City via existing public transport and the local road network.
- 7.20 Areas of search C, D, E, F, G and I are considered to make minor positive and minor negative effects against this objective. This is because these areas lie further away from the City of Oxford, which would mean that new residents would have further to travel by public transport network and/or the road network.
- 7.21 Area of search H scored a significant negative effect against SA objective 16. This is because the town of Banbury lies a significant distance from the City of Oxford in the northern half of Cherwell District.
- 7.22 Cherwell's employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.

SA objective 17: To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district.

- 7.23 All nine areas of search are considered to make a minor positive contribution to objective 17. The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect. In addition, indirect minor positive effects on economic growth are also likely in the short term as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
- 7.24 Cherwell's employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.

SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford

SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion

- 7.25 All nine areas of search are considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 3. This is because most of the areas do not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore have no potential for reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City. Area of search A sits in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford. However, the Oxford communities that border the area are considered to be some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation.

SA objective 6: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities

- 7.26 Areas of search A, B and E scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of proximity to current sustainable transport links to Oxford and therefore scored a significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. This is because areas A and B are in close proximity to the City and Area E, containing Bicester and the surrounding area, has strong public transport connections with City, including a railway line and bus routes.
- 7.27 Areas of search C, F and H are considered to have a minor positive effect against SA objective 6 either due to their relatively close proximity to the City of Oxford or due to their relatively strong public transport links, most notably via the railway line which runs through the centre of Cherwell District.

7.28 Areas of search D, G and I are all considered to score a significant negative effect against SA objective 6 because these areas are more isolated meaning that new residents would most likely have to rely on the road network and private cars to access facilities and services in Oxford.

SA objective 10: To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion

7.29 Areas of search A, B and E scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of proximity to current sustainable transport links to Oxford and therefore scored a significant positive effect in relation to air pollution. This is because areas A and B are in close proximity to the City and accessible via more sustainable transport modes and Area E, containing Bicester and the surrounding area, has strong public transport connections with City, including a railway line and bus routes. Area of search A also scores a minor adverse effect against SA objective 10 due to its close proximity to the City of Oxford, including the City's Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), the reasoning being that a significant amount new housing in this area could increase the levels of traffic within the AQMA.

7.30 Areas of search C, F and H are considered to have a minor positive effect against SA objective 6 either due to their relatively close proximity to the City of Oxford or due to their relatively strong public transport links, most notably via the railway line which runs through the centre of Cherwell District. Therefore, new residents within these areas could access Oxford without having to rely on carbon intensive private cars.

7.31 Areas of search D, G and I are all considered to score a significant negative effect against SA objective 6 because these areas are more isolated meaning that new residents would most likely have to rely on the road network and private cars to access facilities and services in Oxford.

Summary of area of search effects on Cherwell District

7.32 This section presents the Areas of search effects on Cherwell District summarised in **Table 7.2** and outlined in more detail in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 4**. These SA findings were considered by Cherwell District Council in identifying the most sustainable location (Area/s of Search) in which to accommodate Oxford's housing needs.

7.33 The principle driver for the Partial Review of Cherwell District Council's Part 1 Local Plan is to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing and employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, SA objectives relating to the provision of housing and employment development (SA Objectives 1, 16 and 17) have only been appraised for effects on the City of Oxford and are not presented in this section.

Table 7.2: Summary of Areas of search effects on Cherwell District

SA Objectives	Areas of Search (ordered by number and significance of positive SA effects)								
	B – North and East of Kidlington	H – Banbury and surrounding area	A – Kidlington and surrounding area	E – Bicester and surrounding area	F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area	C – Junction 9, M40	D – Arncott	G – Junction 10, M40	I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (<i>Cherwell effects recorded here</i>)									
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	++	++	++	++	++?	++	+	--	--?
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++	++/-	++/-	++/-	+	+	+	-	-
Other Social and Economic SA objectives (<i>effects only relate to Cherwell District</i>)									
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental SA objectives (<i>effects only relate to Cherwell District</i>)									
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?

SA Objectives	Areas of Search (ordered by number and significance of positive SA effects)								
	B – North and East of Kidlington	H – Banbury and surrounding area	A – Kidlington and surrounding area	E – Bicester and surrounding area	F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area	C – Junction 9, M40	D – Arncott	G – Junction 10, M40	I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	-?	-?	-?	--?	-?	--?	-?	--?
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	--?	-?	--?	--?
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	-?	-	-?	0	0	0	-?	-?
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-

SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford

SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion

- 7.34 All but one of the nine areas of search is considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 3. This is because the vast majority of the communities within Cherwell's area of search are considered to be some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Consequently, new residential development within these areas is not considered to generate many opportunities to reduce poverty and social exclusion.
- 7.35 Area of search H, which includes the town of Banbury and the surrounding area, scores a minor positive effect against this objective. This is because there are several communities within the town which are recorded as being within the 10-30% percentiles on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is well below the national average. Therefore, housing growth within close proximity to these communities has the potential to have a positive effect in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell by contributing to the regeneration of the communities through investment in new public realm, facilities and services.

SA objective 6: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities

- 7.36 Areas of search A, B, E and H are considered to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 6. This is because all contain or lie adjacent to Cherwell District's main settlements of Bicester, Banbury and Kidlington and therefore have good access to their good range of facilities and services.
- 7.37 Areas of search C and F are also considered to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 6. This is because both areas contain or lie in close proximity to Category A villages within Cherwell District which also contain school facilities. Area F contains services and facilities at the former airbase. Area of search D scores a minor positive effect because it contains the Category A village of Upper Arcott but does not contain its own school facilities.
- 7.38 Areas of search G and I are considered to have a significant negative effect on SA objective 6. This is because these areas are relatively isolated, meaning that new residents in these locations would have travel further to access local services and facilities within Cherwell District.

SA objective 10: To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion

- 7.39 Areas of search A, B, E and H are considered to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 10. This is because all contain or lie adjacent to Cherwell District's main settlements of Bicester, Banbury and Kidlington and therefore have good access to their good range of facilities and services without the need to travel by private car encouraging new residents in the District to travel via more sustainable modes. Areas of search A, E and H also score a minor negative effect against this objective in acknowledgement of the fact that these areas contain or lie in close proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) known to have high levels of air pollution associated with concentrations of road traffic. Significant increases in new residents in these locations could increase the number of private cars on the road and the number of local receptors suffering from the effects of air pollution.
- 7.40 Areas of search C, D, F and G are considered to have a minor positive effect on SA objective 10. This is because these locations have some sustainable transport networks which would encourage new residents to travel via more sustainable modes than private cars.
- 7.41 Area of search I is considered to have a minor negative effect on SA objective 10 because the vast majority of the area, which represents the rest of the rural areas of Cherwell District not covered by the other areas of search, is not in close proximity to local services and facilities within the District's towns and villages and there are limited railway, bus and cycle services and facilities.

Other social and economic SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District

SA objective 2: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health

- 7.42 Areas of search A, B, E, F and H are all considered to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 2. This is because these areas contain locations which are within 800m of healthcare

facilities, such as hospitals and GP surgeries, open spaces or sports facilities for recreation and Public Rights of Way. Consequently, new residents within these areas would be able to access local medical facilities and adopt active lifestyles relatively easily, contributing positively to their health.

- 7.43 Areas of search C, D, G and I are all considered to have a minor positive effect on SA objective 2. This is because these areas contain some – but not all – health care facilities, open spaces or sports facilities for recreation and Public Rights of Way.

SA objective 4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime

- 7.44 All nine areas of search are considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 4. This is because the effects of developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which will not be influenced by the location of residential development.

SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities

- 7.45 All nine areas of search are considered to have a minor negative effect on SA objective 5. This is because all areas of search are in close proximity to existing residential development which could be adversely effected by the construction of new homes. Furthermore, all areas of search either contain or sit directly adjacent to significant pieces of infrastructure, such as 'A' roads, motorways and railway lines. Locating new residential development in close proximity to such infrastructure has the potential to generate long term adverse noise effects for new communities.

Environmental SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District

SA objective 7: To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity

- 7.46 All nine areas of search are considered to have the potential to generate significant adverse effects against SA objective 7. While the direct effects of new development within the areas on biodiversity and geodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the areas has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.

SA objective 8: To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside

- 7.47 Areas of search B, D, F and I are considered to have a significant negative effect on SA objective 8. This is because these locations are generally more rural in character with limited urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, more housing growth within these relatively open and rural areas is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.
- 7.48 Areas of search A, C, E, G and H are considered to have a minor negative effect on SA objective 8. This is because these areas contain some of the District's main settlements, i.e. Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington, or contain motorway junctions which are more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside.

- 7.49 All these effects are uncertain until the detailed design, landscaping and scale of developments are known.

SA objective 9: To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment

- 7.50 All nine areas of search are considered to have the potential to generate significant adverse effects against SA objective 9. While the effects of new housing development in the areas are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the areas has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character of statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.

SA objective 11: To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management

- 7.51 All nine areas of search are considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 11. This is because the location of potential residential development is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development.

SA objective 12: To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting in detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

- 7.52 All nine areas of search are considered to have a minor negative effect on SA objective 12. This is because the vast majority of the land within the areas of search is greenfield land outside of flood zone 3. Development on such land is likely to increase the impermeable surface area of the District with long term and cumulative negative effects on flood risk. However, the vast majority of the land within the areas is not at immediate risk of flooding.

SA objective 13: To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance

- 7.53 All but one of the areas of search is considered likely to have a significant adverse effect on SA objective 13. This is because the majority of the land within the majority of the areas is greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Consequently, development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District. A significant proportion of the agricultural land is Grade 3, but it is uncertain whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.
- 7.54 Area of search D is the exception scoring a minor negative effect. This is because the area contains the urban area of the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and a large area of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 3 agricultural land.

SA objective 14: To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products

- 7.55 The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of areas of search on this SA objective will largely be negligible.
- 7.56 However, areas containing Minerals Consultation Areas (identified through the Oxfordshire Minerals Local Plan) could result in development sterilising mineral resources and restricting the availability of resources in the district. A significant proportion of areas A and B are Mineral Consultation Areas. Therefore, both areas score a minor negative effect against this objective. Areas of search E, G, H and I are also considered to have the potential to have minor adverse effects on SA objective 14, although this effect is considered to be less certain due to the fact that smaller proportions of the areas are covered by the Minerals Consultation Areas.
- 7.57 Areas of search C, D and F are considered to have a negligible effect against this objective because these locations do not contain Minerals Consultation Areas.

SA objective 15: To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste

- 7.58 All but two of the areas of search are considered to have a minor adverse effect on SA objective 15. This is because the vast majority of these areas are greenfield land with limited opportunities to reuse existing materials left behind on previously developed sites. However, areas of search D and F are considered to have the potential for minor positive effects because they contain significant areas of previously developed land where there may be opportunities for re-using existing buildings and materials, although this is uncertain depending on the previous uses of the areas.

Selection of areas of search for more detailed site assessment

- 7.59 In section 7 of the Options paper the Council explain that having regard to both the findings of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal and the Initial Transport Assessment it was considered that, at this stage, strategic development sites within Areas of Search A and B should proceed to site assessment. It is explained that this conclusion is reinforced in the District's draft vision for the Partial Review which includes, *"To provide new balanced communities that are well connected to Oxford..."*, and *"... ensure that people have convenient, affordable and sustainable travel opportunities to the city's places of work, study and recreation and to its services and facilities."*
- 7.60 It is also supported by the extent of Oxford's affordable housing need as identified in the Oxfordshire SHMA which makes the identification of 'convenient, affordable and sustainable travel opportunities' particularly important in providing a sustainable approach to accommodating homes for Oxford.
- 7.61 The sites with areas of search A and B therefore proceeded to more detailed assessment through transport assessment and SA.
- 7.62 The joint, county-wide Post-SHMA Strategic Work Programme to identify and appraise strategic spatial options for accommodating Oxford City's unmet housing need has now been completed by the Oxfordshire Growth Board, and as the purpose of the Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan is to help meet Oxford's housing needs, and the City Council's administrative area is surrounded by Green Belt, the consideration of Green Belt options (Areas of Search Options A and B) in these circumstances must be considered as being reasonable. However, it is recognised that exceptional circumstances would ultimately need to be demonstrated to release any land from Green Belt (to comply with national policy).

8 Appraisal of quantum of additional development findings

Introduction

- 8.1 As outlined in **Chapter 2**, a strategic work programme has been developed by the Oxfordshire Growth Board. Called the Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme, the Programme is informing local plan reviews (including Cherwell's) by identifying and appraising strategic spatial options for accommodating Oxford City's unmet housing need. While the Programme does not allocate sites, it does demonstrate the ability of each District to deliver a range of sites that can be shown to closely relate to Oxford and thus to enable the unmet housing need of Oxford to be apportioned in a manner which would deliver development which is sustainable over a realistic time period.
- 8.2 Within this context, the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review seeks to assess how Cherwell District can help to accommodate a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need.
- 8.3 This chapter presents the findings of the SA of three options to be potentially planned for in the Cherwell Local Part 1 Partial Review.

Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives

- 8.4 The Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme has at a high level and using a common basis, identified each District's ability to absorb additional growth to meet a share of Oxford's unmet need. This ability to absorb additional growth has been used to determine a proposed final apportionment of the unmet housing need in Oxford equal to 15,000 dwellings. This final apportionment is a recommended estimate of capacity. It will be for each of the districts through their normal Local Plan processes to explore how to accommodate their proposed share of Oxford's unmet need under the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate.
- 8.5 Cherwell District Council has been apportioned 4,400 dwellings, which equates to just under 30% of Oxford's unmet housing need up to 2031. In order to test this apportionment, as well as the Local Plan making process, Cherwell District Council defined three options for quantities of additional housing growth for appraisal related to the apportionment figure from the Growth Board:
- 4,400 homes (the Growth Board figure).
 - Significantly less than 4,400 homes.
 - Significantly more than 4,400 homes.

Approach to appraisal

- 8.6 Each growth option was appraised against the SA Framework on the assumption that the growth would all be located within areas of search A and B. This was because, following consideration of the potential effects for all area of search on Cherwell District and the City of Oxford (see **Chapter 7**), areas of search A and B were identified by the Council to be the most sustainable locations for accommodating additional housing growth. Therefore, the detailed assumptions for appraising the effects of housing development within the areas of search (see **Appendix 2**) were also applied for the appraisal of the three quantum options for additional housing growth, while taking into account the differing amount of new housing that might be delivered under each option.

- 8.7 All three quantum options were appraised on the same basis using the assumptions in **Appendix 2**. This was in order to ensure that the three reasonable alternatives for the amount of additional development to be delivered were appraised in a consistent and systematic manner.

Summary of quantum effects on the City of Oxford

- 8.8 This section presents the quantum effects on the City of Oxford summarised in **Table 8.1**, and outlined in more detailed in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 5**.

Table 8.1: Summary of effects of quantum options

SA Objectives	Quantum Options Sustainability Effects		
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	++	++	++/--?
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	++	++	+/--?
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford	+	+	+/-?
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	0	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	++	++	+/-?
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	+/-?
Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health	++	++	+/-?
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime	0	0	0
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	-	-

SA Objectives	Quantum Options Sustainability Effects		
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	--?	-?
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside	-?	--?	-?
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment	--?	--?	-?
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	0	0
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-?	--?	-?
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance	--?	--?	-?
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products	-	-	-
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-

SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's need

SA objective 1: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home

- 8.9 Cherwell District Council has been apportioned 4,400 dwellings as a result of the Oxfordshire Growth Board's Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme. This equates to just under 30% of Oxford's unmet housing need up to 2031. Significant positive effects are recorded for the two options delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford.
- 8.10 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within Cherwell is likely to result in an under provision of housing in and around Oxford, which has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need with significant positive effects. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.

SA objective 16: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district

- 8.11 Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will significantly increase the number of homes (including affordable homes) making it easier for local workers and students to access the City's employment opportunities, with significant positive effects on this objective.
- 8.12 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment opportunities, inhibiting economic growth in the area with significant adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.

SA objective 17: To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district.

- 8.13 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will make it easier for the wider County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford and Cherwell as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
- 8.14 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment and education opportunities, inhibiting economic growth and innovation in the area with minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.

SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford

SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion

- 8.15 Kidlington and the surrounding area within areas of search A and B are generally considered to contain some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, new development within areas of search A and B is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion, i.e. new residential communities are unlikely to contribute to regenerating areas of search A and B.

SA objective 6: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities

- 8.16 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of

local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford, with potential significant positive effects on this objective.

- 8.17 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the specific number of homes that would be delivered is known.

SA objective 10: To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion

- 8.18 Close proximity or easy access to local facilities and services, reduces the need to travel by private car, helping to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport which contribute towards reducing air pollution and road congestion.
- 8.19 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford with potential significant positive effects on this objective.
- 8.20 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the specific number of homes that would be delivered is known.
- 8.21 The southern edge of areas of search A and B borders the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which covers the entire City. Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems, with minor adverse effects on this objective for all three options that would meet, exceed or be less than Cherwell's apportionment of 4,400 homes.

Other social and economic SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District

SA objective 2: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health

- 8.22 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to Oxford and the villages of Kidlington, Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good access to medical services and open spaces for recreation, with significant positive effects on this objective.
- 8.23 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford and the villages would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County; locations which might not have as good accessibility to medical services and open spaces and sports facilities for recreation, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to medical services and recreation facilities of Oxford, Kidlington, Islip and Yarnton, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the specific number of homes that would be delivered is known.

SA objective 4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime

- 8.24 All three quantum options are considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 4. This is because the effects of developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors

such as the incorporation of green space within developments which will be addressed through development management policies and proposals put forward at the planning application stage.

SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities

- 8.25 A minor negative effect is identified for the options which would result in the development of additional new homes within Cherwell. This is because the area within and around Kidlington (areas of search A and B) contain a significant number of existing residential communities. Therefore, new housing growth in this area has the potential to generate noise, air and light pollution affecting existing communities, particularly in the short term during construction. Furthermore, the area contains London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park, two railway lines and the A44 and A34. New housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, A-roads or railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise, air and light pollution effects.

Environmental SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District

SA objective 7: To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity

- 8.26 The general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate indirect adverse effects on biodiversity assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the area. The greater the number of new homes delivered (i.e. under the options for 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential there is for significant adverse effects.
- 8.27 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this is uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.

SA objective 8: To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside

- 8.28 Being in close proximity to the large village of Kidlington and the urban area of Oxford, the area where new homes would be delivered is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the district. Therefore, accommodating 4,400 homes, or significantly fewer homes, in areas of search A and B has the potential to generate minor adverse effects.
- 8.29 Accommodating significantly more than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects on this SA objective.
- 8.30 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

SA objective 9: To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment

- 8.31 Given the concentration of historic assets within areas of search A and B, the general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on their setting and special character. The greater the number of new homes delivered (i.e. under the options for 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within areas of search A and B has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this is uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.
- 8.32 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

SA objective 11: To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management

- 8.33 All three quantum options are considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 11. This is because the location of potential residential development is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development.

SA objective 12: To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting in detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

- 8.34 The general principle of housing growth within areas of search A and B (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the district with adverse effects on this objective. The greater the number of new homes delivered, the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering 4,400 homes, or significantly more than 4,400 homes, within areas of search A and B has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.
- 8.35 Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects.
- 8.36 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

SA objective 13: To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance

- 8.37 For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development of 4,400 dwellings, or significantly more, on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the district with significant adverse effects on this objective.
- 8.38 Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects.
- 8.39 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

SA objective 14: To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products

- 8.40 For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources and limiting its local availability. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded.
- 8.41 The development of no new homes will result in negligible effects on this objective.

SA objective 15: To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste

- 8.42 For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded.

9 Appraisal of site options within Areas of Search A and B Findings

Introduction

- 9.1 This Chapter sets out the findings of the SA of the 38 site options identified within selected areas of search A and B.
- 9.2 The location of each residential and open space option is shown in **Figure 9.1: Residential and Open Space Site Options within Areas of Search A and B**.

Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives

- 9.3 Potential development sites have been submitted to the Council on an ongoing basis as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The nine areas of search have been appraised to identify the broad areas of the District most sustainable (both for Cherwell and Oxford) for accommodating a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need and associated infrastructure.
- 9.4 Areas of search A and B have been identified by Cherwell District Council to be the most sustainable options within which to identify specific sites for meeting Oxford's unmet housing need within the District. This was informed by the sustainability appraisal and the ITP transport work set out above. Therefore, only proposed development sites with areas of search A and B (see **Figure 7.1: Areas of Search**) have been taken forward for appraisal.

Selecting residential and open space site options

- 9.5 An initial assessment was undertaken by Cherwell Council to identify recently promoted sites. Sites that were under 2 hectares in size were discounted from further consideration in the SA. Sites in Areas A and B promoted for employment as well as housing meeting this criteria are assessed in the SA. Suitable non-strategic sites for all potential uses will be considered for Local Plan Part 2 and assessed through the SA for Local Plan Part 2.
- 9.6 38 potential development sites 2 hectares and over in size and located within areas of search A and B were assessed in the SA as residential site options.
- 9.7 The same 38 sites have been appraised as potential open space site options.

Approach to appraisal






Appraising residential site options

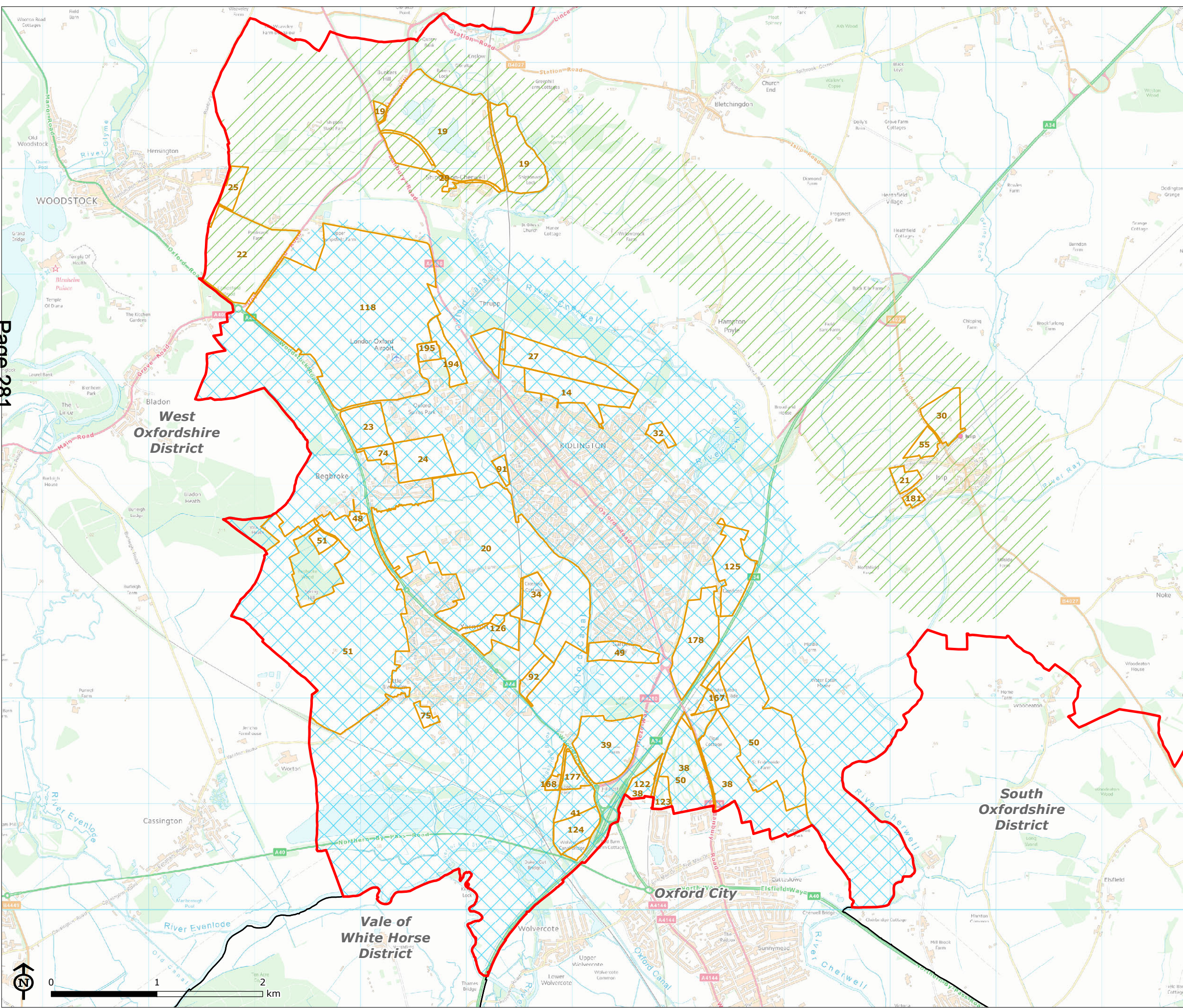
- 9.8 Each residential site option was appraised using the detailed assumptions outlined in **Table A2.1** in **Appendix 2**.

Appraising open space options

- 9.9 Each open space option was appraised using the detailed assumptions outlined in **Table A2.2** in **Appendix 2**.

Figure 9.1
Residential and Open Space Site Options within Areas A and B

-  Cherwell District boundary
 -  Other district boundaries
 -  Residential site options
- Area of search**
-  A
 -  B



Map Scale @ A3: 1:35,000



Summary of residential site options effects on the City of Oxford

- 9.10 This section presents the effects of the 38 residential site options within areas of search A and B on the City of Oxford. The effects are summarised in **Table 9.1**, and outlined in more detail in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 6**.
- 9.11 The Partial Review of Cherwell District Council's Part 1 Local Plan is intended to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Therefore, SA Objectives 1, 16 and 17 in Cherwell District Council's SA Framework were considered to be particularly important in appraising the effects of areas of search on the City of Oxford. Furthermore, SA objectives 3, 6 and 10 were considered to be of particular spatial relevance to Oxford and were therefore also used to appraise effects on the City of Oxford. The remaining SA objectives in Cherwell District's SA Framework relate to sustainability issues in Cherwell and were therefore only appraised for effects on Cherwell District.

Table 9.1: Summary of effects of residential site options on Oxford

Area of Search	Site	SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs			SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities and Oxford	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion		
A	Site 14	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 20	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 23	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 24	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 27	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 32	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 34	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 38	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 39	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/--	1	1
	Site 41	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 48	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 49	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/--	0	3
	Site 50	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4

Area of Search	Site	SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs			SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities and Oxford	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion		
A	Site 51	++	--	+	0	+	+/-	1	1
	Site 74	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 75	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 91	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 92	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/--	1	3
	Site 118	++	--	+	0	+	+	1	1
	Site 122	++	++	+	0	+	+/--	1	2
	Site 123	++	++	+	0	+	+/--	1	2
	Site 124	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 125	++	++	+	0	+	+/--	1	2
	Site 126	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 167	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 168	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/--	1	3

Area of Search	Site	SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs			SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities and Oxford	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion		
A	Site 177	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 178	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 194	++	+/-	+	0	+	+	0	1
	Site 195	++	+/-	+	0	+	+	0	1
B	Site 19	++	--	+	0	--	--	3	1
	Site 21	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 22	++	--	+	0	+	+	1	1
	Site 25	++	--	+	0	+	+	1	1
	Site 29	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 30	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 55	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 181	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1

SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs

SA objective 1: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home

- 9.12 It is assumed that all of the 38 housing site options will make provision for affordable housing (either on site or by way of financial contribution). Significant positive effects are likely for all Part 1 sites because they are all relatively large sites (able to accommodate 50+ dwellings). Therefore, each site is assumed to provide more opportunities for developing greater numbers of new and affordable homes to meet Oxford's unmet housing need.

SA objective 16: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district

- 9.13 The population growth associated with new residential development will increase the number of economically active people in close proximity to Oxford. The effects of this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs in the City, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments.
- 9.14 Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace, ensuring economic growth in Oxford.
- 9.15 Significant positive effects are identified for ten sites. This is because these sites are within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs (i.e. by walking/cycling or public transport) and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road.
- 9.16 Significant negative effects are identified for five sites. This is because these sites do not have easy access to jobs within Oxford, i.e. within 45 minutes via walking/public transport and private car.
- 9.17 The remaining sites (23 of the 38 sites) scored mixed effects due to the fact that they were found to be within 45 minutes of Oxford jobs walking/public transport or by private car – not both.

SA objective 17: To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district.

- 9.18 The increased provision of affordable housing in close proximity to Oxford will make it easier to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect for all 38 residential site options. All 38 residential site options are also expected to have short term, indirect minor positive effects on economic growth associated with the increased rates of construction.

SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford

SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion

- 9.19 New residential developments within deprived areas have a greater opportunity to reduce poverty and social exclusion through local investment in facilities and services, infrastructure and regeneration of public realm. However, none of the sites were found to be adjacent to deprived neighbourhoods in Oxford (i.e. within the bottom 30% on the indices of multiple deprivation). Therefore, all sites were considered to have negligible effects.

SA objective 6: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities

- 9.20 Almost half (15 of the 38) of the sites are directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford and are therefore likely to have significant positive effects on accessibility to services and facilities.
- 9.21 Six sites are likely to have significant negative effects due to the fact that they are not within close proximity to current sustainable transport routes in to Oxford.
- 9.22 The remaining 17 sites are likely to have minor positive effects. This is because, despite not being in close proximity to a good range of sustainable transport routes, the sites are within 500m of premium bus routes in to the City.

SA objective 10: To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion

- 9.23 The location of sites can influence people's ability to use low carbon and sustainable transport links to access local services and facilities, including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities. Furthermore, sites' close proximity to existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can compound existing local air quality issues by increasing road congestion. Oxford City is an AQMA.
- 9.24 The majority (27 out of 38 sites) of sites were found to have mixed effects. Of these, 15 could have significant positive and significant negative effects or mixed significant positive and minor negative effects due to their relatively good sustainable transport links but close proximity to the Oxford AQMA. Ten sites could have significant negative or mixed significant negative and minor positive effects due to their relatively poor access to sustainable transport links to Oxford and/or their close proximity to the Oxford AQMA. Eight sites were assessed as having mixed minor positive and minor negative effects.
- 9.25 Five sites were identified as having a minor positive effect because they have moderately good access sustainable transport links to Oxford but are not considered to adversely affect the Oxford AQMA.

Summary of residential site options effects on Cherwell District

- 9.26 This section presents the effects of the 38 residential site options within areas of search A and B on Cherwell District. The effects are summarised in **Table 9.2**, and outlined in more detail in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 6**.
- 9.27 The principal driver for the Partial Review of Cherwell District Council's Part 1 Local Plan is to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing and employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, SA objectives relating to the provision of housing and employment development (SA Objectives 1, 16 and 17) have only been appraised for effects on the City of Oxford and are not presented in this section.

Table 9.2: Summary of effects of residential site options on Cherwell District

Areas of Search	Sites	SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Cherwell effects recorded here)			Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)								Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA2: Improving Health and Well Being	SA4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	SA5: To create and sustain vibrant communities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flood Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management		
A	Site 14	0	+	+/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1
	Site 20	0	++	++/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--	-	-	4	3
	Site 23	0	++	++/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2
	Site 24	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--	-	-	3	0
	Site 27	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	0
	Site 32	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	0
	Site 34	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--	-	-	4	0
	Site 38	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 39	0	+	+/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	0
	Site 41	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 48	0	++	++/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	2
	Site 49	0	++	++/--	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	3
	Site 50	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 51	0	+	+/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1

Areas of Search	Sites	SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Cherwell effects recorded here)			Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)								Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA2: Improving Health and Well Being	SA4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	SA5: To create and sustain vibrant communities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flood Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management		
A	Site 74	0	++	++/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2
	Site 75	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	-	-	-	3	0
	Site 91	0	+	+/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1
	Site 92	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--?	0	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Site 118	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	0
	Site 122	0	+	+/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	4	0
	Site 123	0	+	+/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	4	0
	Site 124	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 125	0	+	+/--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	--?	-	-	-	4	1
	Site 126	0	++	++/-	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	2	3
	Site 167	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Site 168	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	-	-	-	4	2
	Site 177	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 178	0	++	++/--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	-	-	-	3	3
Site 181	0	--	--	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2	

Areas of Search	Sites	SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Cherwell effects recorded here)			Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)								Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA2: Improving Health and Well Being	SA4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	SA5: To create and sustain vibrant communities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flood Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management		
A	Site 194	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	0
	Site 195	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	+?	-?	0	0	+?	0	+?	1	0
B	Site 19	0	--	--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	+?	-	+?	5	0
	Site 21	0	--	--	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1
	Site 22	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	0	-	4	0
	Site 25	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	3	0
	Site 29	0	--	--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	+?	-	+?	5	0
	Site 30	0	--	--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	0
	Site 55	0	--	--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	5	1
	Site 181	0	--	--	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2

SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford

SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion

- 9.28 New residential developments within deprived areas have a greater opportunity to reduce poverty and social exclusion through local investment in facilities and services, infrastructure and regeneration of public realm. However, none of the site options were found to be adjacent to a deprived neighbourhood within Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30% on the indices of multiple deprivation). Therefore, all sites were considered to have negligible effects.

SA objective 6: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities

- 9.29 Almost half the site options (15 out of 38) are expected to have significant positive effects as they were found to be directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell.
- 9.30 Six sites are expected to have significant negative effects as they were found to be removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell.
- 9.31 The remaining sites (17 out of 38) are expected to have minor positive effects as they were found to be in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell.

SA objective 10: To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion

- 9.32 The location of residential sites can influence people's ability to use low carbon and sustainable transport links to access local services and facilities, including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities. Furthermore, sites' close proximity to existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can compound existing local air quality issues by increasing road congestion. There are currently three AQMAs with another recommended AQMA within Cherwell, where existing air quality issues would be exacerbated as a result of new development.
- 9.33 The majority (27 out of 38 sites) of residential site options were found to have mixed effects. Of these, 15 could have significant positive and significant negative effects or mixed significant positive and minor negative effects due to their relatively good sustainable transport links but close proximity to Cherwell's AQMAs. Ten sites could have significant negative or mixed significant negative and minor positive effects due to their relatively poor access to sustainable transport links and/or their close proximity to Cherwell's AQMAs. Eight sites were assessed as having mixed effects with minor positive and minor negative effects.
- 9.34 Five sites were identified as having a minor positive effect because they have moderately good access to sustainable transport links but are not considered to adversely affect Cherwell's AQMAs.

Other social and economic SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District

SA objective 2: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health

- 9.35 Positive effects are expected for housing sites that are within walking distance (800m) of healthcare facilities (i.e. GP surgeries or hospitals), open spaces and footpaths and cycle routes as these will help ensure that residents have good access to healthcare facilities and may encourage them to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active outdoors in open spaces, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles.
- 9.36 Significant positive effects are expected for 12 of the residential site options. This is because they are within 800m of a healthcare facility, an area of open space or sports facility and at least one Public Right of Way or cycle path.
- 9.37 For the remaining 26 residential sites, minor positive effects are likely as they are located within 800m of either a healthcare facility, an area of open space, sports facility or Public Right of Way or cycle path.

SA objective 4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime

- 9.38 The effects of new residential developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development

sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of all 38 potential residential sites on this SA objective will be negligible.

SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities

- 9.39 The location of housing sites will not directly affect residents' satisfaction with neighbourhoods or provision, protection and enhancement of cultural activities, as these would be more influenced by development management policies. Therefore, negligible effects are generally expected.
- 9.40 However, all 38 potential residential sites are either within close proximity to sensitive receptors (e.g. existing houses, schools, hospitals) and/or are directly adjacent to significant infrastructure (e.g. 'A' road, motorway or railway line) or industrial areas. These sites are therefore likely to have minor negative effects associated with short term adverse effects on the amenity of existing communities during the construction phase (as a result of increased noise and light pollution). Residential sites adjacent to 'A' roads, motorways or railway lines or industrial areas are likely to result in long term adverse effects from noise and air pollution on new communities.

Environmental SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District

SA objective 7: To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity

- 9.41 New residential developments in close proximity to biodiversity or geodiversity assets have the potential to adversely affect them through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution or increased recreation pressure.
- 9.42 The majority (34 out of 38) of the site options are within 250m of an international, national or local designated conservation site and are therefore likely to have significant negative effects. Four sites are expected to have minor negative effects because they are located between 250m and 1km of biodiversity or geodiversity sites.
- 9.43 While proximity to designated sites provides an indication of the potential for an adverse effect, there is uncertainty over the actual impact that development will create, as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects and may even result in beneficial effects associated with measures promoting habitat connectivity and enhancement. Furthermore, at this strategic level of assessment, it is difficult to accurately determine the potential impacts of development and increases in population on biodiversity and geodiversity assets (designated or undesignated). More accurate assessments will be needed once more detailed development proposals are defined at the planning application.

SA objective 8: To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside

- 9.44 A small area in the north-east of Cherwell District lies within an AONB. Development within this part of the District could have significant negative effects on the quality of this protected landscape, but no residential site options are located within 250m of the AONB. However a significant proportion of the residential sites are located in open, rural areas where the character of the local environment is more likely to be adversely affected. Residential sites in urban locations have less potential for adverse effects on landscapes due to the presence of existing buildings. In fact, urban locations tend to offer more opportunities to improve or regenerate areas of previously developed land now left derelict, contributing positively to the local character and appearance of townscapes. There is uncertainty attached to both positive and negative effects because they largely depend on the detailed design of new developments and the specific sensitivities of landscapes and townscapes in the vicinity of the site.
- 9.45 With one exception (site 195), all residential site options have the potential to have significant negative effects upon the District's landscapes and townscapes.
- 9.46 Site 195 is an exception because it is located within an existing urban area adjacent to Oxford Spires Business Park and the London Oxford Airport. The redevelopment of this existing urban area has the potential to generate minor positive effects on the wider landscape by improving its appearance and connection with the countryside.
- 9.47 All effects are uncertain until the detailed design, scale and layout of each development site are known.

SA objective 9: To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment

- 9.48 All sites are expected to have an adverse impact upon the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. The majority of sites (20 of the 38) are likely to have mixed (significant negative and minor positive effects. This is because the majority of the sites either contain or lie adjacent to designated heritage assets with sensitive settings and/or that are vulnerable to direct damage. Residential sites within Conservation Areas or adjacent to heritage assets also have the potential to enhance their significance with minor positive effects (provided that the development preserves those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the asset).
- 9.49 The remaining sites (18 of the 38 sites) have the potential to generate minor negative effects. While these sites are not directly adjacent to heritages assets they are within 5km of heritage assets and could therefore adversely affect their setting.
- 9.50 All effects are uncertain as the potential and significance of negative and positive effects on cultural heritage assets will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of new development.

SA objective 11: To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management

- 9.51 The location of residential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each site. Therefore, all 38 potential residential site options are considered to have negligible effects.

SA objective 12: To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting in detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

- 9.52 With the exception of two site options, the majority of residential site options (36 of the 38 sites) are either entirely or mainly on greenfield land outside of flood zones 3. Therefore, these sites are expected to have minor negative effects due to the potential increase in impermeable surfaces that could increase overall flood risk in the District.
- 9.53 Site 125 lies only on land within flood zone 3 and is therefore likely to have significant negative effects. Site 195 is located on brownfield land outside of flood zone 3 and is therefore likely to have negligible effects.

SA objective 13: To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance

- 9.54 Residential sites located on high quality agricultural land would result in the loss of such land. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.
- 9.55 The majority of the site options (30 of the 38 sites) have the potential to generate significant negative effects. This because the majority of sites sit on some of the District's best and most versatile agricultural land. Sites 20, 21, 24 and 34 are on Grade 2 Agricultural Land. 26 sites are on Grade 3 Agricultural Land. These effects are uncertain because it is unknown whether this agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b. Five sites have the potential to have only minor negative effects because they are largely located on Grade 4 Agricultural Land, which is less favourable than Grades 1-3.
- 9.56 Three sites have the potential for minor positive effects as they are located on brownfield land. The redevelopment of previously developed land is considered to be a more efficient use of land, although this is uncertain depending on the quality of the land and the layout of the proposed development.

SA objective 14: To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products

- 9.57 As with the majority of developments, residential sites require minerals for construction. To promote the efficient use of primary minerals, Mineral Consultation Areas have been designated by Oxfordshire County Council (the Minerals Planning Authority) in order to prevent mineral sterilisation.

- 9.58 The majority of site options (32) are located within Mineral Consultation Areas which could result in the loss of safeguarded minerals resource (unless prior extraction occurs before the residential development takes place) and therefore have minor negative effects.
- 9.59 Negligible effects are likely for the remaining six residential site options which are not located on Mineral Consultation Areas.

SA objective 15: To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste

- 9.60 All residential sites are likely to generate waste, however those located on brownfield land may have opportunities to re-use existing building materials.
- 9.61 The majority of site options (35 sites) have the potential to generate minor negative effects because they are located on greenfield land where there is likely to be fewer opportunities to re-use existing buildings and materials.
- 9.62 The remaining sites have the potential to generate minor positive effects because they are located on brownfield land where there are more opportunities to re-use existing buildings and materials, although this is uncertain because it depends on the previous use of the site.

Summary of open space options effects

- 9.63 This section presents the effects of the 38 open space options within areas of search A and B.
- 9.64 The effects are summarised in **Table 9.3**. There are no detailed SA matrices for the open space options, as only eight of the SA objectives are likely to be affected by the development of land for open space, and the potential effects are generally very similar irrespective of the location of the potential open space site.

Table 9.3: Summary of open space options effects

Area of Search	Sites	SA Objective																	
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	Number of Significant Positive Effects
A	Site 14	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 20	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	++	-	0	0	0	4
	Site 23	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 24	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 27	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 32	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	4
	Site 34	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 38	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 39	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 41	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 48	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 49	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	4

Area of Search	Sites	SA Objective																	
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	Number of Significant Positive Effects
A	Site 50	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 51	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 74	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 75	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	++?	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 91	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 92	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 118	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 122	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	++?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 123	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 124	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 125	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 126	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 167	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	2

Area of Search	Sites	SA Objective																	
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	Number of Significant Positive Effects
A	Site 168	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 177	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 178	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 194	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 195	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
B	Site 19	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 21	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 22	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	+++?	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	3
	Site 25	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 29	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 30	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 55	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 181	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+++?	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	1

- 9.65 Due to the nature of open space options (which are unlikely to include much development, if any), negligible effects are expected for the following SA objectives:
- SA objective 1 - Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes
 - SA objective 2 - Improving Health and Social Inequality⁹⁴
 - SA objective 3 – Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion
 - SA objective 4 – Reducing Crime
 - SA objective 10 – Reducing Road Congestion
 - SA objective 11 – Improving Water Quality
 - SA objective 15 – Sustainable Waste Management
 - SA objective 16 – Creating Employment Opportunities; and
 - SA objective 7 – Creating Economic Growth

9.66 **Table 9.3** shows that none of the Open Space sites are likely to generate significant negative effects. Approximately 75% of the sites are likely to have at least one significant positive effect. Three sites are likely to have at least four significant positive effects (sites 20, 32 and 49). The significant positive effects are generally all in relation to environmental SA objectives (biodiversity, landscape, historic environment, flood risk and efficient use of land).

9.67 Notable effects have been identified for SA objectives 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14. These effects are summarised below.

SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities

9.68 All Open Space site options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this objective. This is due to the fact that open spaces improve local amenity and the public realm.

SA objective 6: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities

9.69 The majority of the Open Space site options (33 sites) are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. This is due to the fact that these sites are within 800m of Cherwell's settlements, i.e. the communities who will benefit from such open spaces.

9.70 Minor negative effects are likely for the remaining five Open Space site options. This is because these sites are located more than 800m from Cherwell's settlements.

SA objective 7: To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity

9.71 All Open Space site options are expected to generate positive effects on this objective. This is because new open spaces are likely to include new habitats promoting habitat connectivity and biodiversity. The extent of positive effects may vary depending on the type of provision.

9.72 Significant positive effects are likely for 33 Open Space site options. These sites are considered to be large (over 3ha) and therefore have more potential for creating new habitats.

9.73 The remaining five Open Space site options are considered to be small (less than 3ha) and are therefore expected to have minor positive effects.

SA objective 8: To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside

9.74 New Open Space sites are likely to help enhance the character and appearance of the surrounding area, regardless of their location. The extent of positive effects may vary depending on the type of provision. The larger the site, the greater the opportunity for positive effects. Therefore, the 33 sites considered to be large (over 3ha) are expected to have significant effects whereas the five smaller sites (less than 3ha) are likely to have minor positive effects.

⁹⁴ Note that proximity of new open spaces to residential areas, and therefore how easily people will be able to make use of sites for active outdoor recreation, is assessed under SA objective 6.

SA objective 9: To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment

- 9.75 There are nine Open Space site options that are within close proximity of designated heritage assets. These sites are expected to have uncertain significant positive effects on these assets and their settings, primarily by preventing other developments, which could have negative effects from taking place.
- 9.76 Uncertain minor positive effects are expected for the 22 Open Space site options located within 250m of one or more designated heritage assets.
- 9.77 The remaining seven Open Space site options are more than 250m from designated heritage assets and would therefore have a negligible effect.
- 9.78 Uncertainty is recorded for all effects on the setting of historic assets until such time as the detailed design and landscaping of the open spaces are known.

SA objective 12: To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting in detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment

- 9.79 Open Space sites are likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that areas with permeable surfaces are retained, reducing the risk of surface water flooding. There are six large Open Space sites (over 3ha) within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3). These sites are likely to have significant positive effects.
- 9.80 There are 22 sites that are smaller (less than 3ha) which are located within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3) or large (over 3ha) outside of flood risk areas. These sites are likely to have minor positive effects.
- 9.81 The remaining 10 Open Space site options are small sites (less than 3ha) situated outside of high flood risk areas. These sites are likely to have negligible effects.

SA objective 13: To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance

- 9.82 Open Space sites located on the best and most versatile agricultural land in the District (Grades 1, 2 and 3) could generate positive effects by preserving the land's arable potential. However, open space is unlikely to be returned to agricultural use. While these positive effects will depend on the nature of the open space uses, two Open Space site options are located mainly or entirely on Grade 1 or 2 Agricultural Land and are therefore likely to have significant positive effects. Minor positive effects are expected for 29 site options located on land classified as Grade 3 Agricultural Land.
- 9.83 The remaining seven Open Space site options are not located on Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land and are therefore likely to have negligible effects.

SA objective 14: To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products

- 9.84 While Open Space sites may not require minerals for construction (depending on the level of development and landscaping/hard paving that occurs within the open space, their location could inhibit the exploitation of available mineral resources in the District. Mineral Consultation Areas have been designated by Oxfordshire County Council (the Minerals Planning Authority) in order to prevent minerals sterilisation. Minor negative effects are likely for 33 Open Space site options located within Mineral Consultation Areas, although there may be opportunities for prior extraction of mineral if necessary. Negligible effects are likely for the remaining five Open Space site options located outside of Mineral Consultation Areas.

10 Conclusions and Next Steps

Conclusions

- 10.1 The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review draft Vision, four draft Strategic Objectives, nine areas of search, three quantum options, 38 site options have been appraised against the SA objectives outlined in Cherwell District Council's SA Framework outlined in **Chapter 5**.
- 10.2 The principle of meeting a portion of Oxford's unmet housing needs within the district is likely to generate significant positive effects for both Oxford and Cherwell. The development of new residential communities within close proximity to Oxford within Cherwell will increase the quantity and the range of types of homes (including affordable homes), as well as maintain – even improve – communities access to the County's primary services and facilities, employment opportunities and its special qualities, including its wildlife, cultural heritage and countryside.
- 10.3 However, significantly increasing the rate and quantity of development within Cherwell District also has the potential to generate significant negative effects on these same special qualities.
- 10.4 The significant positive and negative effects of more homes are likely to be enhanced and mitigated by the strategic policies within the adopted Local Plan Part 1, as well as the forthcoming policies of the Part 1 Partial Review and the development management policies of the Local Plan Part 2.

Cumulative Effects

- 10.5 The cumulative effects of the Part 1 Partial Review in its entirety cannot be determined until preferred site allocations have been identified and further appraised within this initial SA Report. Consideration of cumulative effects will therefore be considered in the next SA Report alongside the emerging Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review.

Next Steps

- 10.6 This initial SA Report will be available for consultation alongside the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review Options Paper between November 2016 and January 2017.
- 10.7 As the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review develops it will be subjected to additional iterations of the SA process using the SA framework presented in **Chapter 5**. Another SA report (incorporating requirements of the later stages of the SA process, i.e. proposed monitoring indicators and a non-technical summary) will be produced for wider consultation alongside the emerging Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review.

LUC
October 2016

Appendix 1

Review of plans, policies and programmes

Table A1.1: Review of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the preparation of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and the SA

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
INTERNATIONAL				
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all.</p> <p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production.</p>	<p>Greater resource efficiency.</p> <p>New technology for renewable energy.</p> <p>Increase energy efficiency.</p>	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Declaration.	Include sustainability objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Aarhus Convention (1998)	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information • The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making • The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general. 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.
Bern Convention (1979)	The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.</p>			
<p>Ramsar Convention (1971)</p>	<p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention, is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.</p> <p>The Convention was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Since then, almost 90% of UN member states, from all the world's geographic regions, have acceded to become "Contracting Parties".</p> <p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
EU Directives				
<p>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the</p>	<p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
environment		that date.	national level.	
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objective for reducing pollution.
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010 on the energy performance of buildings 2010/31/EU	The Directive aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. It requests that member states adopt either national or regional methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance.	No targets or indicators.	Policies and site allocations should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency of existing and proposed buildings.
The Birds Directive 2009 Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended	The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas. • Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones. • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. • Creation of biotopes. 	No targets or indicators.	Allocated sites and develop policies should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.	Include sustainability objectives for the protection of birds.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
<p>The Waste Framework Directive 2008</p> <p>Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</p>	<p>Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.</p>	<p>Development of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Directive 2008</p> <p>Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe</p>	<p>Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.</p>
<p>The Floods Directive 2007</p> <p>Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</p>	<p>Establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.</p>	<p>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.</p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000</p> <p>Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy</p>	<p>Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
The Landfill Directive 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.
The Drinking Water Directive 1998 Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance water quality.
The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994 Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.	By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
The Habitats Directive 1992 Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			The Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.	
The Nitrates Directive 1991 Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution.	Identification of vulnerable areas.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
Other European Strategies, Plans and Programmes				
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to conserve natural resources and cultural heritage.
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2002-2012)	The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are: (a) to protect, conserve and enhance the	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	Union's natural capital; (b) to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; (c) to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; (d) to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation; (e) to improve the evidence base for environment policy; (f) to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right; (g) to improve environmental integration and policy coherence; (h) to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities; (i) to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges.		from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	and promote energy efficiency.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) Revision of the 1985	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
Granada Convention	conservation of excavated sites.			
NATIONAL				
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	<p>Local planning authorities are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans To work together to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within their own areas, for instance because of a lack of physical capacity or because to do so would cause significant harm to national principles and policies To meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development. <p>The NPPF sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and that this should be delivered by:</p>	No targets or indicators.	Development plan has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making.	Sustainability appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	No targets or indicators.	Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.	Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	Ensuring vitality of town centres.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the vitality of town centres.
	Promoting sustainable transport	No targets or indicators.	To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.
	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	No targets or indicators.	Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks.	Include a sustainability objective relating to improving communication.
	Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.	No targets or indicators.	Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations.	Include a sustainability objective relating to housing availability and quality.
	Requiring good design.	No targets or indicators.	Establish a strong sense of place to live, work and visit.	Include a sustainability objective relating to good design.
	Promoting healthy communities.	No targets or indicators.	Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			and community cohesion.	well-being.
	<p>Protecting Green Belt Land. Green Belt serves five purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. 	No targets or indicators.	To ensure the five purposes of green belt land are addressed.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the coalescence of towns, preserving the setting of historic towns and promoting use of brownfield land.
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	No targets or indicators.	Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding.	Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	No targets or indicators.	Sustain and enhance heritage assets and put them to viable uses	Include a sustainability objective relating to the

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			consistent with their conservation.	conservation of historic features.
	Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	No targets or indicators.	Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable mineral extraction.
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)	The National Planning Practice Guidance provides technical guidance on topic areas in order to support policies set out within the NPPF. It aims to allow for sustainable development as guided by the NPPF.	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) will need to reflect the guidance set out within the NPPG	The principles and requirements of national policy will need to be embedded within the SA framework and appraisal
Localism Act (2011)	<p>The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to decentralise decision making process to the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them. The Localism Act includes a number of important packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new act makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life; • The act makes sure that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done. • The act places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives. 	No indicators or targets.	The Local Plan (Part 1) will need to reflect the principles of Localism as identified in the document. The Local Plan (Part 1) will need to incorporate the concept of Neighbourhood Planning, with the intention of giving neighbourhoods more ability to determine the shape of the places in which people live.	<p>To ensure the concepts of the Localism Act are embedded within the SA framework.</p> <p><i>Relates to the overall SA process.</i></p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development. The act reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future. The act reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system passing power from bodies not directly to the public, to democratically accountable ministers. The act enables Local Authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective. The act gives Local Authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them plan for the long- term. <p>In relation to planning, the Localism Act enables the Government to abolish regional spatial strategies, introduce Neighbourhood Plans and Local Referendums.</p>			
Housing and Planning Act 2016	Strategically, the Housing and Planning Act aims to increase the number of new build alongside improving affordability for homes particularly for first time buyers. The Act sets to deliver 200,000 Starter Homes at 80% of the market value for the life of the parliament	To provide starter homes in new builds at a 20% discount of market value.	The Local Plan should provide affordable and starter homes in accord with the Housing and Planning Act.	Include affordable homes to the housing objective
National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)	Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Replaces Planning Policy Statement 10.	Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment	The Local Plan should be in conformity with national waste planning policy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to waste generation and

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA management.
		<p>opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities.</p> <p>Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle.</p> <p>Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.</p> <p>Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and</p>		

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
		other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.		
White Papers				
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future (2003)	<p>There are four key aims in this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put ourselves on a path to cut the United Kingdom carbon dioxide emissions- the main contributor to global warming- by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; To promote competitive markets in the United Kingdom and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and To make sure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	To reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by around 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.	The Local Plan (Part 1) and its policies need to promote development that is energy efficient and increases the use and/ or availability or renewable energy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency.
Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century: White Paper (2007)	<p>The proposals in this White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a unified approach to the 	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will need to ensure that they protect the Borough's heritage	Include a sustainability objective relating to cultural heritage.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	historic environment; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system 		assets.	
Heritage 2020 Initiative	Heritage 2020 is a major cross-sector collaboration initiative being delivered under the auspices of the Historic Environment Forum . The Heritage 2020 Framework sets out how heritage organisations across England can work together in the coming years to add value to the work of individual bodies. The new initiative, which follows on from the National Heritage Protection Plan from 1 April 2015, has five key themes: discovery, identification and understanding; constructive conservation and sustainable management; public engagement; capacity building; and advocacy. Key strategic priorities are identified which will be taken forward through working groups linked with each theme.	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will need to ensure that they protect the Borough's heritage assets.	Include a sustainability objective relating to cultural heritage.
Policies and Strategies				
DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No targets or indicators. The updated policy now includes: If a local planning authority cannot demonstrate an up-to-date 5 year supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering	Ensure that the relevant considerations are taken into account when allocating sites.	Include relevant sustainability objectives relating to social inclusion and environmental protection.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 plan-making 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. 	<p>applications for the grant of temporary planning permission.</p> <p>The exception is where the proposal is on land designated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Belt Sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives Sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest Local Green Space Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Within a National Park (or the Broads) <p>Inappropriate development is harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved, except in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Traveller sites (temporary or permanent) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development. Subject to the best interests of the child, personal circumstances and unmet need are unlikely to clearly outweigh harm to the</p>		

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
		<p>Green Belt and any other harm so as to establish very special circumstances.</p> <p>In exceptional cases, where a local planning authority is burdened by a large-scale unauthorised site that has significantly increased their need, and their area is subject to strict and special planning constraints, then there is no assumption that the local planning authority is required to plan to meet their traveller site needs in full.</p>		
DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	No targets or indicators	Make appropriate site allocations for the provision of an appropriate supply of new homes.	Include sustainability objective that assesses whether housing need is being met.
Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies reflect the objectives of the strategy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.
DECC (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy	<p>Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change.</p> <p>Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.</p>	<p>15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.</p>	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised community renewable

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			and transport.	sources.
DECC (2014) Community Energy Strategy	<p>Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating energy (electricity or heat) • Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change) • Managing energy (balancing supply and demand) • Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy) 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support community low carbon and renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources.
The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (DECC, 2012)	<p>This is an Energy Efficiency Strategy aiming to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy. The Strategy identifies four barriers to energy efficiency which need to be overcome which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embryonic markets. • Information. • Misaligned financial incentives. • Undervaluing energy efficiency. <p>The Strategy draws attention to maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should seek to address the barriers identified within the Strategy and improve the existing building stock through appropriate adaptation measures.	Include SA objectives relating to energy efficiency and adaptation of the existing building stock.
The National Adaptation Programme – Making the	<p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built Environment – “buildings and places 	No targets or indicators.	Policies should take account of the aims of	Include SA objectives which seek to promote

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (Defra, 2013)	<p>and the people who live and work in them are resilient to a changing climate and extreme weather and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and take the opportunities from climate change”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”. • Healthy and resilient communities – “a health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapted to a changing climate. Communities and individuals, including the most vulnerable, are better prepared to cope with severe weather events and other impacts of climate change. Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”. • Agriculture and Forestry – “profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity”. • Natural Environment – “the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides”. • Business – “UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future 		the Programme.	the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>risks and opportunities from climate change”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government – “Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate”. 			
<p>UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out 5 principles for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits; Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; Achieving a sustainable economy; Promoting good governance ; and Using sound science responsibly. <p>The strategy sets four priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable consumption and production; Climate change and energy; Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; Sustainable communities <p>The strategy commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme of community engagement; Forums to help people live sustainable lifestyles; Open and innovative ways for stakeholders to influence decision; educating and training 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan (Part 1) should seek to deliver sustainable communities. These are places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents People want to live and work in Are sensitive to their environment Contribute to a high quality of life Are safe and inclusive Are well planned, built and run; and Offer equality of opportunity and good services for all 	<p>To ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are embedded within the SA framework.</p>
<p>English Heritage Historic England Corporate Plan 2015 to 2018 (2015)</p>	<p>The plan sets out its three purposes as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings; Promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas; and Promote the public’s enjoyment of, and 		<p>The Local Plan (Part 1) should contain a planning framework which safeguards the historic environment.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the historic environment.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings.			
National Policy Statement EN1: Overarching Energy Policy Statement (2011)	This policy document sets out government policy for the delivery of major planning applications for energy development. These will be dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate, rather than local authorities in which the development occurs. The document also specifies the criteria for waste management, traffic and transport, water quality and quantity, noise and vibration, open spaces and green infrastructure, the landscape, visual impact, dust flood risk, historic environment, odour, light, smoke/steam, insects, coastal change, aviation, biodiversity and geodiversity.		The Local Plan (Part 1) will need to be consistent with the National Policy Statement.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency.
The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)	<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “manage the risk to people and their property; • Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national; • Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”. 	No targets or indicators.	Policies should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding.	The SA framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.
DEFRA (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for	Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which	Sets air quality standards for	Ensure that site allocations and policies	Include sustainability objectives to protect

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. Render polluting emissions harmless.	13 air pollutants.	will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.	and improve air quality.
Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (HM Government, 2013)	The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services; encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others; help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth; and support action by central and local government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities. 	No targets or indicators.	Policies should take account of the strategic measures in the Programme.	Include SA objectives which seek to promote waste prevention.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England	Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.	No targets or indicators.	Policies should aim to contribute to the vision set out in this Strategy.	Include SA objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
(DEFRA, 2008)	<p>The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps; • Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users”. 			environment.
Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2009)	<p>The Strategy vision for water resource “is for there to be enough water for people and the environment, meeting legitimate needs”.</p> <p>Its aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage water resource and protect the water environment from climate change. • Restore, protect, improve and value species and habitats that depend on water. • To contribute to sustainable development through good water management. <p>People to understand how water and the water environment contribute to their quality of life.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should reflect the aims of the strategy where relevant.	Include SA objective which seeks to promote water management and efficiency.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England	The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and	Include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
(DEFRA, 2009)	<p>the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations”.</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better protection for agricultural soils. • Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon. • Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate. • Preventing soil pollution. • Effective soil protection during construction and development. • Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 		enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.	enhance the quality of soil.
DEFRA (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>The strategy aims to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020, and move from a net biodiversity loss to gain. The strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Forestry; • Planning and Development; • Water Management; • Marine Management; • Fisheries; • Air Pollution; and • Invasive Non-Native Species. 	The strategy develops ambitious yet achievable goals for 2020 and 2050, based on Aichi Targets set at the Nagoya UN Biodiversity Summit in October 2010.	Develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of biodiversity and ensure that site allocations take account of the aims of the strategy.	Include sustainability objective that relates to biodiversity.
DfT (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration	The strategy’s vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will enhance public transport provision and	Include a relevant sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving availability of information; • simplifying ticketing; • making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and • providing better interchange facilities. 		encourage active modes of travel such as walking and cycling.	
The Plan for Growth implementation update (2013)	<p>The plan for growth, published alongside Budget 2011, and as part of the Autumn Statement 2011, announced a programme of structured reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race. These reforms span a range of policies including improving UK infrastructure, cutting red tape, root and branch reform of the planning system and boosting trade and inward investment, to achieve the governments four ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20 • Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy • Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business • Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 		The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will need to reflect the ambitions set out within the Plan for Growth 2013.	Include a sustainability objective relating to economic growth.
Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2011)	This document is a national strategy for housing in an ageing society. It seeks to support residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods in terms of resident empowerment, access, services and amenities, built and natural environment, social networks/well-being and housing.	No targets or indicators.	The policies and site allocations will need to reflect the requirements set out within the national strategy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the creation of sustainable communities.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
UK Bioenergy Strategy (2012)	<p>The UK Government has a responsibility to ensure that its policies only support bioenergy use in the right circumstances. This strategy is based on four principles which will act as a framework for future government policy on bioenergy.</p> <p>In summary the four principles state that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies that support bioenergy should deliver genuine carbon reductions that help meet UK carbon emissions objectives to 2050 and beyond. • Support for bioenergy should make a cost effective contribution to UK carbon emission objectives in the context of the overall energy goals. • Support for bioenergy should aim to maximise the overall benefits and minimise costs (quantifiable and non-quantifiable) across the economy. <p>At regular time intervals and when policies promote significant additional demand for bioenergy in the UK, beyond that envisaged by current use, policy makers should assess and respond to the impacts of this increased deployment on other areas, such as food security and biodiversity.</p>	No targets or indicators.	The principles of the Bioenergy Strategy 2012 will need to be reflected within the Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency and climate change.
Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2011)	This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.		The Local Plan (Part 1) should minimise loss of biodiversity when allocating sites for development.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe (Natural	Promotes the concept of multifunctionality – the integration and interaction of different activities on the same parcel of land. The	Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe	Policies and site allocations to deliver new	Ensure the concept of green infrastructure is promoted through the

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
England, 2009)	Countryside In and Around Towns programme acknowledges Green Infrastructure as a key mechanism for delivering regional and local change. The strategy promotes regional coalitions to pool resources, regional stocktakes to examine the extent, state and potential of the GI, influencing RSS and LDFs, putting forward exemplar projects as examples of good practice to learn from.		green infrastructure and enhancement of existing assets in and around new developments to contribute to better quality, multifunctional environments.	SA framework.
Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Strategy for River Basin Planning (Environment Agency, 2006)	This document set out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning. The document aims to reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands.	Maintain good status water bodies All water bodies to aim to achieve good or better status by 2021 Meet water cycle objectives set for 2015	Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies should promote efficient use of water in new developments and good management of water resources	Consideration of water related issues within the SA framework.
National Infrastructure Plan (2014)	The Infrastructure Plan allows for long term public funding certainty for key infrastructure areas such as: roads, rail, flood defences and science. All elements highlighted in the Plan represent firm commitment by government to supply the funding levels stipulated. The Plan also highlights what steps the government will take to ensure effective delivery of its key projects	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) objectives and policies should support the delivery of infrastructure to support new development.	To ensure that infrastructure delivery in embedded within the SA framework.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	The Waste Management Plan follows the EU principal of waste hierarchy. This requires that prevention of waste, preparing for reuse and recycling should be given priority order in any waste legislation and policy. From this principal a key objective of The Plan is to reduce the level of waste going to landfill and to encourage recycling. The Plan also requires that larger amounts of hazardous waste should be disposed of at specially	No indicators or targets.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will be required to incorporate the objectives of the national waste policy. In order to encourage the reduction of waste and the reuse of materials.	The objectives of the national waste policy will be required to be embedded within the SA framework.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	managed waste facilities.			
Other Relevant Legislation				
Housing Act 2004	<p>Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market.</p> <p>Strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will help to create a fairer and better housing market.	Include sustainability objectives to improve access to good quality and affordable housing.
The Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also strengthened the UK's leadership internationally by highlighting the role it would take in contributing to urgent collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>The Climate Change Act includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. This target was based on advice from the CCC report: Building a Low- carbon Economy. The 80% target includes GHG emissions from the devolved administrations, which currently accounts for around 20% of the UK's total emissions. • Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. A carbon budget is a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The first four carbon budgets have been put into 	The UK is to reduce emissions (including GHG emissions) by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies must reflect the objectives of The Climate Change Act, in order to contribute to reducing UK carbon emissions.	Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	legislation and run up to 2027.			
Energy Act (2008)	<p>The Act works towards a number of policy objectives including carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets. Objectives: Electricity from Renewable Sources: changes to Renewables Obligation (RO), designed to increase renewables generation, as well as the effectiveness of the RO.</p> <p>Feed in tariffs for small scale, low carbon generators of electricity. Smart meters: the Act mandates a roll-out of smart meters to medium sized businesses over the next five years.</p> <p>Renewable heat incentives: the establishment of a financial support mechanism for those generating heat from renewable sources.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Policies and site allocations will have to ensure a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge by capitalising on renewable and low carbon energy opportunities and adaptation measures which reduce the threat of climate change.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency and climate change.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather. It provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.	No indicators or targets.	The Local Plan (Part 1) should protect existing and future development as well as residents in Cherwell District from flood risk.	The overview of flood risk management in England which is provided in the Act will need to be reflected in the Framework of the SA.

Appendix 2

Assumptions to be applied in the SA of options

Table A2.1: Assumptions applied during the SA of areas of search and residential site options for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford’s Needs (Oxford Effects Recorded)		
<p>1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.</p>	<p>1. Will it contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing requirements?</p> <p>2. Will it increase the supply of affordable homes?</p> <p>3. Will it contribute to providing additional homes for the homeless?</p> <p>4. Will it encourage a mixed use and range of housing tenure, including meeting affordable housing needs?</p>	<p>The driver for the Partial Review of Part 1 of the Plan is to fulfil the District’s Duty to Cooperate by working to accommodate some of Oxford’s housing shortfall. Part 1 of Cherwell’s Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell’s housing needs over the Plan period. Therefore, effects against SA objective 1 have only been assessed and recorded in relation to meeting Oxford’s housing needs.</p> <p>All potential areas of search/sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective for Oxford, due to the nature of the proposed development. It is assumed that all areas of search/sites will make provision for affordable housing (either on site or by way of financial contribution).</p> <p>All areas of search/sites are considered to make a significant contribution (++) to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, as they would be likely to accommodate a substantial amount of the residential development required.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.</p>	<p>1. Will it promote accessible employment opportunities?</p> <p>3. Will it contribute to reducing short and long-term unemployment?</p>	<p>The driver for the Partial Review of Part 1 of the Plan is to fulfil the District's Duty to Cooperate by working to accommodate some of Oxford's housing shortfall, including associated facilities and infrastructure to service this growth. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing needs and its associated employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, on the assumption that any additional employment development would be associated with providing residential development meeting Oxford's needs, effects against SA objective 16 have only been assessed and recorded in relation to Oxford.</p> <p>While the population growth associated with new development could have an effect on this objective by increasing the number of economically active people in close proximity to Oxford seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs in the City, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments.</p> <p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Although it is not possible to predict whether new residents would choose to work in Oxford, the relative accessibility of each area of search/site to jobs in Oxford, either by walking and cycling, public transport or private car has been used to determine their contribution to this SA objective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs' are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect. 2. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Green' in one of ITP's two assessments of 'access to jobs' are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect. 3. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Amber' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs' are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect. 4. Minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely where areas of search/sites fall under both 2 and 3 above or contain both 'Green' and 'Amber' or 'Red' scores. 5. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Red' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs', or one 'Amber' and one 'Red' are likely to have a significant negative (--) effect.

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people? 2. Will it improve business development and enhance productivity? 3. Will it enhance the image of Oxford as a business location? 4. Will it encourage inward investment? 5. Will it make land and property available for business development? 6. Will it assist in increasing the viability of the rural and farming economy? 7. Will it promote development in key sectors? 8. Will it promote regeneration; reducing disparities with surrounding areas? 9. Will it promote development in key clusters? 10. Will it increase business opportunities in the tourism sector? 	<p>The driver for the Partial Review of Part 1 of the Plan is to fulfil the District's Duty to Cooperate by working to accommodate some of Oxford's housing shortfall, including associated facilities and infrastructure to service this growth. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing needs and its associated education and employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, on the assumption that any additional education and employment development taking place at the new housing development locations would be associated with meeting Oxford's residential needs, effects against SA objective 17 have only been assessed and recorded in relation to Oxford.</p> <p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive (+) effect. Indirect minor positive (+) effects on economic growth are also likely in the short term as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions				
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Oxford and Cherwell Effects Record)						
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p>1. Will it assist in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell and Oxford?</p> <p>2. Does the spatial option provide opportunities to contribute towards the regeneration of more deprived neighbourhoods?</p>	<p>The creation of attractive, mixed and well-balanced communities is influenced by a range of factors – the provision of a mix of housing types, schools, shops, healthcare, open space/sports facilities – which relate to the detail (in particular the design) of developments, and will be influenced through Local Plan policies. Therefore, the likely effect on creating attractive, mixed and well-balanced communities will more easily be assessed alongside policies and criteria in Development Plans and specific site proposals which address the particular circumstances of the site and its location. Therefore, consideration is given to the potential for new development to contribute to the regeneration of currently deprived areas instead, and the location of the areas of search/sites in relation to such areas will be taken into account as follows:</p>				
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Oxford</td> <td> <p>Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cherwell</td> <td> <p>Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30%), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived (i.e. above 30%) in Cherwell, a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Oxford	<p>Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p>	Cherwell	<p>Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30%), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived (i.e. above 30%) in Cherwell, a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p>
		Oxford	<p>Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p>			
Cherwell	<p>Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30%), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived (i.e. above 30%) in Cherwell, a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p>					
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<p>1. Will it promote compact, mixed-use development, with good accessibility to local facilities (e.g. employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces and culture) that improves accessibility and decreases the need to travel?</p> <p>2. Will it provide convenient access to the cultural offer of</p>	<p>The location of areas of search/sites will not directly affect the nature of developments, as these would be more influenced by development management policies. However, the location of housing could affect this objective by influencing people's ability to access good quality local services including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities. For example, students living outside of university-provided accommodation need access to Oxford's higher education institutions. (In addition, a large scale development could also potentially stimulate the provision of new services and facilities).</p>				
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Oxford</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search/site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. </td> </tr> </table>	Oxford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search/site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. 		
Oxford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search/site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. 					

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
	Oxford via existing transport links?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search/site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely. Where an area of search/site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely. <p>Access to employment opportunities is assessed under SA objective 16.</p> <p>Access to existing open space and sports facilities is considered in the appraisal of Areas of Search/sites against SA Objective 2, which is concerned with health and well-being.</p>
		<p>The location of areas of search will not directly affect the nature of developments, as these would be more influenced by development management policies. However, the location of housing could affect this objective by influencing people's ability to access good quality local services including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities in a particular location (in addition, a large scale development could also potentially stimulate the provision of new services and facilities).</p> <p>Cherwell's two main towns of Bicester and Banbury, and to a lesser extent Kidlington, have a good range of retail and cultural services and facilities, and public transport links. The villages and rural areas have a smaller range and fewer services, facilities and public transport links.</p> <p>Therefore, proximity to those centres, with their varying levels and ranges of services and facilities, can be used as an indicator of proximity to services and facilities.</p>	
		Cherwell (Areas of Search)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of search within or adjacent to Bicester, Banbury and Kidlington will have a significant positive (++) effect. Areas of search within or adjacent to Category A Villages (Service Centres), excluding Kidlington, will have a minor positive (+) effect. Areas of search within or adjacent to Category A Villages, excluding Kidlington, and within 800m of a primary school and a secondary school will be upgraded from a minor positive (+) to a significant positive (++) effect. Areas of search not within or adjacent to the main towns or Category A Villages (Service Centres), excluding Kidlington, but are within walking distance (800m) of public transport links (bus stops, cycle paths and railway stations) will have a

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions			
			<p>minor positive but uncertain (+?) effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of search not within or adjacent to the main towns or Category A Villages (Service Centres), excluding Kidlington, and are not within walking distance of public transport links (bus stops, cycle paths and railway stations) will have a significant negative (--) effect. <p>Access to existing open space and sports facilities is considered in the appraisal of Areas of Search/sites against SA Objective 2, which is concerned with health and well-being.</p>		
		Cherwell (Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. Where a site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely. Where a site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely. <p>Access to existing open space and sports facilities is considered in the appraisal of Areas of Search/sites against SA Objective 2, which is concerned with health and well-being.</p>		
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p>1. Will it address any particular air quality impacts arising from specific operational and/or construction related development activities?</p> <p>2. Will it improve air quality particularly within identified AQMAs?</p> <p>3. Will it promote more</p>	The location of development will influence levels of air pollution by affecting the level of likely car use amongst residents. There are currently three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) with another recommended AQMA within Cherwell, where existing air quality issues would be exacerbated as a result of new development. Oxford City in its entirety is an AQMA.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Oxford (Areas of Search)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search is located along existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail lines or high frequency bus routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. Where an area of search is served by lower frequency bus routes, or an interchange away from higher frequency services, and not directly on, but linked </td> </tr> </table>	Oxford (Areas of Search)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search is located along existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail lines or high frequency bus routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. Where an area of search is served by lower frequency bus routes, or an interchange away from higher frequency services, and not directly on, but linked
Oxford (Areas of Search)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search is located along existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail lines or high frequency bus routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. Where an area of search is served by lower frequency bus routes, or an interchange away from higher frequency services, and not directly on, but linked 				

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
	<p>sustainable transport patterns and reduce the need to travel, particularly in areas of high congestion, including public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>4. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns in rural areas?</p> <p>5. Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p>		<p>to strategic walk/cycle routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an area of search is divorced from existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail, or frequent bus corridors that serve central Oxford (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely. <p>Areas of search within (or adjacent to) an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, in addition, which could lead to mixed effects with the above:</p> <p>Areas of search that are within or directly linked to an AQMA would have a minor negative (-) effect on this SA objective.</p>
		Oxford (Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. Where a site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely. Where a site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely. <p>In addition to sites' proximity to sustainable transport options, sites from which road traffic is likely to compound local air quality issues are likely to result in adverse effects against this objective, which may result in mixed effects overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites from which a high proportion of road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Red' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford AQMAs) are likely to have a significant adverse effect (--) against this objective. Sites from which some road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
			<p>AQMAs) are likely to have a minor adverse effect (-) against this objective.</p> <p>Cherwell (Areas of Search)</p> <p>Areas of search that are within 800m of three or more sustainable transport links (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search that are either within 800m of one or two sustainable transport links (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect. • Areas of search that are more than 800m from any sustainable transport links are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect. <p>Areas of search within (or adjacent to) an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, in addition, which could lead to mixed effects with the above:</p> <p>Areas of search that are within or directly linked to an AQMA would have a minor negative (-) effect on this SA objective.</p>
		Cherwell (Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely. • Where a site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely. • Where a site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely. <p>In addition to sites' proximity to sustainable transport options, sites from which road traffic is likely to compound local air quality issues are likely to result in adverse effects against this objective, which may result in mixed effects overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites from which a high proportion of road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Green' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford AQMAs) are likely to have a significant adverse effect (--)

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
		<p>against this objective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites from which some road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford AQMAs) are likely to have a minor adverse effect (-) against this objective.
Other Social and Economic SA objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve access to doctors' surgeries and health care facilities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? 	<p>Areas of search/sites that are within walking distance (800m) of healthcare facilities (i.e. GP surgeries or hospitals), open spaces and footpaths and cycle routes will ensure that residents have good access to healthcare facilities and may encourage them to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active outdoors in open space, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas/sites that are within 800m of a healthcare facility, an area of open space or sports facility and at least one PRoW/cycle path will have a significant positive (++) effect. Areas/sites that are within 800m of either a healthcare facility, an area of open space, sports facility or PRoW/cycle path will have a minor positive (+) effect. Areas/sites that are more than 800m from either a healthcare facility, an area of open space, sports facility or PRoW/cycle paths will have a minor negative (-) effect. <p>Areas/Sites relative accessibility to Oxford, including Oxford's medical facilities, is appraised under SA Objective 6.</p>
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are the principles of good urban design in reducing crime promoted as part of the proposal? Will it assist in reducing actual levels of crime? Will it assist in reducing the fear of crime? 	<p>The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of potential sites on this SA objective will be negligible (0).</p>
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	1. Will it improve residential amenity (including potential	The location of areas of search/sites will not directly affect residents' satisfaction with neighbourhoods or provision, protection and enhancement of cultural activities, as these would be

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	<p>to reduce light, smell and noise pollution) and sense of place?</p> <p>2. Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live and encourage ownership?</p>	<p>more influenced by development management policies. Therefore, the effects of potential sites on most of this SA objective will be negligible (0).</p> <p>However, where new development is proposed within close proximity of sensitive receptors (e.g. existing houses, schools, hospitals etc.) there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas (as indicated on the GIS base map) may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>Therefore areas of search/sites that are in close proximity to by existing residential development or other sensitive receptors may have a minor negative (-) effect during the construction phase, and sites that are directly adjacent to an 'A' road, motorway or railway line, or industrial area would have a minor negative (-) effect in the longer-term.</p> <p>Note that the potential for effects on air quality are assessed under SA objective 10.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)		
<p>7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity</p>	<p>1. Will it, protect, enhance or restore a locally or nationally designated site of nature conservation importance (including those in Oxford that may be affected by new development in Cherwell)?</p> <p>2. Will it assist Cherwell District Council's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Oxfordshire BAP achieve its targets?</p> <p>3. Will it conserve or enhance biodiversity assets or create new habitats?</p> <p>4. Will it minimise the fragmentation of existing habitats and enhance, restore</p>	<p>Areas of search/sites that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>Therefore, while proximity to designated sites provides an indication of the potential for adverse effects, uncertainty exists, as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects and may even result in positive effects.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, including undesignated habitats and species, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search/sites that are within 250m of one or more designated biodiversity or geodiversity sites may have a significant negative (--?) effect. • Areas of search/sites that are between 250m and 1km of one or more designated biodiversity or geodiversity sites may have a minor negative (-?) effect. • Areas of search/sites that are more than 1km from any designated biodiversity or geodiversity sites may have a negligible (0?) effect.

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	<p>or create networks of habitats?</p> <p>5. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>6. Will it encourage protection of and increase the number of trees?</p>	<p>The HRA being undertaken for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will be considered at a later stage.</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore the district's natural environment assets (e.g. the countryside, parks and green spaces, common land, woodland and forest reserves, AONBs etc.)?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's countryside in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it improve the landscape, ecological quality and character of open spaces?</p> <p>4. Will it enhance the townscape and public realm?</p> <p>5. Will it prevent coalescence between settlements?</p>	<p>A small area of land to the north-west of the district lies within nationally designated Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>Development within the AONB could have a negative effect on the quality of the landscape although that is uncertain until the design of the development is known.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search/sites that are within, or within 250m of the AONB could have a significant negative effect (--?) on the landscape. <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. However, effects are uncertain depending on the design of new development and the quality of the landscape. Where an urban site is redeveloped it is likely that the overall character and appearance of the site will be improved as a result of new development, which is assumed to be of high quality, and this may benefit the appearance of the landscape/townscape. However, this is uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance of the development in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large sites (50+ dwellings) entirely or mainly in rural locations may have a significant negative (--?) effect on this objective. • Small sites (<50 dwellings) entirely or mainly in rural locations may have a minor negative (-?) effect on this objective. • Areas of search/sites of any size in urban locations could have a minor positive (+?) effect on this objective. <p>The assumption tied to the size of sites will not be used in the appraisal of 'Areas of Search', due to the fact that the areas will not have defined development boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of Search around the District's main settlements, i.e. Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington,

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
		<p>and around motorway junctions are more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside, however, a minor negative effect but uncertain (-?) will still be recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of Search within more open, rural locations, around villages, are more likely to have significant adverse (--) effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. <p>Cherwell District Council is in the process of developing a local landscape evidence base, the conclusions of which will be used to inform the appraisal of future site options as the Local Plan Part 1 develops.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore Cherwell's cultural and heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas) and the setting of historic Oxford?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it help preserve and record archaeological features?</p>	<p>Historic England bases its definition of the setting of a heritage asset on the previous national Planning Policy Statement 5, as 'the surroundings in which [the asset] is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral⁹⁵. Detailed impacts on the setting of individual historic assets are difficult to determine during a desk-based strategic level of assessment such as this SA for potential sites to be allocated in the Local Plan Part 1 Review. Effects would be more able to be determined once specific proposals are developed for a site and submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <p>However, in the absence of detailed site assessment work to draw from, as an indication of potential effects on heritage assets from development of any of the potential sites for residential or employment use, the following assumptions will be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A potential significant negative effect (--?) will be identified where an area of search/site is adjacent to or includes a statutory heritage asset (e.g. Listed Buildings (all grades), Scheduled Monuments plus other nationally important archaeological sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas). • However, it is recognised that there may be instances where development within a Conservation Area or adjacent to a Listed Building etc. could enhance the significance of the heritage assets (provided that the development preserves those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the asset). Therefore a minor positive effect (+?) may also occur. • A potential minor negative effect (-?) will be identified where the development location is

⁹⁵ English Heritage (now Historic England). The Setting of Heritage Assets REVISION NOTE June 2012.

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
		<p>within 5km of statutory heritage assets, including Historic Oxford.</p> <p>Consideration will also be given to existing development and likely visibility between the potential development area and heritage assets, in order to make an assessment of the likely impacts.</p> <p>In all cases, potential effects will be uncertain (--?/-?/+?) as the potential for negative or positive effects on cultural heritage assets will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features (e.g. where sympathetic development replaces a derelict brownfield site which is currently having an adverse effect).</p> <p>The issue of promoting the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner is appraised under SA objective 6 which determines whether each area of search/Part 1 Site would provide convenient access to the cultural offer of Oxford via existing transport links. The cultural offer of Oxford is considered an appropriate proxy for historic Oxford.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>1. Will it improve the water quality of the district's rivers and inland water?</p> <p>2. Will it enable recycled water to be used?</p> <p>3. Will it promote sustainable water resource management, provision of new facilities/ infrastructure or water efficient measures?</p>	<p>The location of areas of search/sites could affect water quality, depending on whether they are in an area where there is capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. However, the Local Plan Part 2 will determine the specific location of development within the Plan area. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all areas of search/sites will have a negligible (0) effect on this SA objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>1. Will it reduce the risk of flooding from rivers, watercourses and sewer flooding to people and property?</p> <p>2. Will it result in inappropriate development in the flood plain?</p> <p>3. Will it increase the provision of sustainable</p>	<p>Development on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones.</p> <p>National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. While offices and general industry are defined as a 'less vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1, 2 and 3a but is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. However, flood zone data for Cherwell does not distinguish between zones 3a and 3b, therefore significant effects are identified for all sites within flood zone 3.</p> <p>While new development in any location may offer good opportunities to incorporate SuDS, and therefore have a positive effect on reducing flood risk, this would depend on the design of the</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	drainage in new developments?	<p>proposed development and not on the location of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search/sites that are entirely or mainly on land within flood zone 3 could have a significant negative (--?) effect although this is uncertain. • Areas of search/sites that are either entirely or mainly on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3 or are entirely or mainly on brownfield land which contains portions of flood zone 3 are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect. • Areas of search/sites that are on brownfield land outside of flood zone 3 are likely to have a negligible (0) effect.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it maximise the provision of housing development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites? 2. Will it maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites? 3. Will it maximise housing densities to make efficient use of land? 4. Will it ensure land is remediated where appropriate? 5. Will it reduce the loss of soil and high grade agricultural land to development? 	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search/sites that are mainly or entirely on greenfield land which is classed as being of Grade 1 or Grade 2 agricultural quality would have a significant negative (--) effect. • Areas of search/sites that are mainly or entirely on greenfield land which is classed as being of Grade 3 agricultural quality could have a significant negative effect although this is uncertain (--?) depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known. • Areas of search/sites that are mainly or entirely on greenfield land that is classed as Grade 4 or below, or urban land, would have a minor negative (-) effect. • Areas of search/sites that are mainly (but not entirely) on brownfield land could have a minor positive (+?) effect although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out. • Areas of search/sites that are entirely on brownfield land would have a significant positive (++) effect.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using	1. Will it promote the adoption of sustainable design in construction practices and	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of areas of search/sites on this SA</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
sustainably produced and local products.	<p>the use of recycled materials?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the use of locally and sustainably sourced, and recycling of materials in construction and renovation?</p> <p>3. Will it lead to an increase in the proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>4. Will it promote the incorporation of small-scale renewable in developments?</p>	<p>objective will be negligible (0), unless specific proposals indicate a contribution to any of the sub-objectives would occur.</p> <p>However, all new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas (identified through the Oxfordshire Minerals Local Plan) as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search/sites that are within Minerals Consultation Areas⁹⁶ are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect. • Areas of search/sites that are not Minerals Consultation Areas would have a negligible (0) effect.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<p>1. Will it promote sustainable waste management practices through a range of waste management facilities?</p> <p>2. Will it reduce hazardous waste?</p> <p>3. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</p>	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but it may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location.</p> <p>Levels of recycling will not be influenced by the location of site options, as the whole of the Cherwell District is covered by kerbside recycling collections for residential properties and levels of recycling within employment developments will depend on the practices of the businesses that locate their.</p> <p>Where areas of search/sites are on brownfield land there may be opportunities for re-using existing buildings and materials although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of search/sites on brownfield land may have a minor positive (+?) effect. • Areas of search/sites on greenfield land would have a minor negative (-) effect.

⁹⁶ Mineral Consultation Areas – areas of potential mineral resource wherein district planning authorities should consult the County Council on applications for development, to prevent mineral resources being lost ('sterilised').

Table A2.2: Assumptions applied during the SA of open space site options for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.</p>	<p>1. Will it contribute to meeting Cherwell’s housing requirements?</p> <p>2. Will it increase the supply of affordable homes in urban and rural areas?</p> <p>3. Will it contribute to providing additional homes for the homeless?</p> <p>5. Will it encourage a mixed use and range of housing tenure, including meeting affordable housing needs?</p>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>
<p>2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.</p>	<p>1. Will it improve access to doctors’ surgeries and health care facilities?</p> <p>2. Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation?</p>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p> <p>The proximity of open space to residential areas, and therefore how easily people will be able to make use of sites for active outdoor recreation, is assessed under SA objective 6 below.</p>
<p>3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>1. Will it assist in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell?</p> <p>2. Does the spatial option provide opportunities to contribute towards the regeneration of more deprived neighbourhoods?</p>	<p>Where a site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30%), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where a site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. above 30%), a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are the principles of good urban design in reducing crime promoted as part of the proposal? 2. Will it assist in reducing actual levels of crime? 3. Will it assist in reducing the fear of crime? 	<p>The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of potential sites on this SA objective will be negligible (0).</p>
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it improve residential amenity (including potential to reduce light, smell and noise pollution) and sense of place? 2. Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live and encourage ownership? 	<p>All areas of open space are likely to have a positive effect on this objective; therefore, the score for all sites will be minor positive (+).</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it promote compact, mixed-use development, with good accessibility to local facilities (e.g. employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces and culture) that improves accessibility and decreases the need to travel? 2. Will it provide convenient access to the cultural offer of Oxford via existing transport 	<p>Open space sites that are within walking distance (800m) of the urban edges of Cherwell's settlements (all towns and villages) will ensure that people have good access to areas that can be used for recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are within 800m of Cherwell's settlements (all towns and villages) will have a minor positive (+) effect. • Sites that are more than 800m from Cherwell's settlements (all towns and villages) will have a minor negative (-) effect. <p>The urban edges of Cherwell's settlements include all Strategic Sites Adopted in the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	links?	
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it, protect, enhance or restore a locally or nationally designated site of nature conservation importance (including those in Oxford that may be affected by new development in Cherwell)? 2. Will it assist Cherwell District Council's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Oxfordshire BAP achieve its targets? 3. Will it conserve or enhance biodiversity assets or create new habitats? 4. Will it minimise the fragmentation of existing habitats and enhance, restore or create networks of habitats? 5. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species? 6. Will it encourage protection of and increase the number of trees? 	<p>New areas of open space are likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity by securing areas of habitat and promoting habitat connectivity. Larger sites may have more significant positive effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are large (over 3ha) will have a significant positive (++) effect. • Sites that are small (less than 3ha) will have a minor positive (+) effect.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it protect, enhance and restore the district's natural environment assets (e.g. the countryside, parks 	<p>New open space sites will help to enhance the character and appearance of the surrounding area; regardless of location. However, larger sites may have more significant positive effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are large (over 3ha) will have a significant positive (++) effect.

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
the countryside.	<p>and green spaces, common land, woodland and forest reserves, AONBs etc.)?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's countryside in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it improve the landscape, ecological quality and character of open spaces?</p> <p>4. Will it enhance the townscape and public realm?</p> <p>5. Will it prevent coalescence between settlements?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites that are small (less than 3ha) will have a minor positive (+) effect.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	<p>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore Cherwell's cultural and heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas)?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it help preserve and record archaeological features?</p>	<p>Open space sites that are within close proximity of designated heritage assets could have positive effects on those assets and their settings, including by preventing other development (which could otherwise have had negative effects) from taking place. However, detailed impacts on the setting of individual historic assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites that include one or more designated heritage assets within the boundary may have a significant positive (++?) effect. Sites that are within 250m of one or more designated heritage assets may have a minor positive (+?) effect on those assets and their setting. Sites that are more than 250m from one or more designated heritage assets would have a negligible (0) effect on those assets and their setting.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas	1. Will it address any particular air quality impacts	The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
emissions) and road congestion	<p>arising from specific operational and/or construction related development activities?</p> <p>2. Will it improve air quality particularly within identified AQMAs?</p> <p>3. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns and reduce the need to travel, particularly in areas of high congestion, including public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>4. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns in rural areas?</p> <p>5. Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p>	
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	<p>1. Will it improve the water quality of the district's rivers and inland water?</p> <p>2. Will it enable recycled water to be used?</p> <p>3. Will it promote sustainable water resource management, provision of new facilities/ infrastructure or water efficient measures?</p>	<p>The location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each site. Therefore, potential site options will have a negligible (0) effect on this SA objective.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce the risk of flooding from rivers, watercourses and sewer flooding to people and property? 2. Will it result in inappropriate development in the flood plain? 3. Will it increase the provision of sustainable drainage in new developments? 	<p>Where open space is allocated it could have a positive effect on flood risk by ensuring that there are areas of permeable surfaces which should increase infiltration and reduce the risk of surface water flooding. This will be particularly beneficial where sites are large and are within areas of higher flood risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large sites (over 3ha) within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3) are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect. • Small sites (less than 3ha) within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3) or large sites outside of those areas are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect. • Small sites (less than 3ha) outside of high flood risk areas are likely to have a negligible (0) effect.
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it maximise the provision of housing development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites? 2. Will it maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites? 3. Will it maximise housing densities to make efficient use of land? 4. Will it ensure land is remediated where appropriate? 5. Will it reduce the loss of soil and high grade agricultural land to development? 	<p>Where sites are located on high quality (grade 1, 2 or 3) agricultural land there will be a positive effect on preserving soil quality as development (e.g. housing or employment land) will be prevented from taking place on the site, which could otherwise have led to the loss of that high value land. However, this will depend on the nature of the open space use, and whether agricultural uses are to be retained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are mainly or entirely on grade 1 or 2 agricultural land are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect. • Sites that are mainly or entirely on grade 3 agricultural land are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect. • Sites that are not on grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land are likely to have a negligible (0) effect.

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it promote the adoption of sustainable design in construction practices and the use of recycled materials? 2. Will it promote the use of locally and sustainably sourced, and recycling of materials in construction and renovation? 3. Will it lead to an increase in the proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? 4. Will it promote the incorporation of small-scale renewable in developments? 	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of potential sites on this SA objective will be negligible (0), unless specific proposals indicate a contribution to any of the sub-objectives would occur.</p> <p>However, all new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas (identified through the Oxfordshire Minerals Local Plan) as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are within a Minerals Consultation Area⁹⁷ are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect. • Sites that are not within a Minerals Consultation Area would have a negligible (0) effect.
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it promote sustainable waste management practices through a range of waste management facilities? 2. Will it reduce hazardous waste? 3. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? 	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>

⁹⁷ Mineral Consultation Areas – areas of potential mineral resource wherein district planning authorities should consult the County Council on applications for development, to prevent mineral resources being lost ('sterilised').

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it promote accessible employment opportunities? 2. Will it promote employment opportunities accessible in rural areas? 3. Will it contribute to reducing short and long-term unemployment? 	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>
<p>17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people? 2. Will it improve business development and enhance productivity? 3. Will it enhance the image of Cherwell as a business location? 4. Will it encourage inward investment? 5. Will it make land and property available for business development? 6. Will it assist in increasing the viability of the rural and farming economy? 7. Will it promote development in key sectors? 8. Will it promote regeneration; reducing disparities with surrounding 	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	areas? 9. Will it promote development in key clusters? 10. Will it increase business opportunities in the tourism sector?	

Appendix 3

Consultation representations on Part 1 Partial Review
SA Scoping Report and LUC's responses

Table A3.3: Representations on Part 1 Partial review SA Scoping Report (2015)

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
Environment Agency		
<p>The Environment Agency (EA) are pleased with the submitted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and support objectives:</p> <p>7) To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity.</p> <p>11) To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resource management.</p> <p>12) To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p>	<p>Table 5.1: SA Framework for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>EA notes the Council is in the early stages of producing a Water Cycle Study. Advise that the Water Cycle Study should support the Sustainability Appraisal as a key evidence document, noting such studies help identify areas where infrastructure capacity is an issue and also the potential impact this could have on the water environment.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Noted. The outcomes of the Water Cycle Study will be used as evidence in later stages of the plan-making and Sustainability Appraisal process.</p>
<p>The EA highlight the importance of the District's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), which they emphasise should be a living document kept up to date with the latest guidance and advice. New flood risk climate change allowances have recently been published which will potentially alter quite significantly flood map extents and make some areas unsuitable for development.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Noted. All areas of flood risk are being considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of site options. New areas identified as a result of any updates to the District's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will be incorporated into Sustainability Appraisal once available.</p> <p>Cherwell District's new flood risk climate change allowance has been cited in Chapter 3 within this SA Report.</p>
Historic England		
<p>Historic England (HE) reference their general advice on Sustainability Appraisal and the historic environment as set out in Historic England's publication "Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Noted. Historic England's guidance on SEA and SA has been reviewed and used to inform the SA Framework and Site Assumptions outlined in Chapter 5 and Appendix 2 of this SA</p>

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
Environment ".		Report, respectively.
HE note the NPPF requirement for local planning authorities to set out in their Local Plans a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment (Para 2.45 in Part 1 Review Report).	Para 2.45	Noted.
HE note the NPPF gives a broad definition of the "historic environment" and does not just include designated heritage assets (areas, buildings, features and landscapes with statutory protection), but those parts of the historic environment which are locally valued and important and also the historic character of the landscape and townscape (Para 3.20 in Part 1 Review Report).	Para 3.20	Noted. Locally valued and important heritage assets, as well as the historic character of the landscape and townscape will be considered at a later stage of the plan-making and Sustainability Appraisal process following relevant updates to the District's Local Plan evidence base.
HE note the need for an up-to-date and comprehensive "local list" , drawing on the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record and the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (currently being completed).		Noted. Locally valued and important heritage assets will be considered at a later stage of the plan-making and Sustainability Appraisal process following relevant updates to the District's Local Plan evidence base.
HE note four listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register .		Noted. Heritage assets recorded on the Risk Register are named in Chapter 3 in the SA Report.
HE note that not all the historic environment is "built" or "areas" and suggest that the Key Sustainability Issue for the historic environment outlined in Table 4.1 be revised to read "Conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution made by their settings and addressing heritage assets at risk from neglect, decay, or development pressures" .	Table 4.1	Noted. The Key Sustainability Issue has been updated accordingly.
HE note the need for the Scoping Report to set out indicators or measures. HE reference Appendix 4 of their above guidance, which sets out a range of possible indicators.	Monitoring Indicators.	Indicators for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the Part 1 Partial Review (as required under Art. 10 of the SEA Directive), will be outlined in a later version of the SA Report once preferred policy and site options have been identified. The HE indicators along with indicators contained within the Part 1

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
		Partial Review itself will be included where relevant.
HE note the need for the table in Appendix 1 to reference "Heritage 2020" , which sets out strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020, and any Conservation Area Management Plans for the District.	Appendix 1	Noted. Appendix 1 of this SA Report has been updated to include reference to the 'Heritage 2020' strategic priorities. Site options direct, indirect and cumulative effects on Conservation Areas have been assessed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of potential sites. Conservation Area Management Plans will be referred to where available and relevant.
Natural England		
Natural England (NE) welcomes the recognition of a number of sustainability issues in the scoping report for the Local Plan review parts 1 and 2. NE note the areas of considerable flood risk in the southern part of Cherwell, between Kidlington and Bicester (as identified in Figure 3.6 of the SA for the Issues Consultation) and expect this to be considered early on for any sites suggested in that area.	Figure 3.6: Hydrology	Noted. All areas of flood risk have been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of site options, through the appraisal of SA objective 12, (see Chapter 5 and Appendix 2 of this SA Report).
Other Consultee Representations		
The SA should be nuanced so as to appreciate the importance of qualitative criteria such as 'strategic gaps' including with regard to their importance to the local community and to the resilience of the Green Belt as a whole.	General	Noted. Cherwell District Council is in the process of developing a local landscape evidence base, the conclusions of which will be used to inform the appraisal of future site options as the Local Plan Part 1 develops. However, Green Belt is a policy designation rather than a designation relating to areas with special landscape character or quality, and the purposes of the Green Belt set out in the NPPF are not all relevant to sustainability appraisal.
The Kidlington Masterplan needs to be brought out in the general themes of the SA including its recognition of how growth at Kidlington should be harnessed.	General	Noted. The Plans, Policies and Programmes review in Chapter 2 and Appendix 1 of this SA Report focus on international and national Plans, Policies and Programmes as required by the SEA Regulations. However, the Council will consider all relevant information in producing its Planning documents. The effects of growth in specific locations, as well as cumulative

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
		effects across the district, are considered in this SA Report.
This section does not refer to Neighbourhood Plans, which are part of the development plan and warrant attention on that basis when assessing spatial strategy options.	Chapter 2	Noted. Reference to the District's Neighbourhood Plans has now been made in Chapter 2 of this SA Report.
There is no reference to the 'refresh' of the Strategic Economic Plan which is currently underway and is likely to be concluded before the Partial Review has been completed.	Appendix 1	Noted. Reference to the SEP update has been made in Chapter 2 this SA Report.
<p>Assumptions are too simplistic and a more detailed and balanced methodology should be employed</p> <p><u>Affordable housing:</u></p> <p>If developers are able to make 'financial contributions' instead of on site affordable housing, a nonsense will be made of CDC's targets.</p> <p><u>Health & Well-being:</u></p> <p>Healthcare facilities in Kidlington are stretched to breaking point and so sites within/adjacent to Kidlington should not be rated positively based on the adequacy of existing health care facilities.</p> <p><u>Sustaining Vibrant Communities:</u></p> <p>Airports should be included in the list of adverse factors against creating/sustaining vibrant communities. Noise pollution from London-Oxford Airport is affecting widespread areas to the detriment of the mental and physical health of residents.</p> <p><u>Accessibility:</u></p> <p>Accessibility rating is too crude (based on proximity to services), taking no account of the range, quality and adequacy of the services, such as capacity of health and education, standard of retail provision, the number and quality of green spaces</p>	Appendix 2	<p>Noted. The SA site assumptions are considered appropriate for this strategic level appraisal of numerous site options for accommodating a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need. As the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review develops and more detailed preferred options are defined, the assumptions will be refined accordingly.</p> <p>Subsequent iterations of the SA Report for subsequent versions of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will take advantage of new local evidence where appropriate.</p>

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
<p><u>Biodiversity rating:</u></p> <p>The conditionality attached to this objective (dependent upon a planning application) is not satisfactory. The momentum of a planning application favours development over biodiversity interests, and green infrastructure and mitigation are dependent on developers' remediation plans which may not be of environmental value/may not be implemented and maintained.</p> <p><u>Open Space:</u></p> <p>Assumptions are too vague and do not consider that the nature of large developments means that they are in themselves substantially reducing existing areas of open space.</p> <p><u>Protect/Enhance Landscape Character:</u></p> <p>The conditionality of this rating is unsatisfactory, leaving the burden of assessment to the planning application stage.</p> <p><u>Reducing air pollution and congestion:</u></p> <p>Ratings based on distance from sustainable transport links should be based on the actuality of public transport provision and cycling and walking opportunities at the time of the review and not on any planned future (but uncertain) improvements.</p> <p>Planned developments such as Northern Gateway will increase the type and volume of traffic through Kidlington, and these should be factored into any consideration of additional traffic pressures created by housing development at Kidlington.</p> <p>A weakness in setting ratings according to the proximity of public transport provision inherently excludes commercial traffic and it relies on the voluntary use of public transport.</p> <p>A serious omission in this section is consideration of the air pollution from air traffic over Kidlington. Kidlington already has an AQMA.</p> <p><u>Reduce flooding risk:</u></p>		

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
<p>confusion why the rating takes into account the amount of open space in a development when it is an inherent characteristic of large scale development that it consumes a large area of open space.</p> <p><u>Employment and economic objectives:</u></p> <p>These are generalised aspirations that fail to take into account the disbenefits of economic growth (loss of open space, increased traffic) and that the types of employment and income levels generated could lead to greater inequalities in areas such as access to affordable housing and educational and health provision – not everyone would benefit.</p> <p>The positive ratings do not reflect the complexity of possible outcomes. It is difficult to predict where people will choose or can afford to live in relation to their workplace. The notion that large scale employment sites always merit a positive rating as a contribution to economic growth is simplistic since it does not take into account factors such as the type of employment and revenue generation, the economic benefits to the immediate locality, or the disbenefits to communities of the loss of open space and increase in traffic and pollution. Cherwell already enjoys low unemployment, and the expansion of the labour force will exert unsustainable pressures on housing and public services.</p>		

Appendix 4

Areas of search detailed appraisal matrices

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search A scored ‘Green’ in both ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the significant positive effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport distance of 52,763 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway accessibility of 99,099 jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search A sits on the northern edge of the city of Oxford which is generally considered to contain some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, new development within the Area is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Oxford.</p> <p>The vast majority of the communities within Cherwell’s Area of Search A are considered to be some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. The most deprived area within Area of Search A is located in the urban area of Kidlington. It is considered to be within the 30-40 percentiles on the indices. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search A scored ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’, hence the significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area has good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester. The Area is close to Oxford Parkway rail station and existing Park & Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. National Cycle Routes 5 & 51, connected to Oxford, lie 4 miles to the south (a travelable distance by bike).</p> <p>Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Yarnton and Begbroke to the east, each of which is serviced by bus services to Banbury and Oxford. In the north western corner of the Area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport. Two railway lines and the A44 and A34 emanate from Oxford to the south and flank the village of Kidlington to the west and east respectively. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
	++	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas	Oxford	Cherwell	Area of Search A scored ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’,

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	<p>hence the significant positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area has good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester. The Area is close to Oxford Parkway rail station and existing Park & Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. National Cycle Routes 5 & 51 connect to the Area Oxford which lies 4 miles to the south (a travelable distance by bike).</p> <p>Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Yarnton and Begbroke to the east each of which is serviced by bus services to Banbury and Oxford. National Cycle Routes connect Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south. Two railway lines emanate from Oxford to the south and flank the village of Kidlington to the west and east respectively, connecting Kidlington to Bicester and Banbury. A significant positive effect on this objective could also occur in Cherwell district.</p> <p>However, the Area's southern edge borders the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, both the Oxford and District-wide effects associated with this objective are likely to be mixed overall.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		Area of Search A contains Kidlington, and the urban area of Oxford lies directly to the south of the Area. Kidlington and Yarnton both contain GP surgeries, sports facilities and other forms of open space. The Area contains multiple Public Rights of Way, and National Cycle Routes connect Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-		Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Yarnton and Begbroke to the east. In the north western corner of the

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. Two railway lines and the A44 and A34 emanate from Oxford to the south and flank the village of Kidlington to the west and east respectively. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, A-roads or railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Portions of the Oxford Meadows SAC and Pixey and Yarnton Meads SSSI are located in the south western corner of Area of Search A. Rushy Meadows SSSI lies in the centre of the Area to the west of Kidlington. In addition, there are multiple Local Wildlife Sites to the south and west of Kidlington, including some pockets of ancient woodland around Begbroke. The Oxford Canal and the River Cherwell run through the Area.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity and geodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search A does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the urban area of Oxford lies directly to the south of the Area. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the</p>

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		landscape character of the wider countryside within the District. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search A contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area which runs through the centre of the Area and the Conservation Areas within Kidlington and Begbroke. The Registered Park and Garden at Yarnton Manor sits in the south western corner of the parcel. Furthermore, numerous listed buildings and scheduled monuments are scattered throughout the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character of the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets. Blenheim Palace, a World Heritage site, is located immediately to the north west of the Area</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all areas of search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search A contains the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the Rivers Thames and Cherwell at its south western and eastern sides. In addition, a number of other smaller floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) associated with smaller waterways flow through the centre of the Area. The floodplains represent approximately one third of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and	--?	Area of Search A contains the urban areas of Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spire Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some significant pockets of Grade 2 and

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3 or higher, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the vast majority of the greenfield land within the Area of Search has been designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources, limiting the local availability of the resource. This is likely to have a minor adverse effect on this objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search A contains Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search B scored ‘Green’ in both ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the significant positive effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport distance of 41,364 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway accessibility of 99,423 jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search B are considered to be within the 50-60 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is above the national average. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>Area of Search B scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area has access to the S3 bus service (every 20 mins) which runs to Oxford from Woodstock. Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. Again, Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Bicester and Banbury, as well as Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre. The Area also sits in close proximity to Kidlington and London-Oxford Airport to the south and Woodstock to the west. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++	++	<p>Area of Search B scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area has access to the S3 bus service (every 20 mins) which runs to Oxford from Woodstock. Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre. The Area also sits in close proximity to Kidlington and London-Oxford Airport to the south and Woodstock to the west. Therefore, the Area has the potential to have significant positive effects on this objective within Cherwell District.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population &	++		Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. Islip has a GP surgery, allotments, outdoor sports facilities and children's playground. The Area contains multiple Public

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
reduce inequalities in health.		Rights of Way, and Bletchingdon Road which runs north-south through the centre of the parcel is a National Cycle Route connecting Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south. The Woodstock is also close by.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. The Area also sits in close proximity to Kidlington and London-Oxford Airport to the south and Woodstock to the west. A railway line and the A34 emanate from Oxford to the south and run through the eastern end of the Area near Islip. Furthermore, the A44 follows the southwestern edge of the Area and another railway line runs through the centre of the Area north of Kidlington. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, the A-roads and railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>The Shipton-on-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI sits within the Area to the north of Shipton-on-Cherwell. To the west of the same village lies a pocket of ancient woodland. In addition, the course of the River Cherwell is BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>Area of Search B does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.</p> <p>The Area contains the villages of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Hampton Poyle and Islip. However, these relatively small rural settlements are not considered to have significant urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, significant housing growth within this relatively open and rural Area is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search B contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area which runs through the centre of the Area and the Conservation Areas at Shipton-on-Cherwell, Hampton Poyle and Islip. Each contains a cluster of listed buildings. The Scheduled Monuments sit within the Area, including the deserted village of Hampton Gay and to the south of Woodstock.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets. Blenheim Palace, a World Heritage site, is located immediately to the north west of the Area</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search B contains the floodplain (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the River Cherwell and one of its tributaries. The floodplains represent approximately 10% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip, a few small hamlets and Shipton-on-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some pockets of Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3 or lower, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the majority of the greenfield land within the Area of Search has been designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that at least some of the development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources, limiting the local availability of the resource. This is likely to have a minor adverse effect on this objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable	-	<p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a few small hamlets. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p>

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
management of waste		For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford +	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search C scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 28,902 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 98,677 jobs in Oxford. Overall, the numbers of Oxford jobs in easy access of the Area is considered to have a minor positive effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search C are considered to be within the 60-70 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is above the national average. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search C scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is serviced by the N5 and S5 bus services to Oxford and Bicester and the NCN51 bus route to Oxford. However, Oxford is between 8-10 miles away, which is considered to be too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton (a Category A Village with a school) and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. Junction 9 provides excellent road access to the north, south, east and west. Bicester is within travelable cycling distance. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities in Cherwell.</p>
	+	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search C scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is serviced by the N5 and S5 bus services to Oxford and Bicester and the NCN51 bus route to Oxford. However, Oxford is between 8-10 miles away, which is considered to be too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton (a Category A Village with a school) and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. Chesterton and Wendlebury contain a National Cycle Route which runs through the Area; however, there are no train stations within the Area or in close proximity. Bicester is within travelable cycling distance. Therefore, the housing growth in the Area also has the potential to have a minor positive effect on this objective in Cherwell District.</p>
	+	+	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton (a Category A Village) and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. None of the villages have a GP surgery. However, Chesterton has a golf course and outdoor playing fields. The Area contains multiple Public Rights of Way and a National Cycle Route connecting Kidlington with Bicester runs through the centre of the Area.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. Junction 9 of the M40 sits in the centre of the Area and connects the motorway to the A34 and A41. In addition, the railway line connecting Oxford and Bicester runs through the Area. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to the M40, A-roads and railway line have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Warmough Copse at the southern edge of the Area is recorded as Ancient Woodland and a Local Wildlife Site. Bicester Wetland Reserve borders the Area's northern edge. In addition, a significant proportion of the Area is recognised as BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search C does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations. Area of Search C contains the urban areas of the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search C also surrounds Junction 9 of the M40. The junction and the motorway have a significant urbanising influence on the countryside within their immediate vicinity. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth around the junction without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search C contains a number of large Archaeological Priority Areas, including the Scheduled Monument Alchester Roman Site. The Conservation Area of the historic village of Chesterton sits at the northern edge of the Area. The village of Wendlebury does not have a Conservation Area but contains a cluster of listed buildings.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being,	-	<p>Area of Search C contains the floodplain (including flood zone 2 and 3) of two tributaries of the River Ray located to the south. The floodplains represent approximately 15% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design</p>

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
the economy and the environment		of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as Grade 3 or 4 agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 4, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

Area of Search D – Arccott

Area of Search D – Arccott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search D scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is not within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of any jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 66,161 jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		

Area of Search D – Arncott			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search D are considered to be within the 30-40 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is below the national average. However, the percentages of these communities are not considered to be a low enough for development in the area to make a significant difference to reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell. Therefore, the effect against this objective is negligible.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	--	+	<p>Area of Search D scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is not serviced by bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford. While there is potential to use rural roads to cycle into Bicester, Oxford is 10 miles away, which is considered too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Upper Arncott is a Category A village, but the village does not have its own school. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	--	+	<p>Area of Search D scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is not serviced by bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford. While there is potential to use rural roads to cycle into Bicester, Oxford is 10 miles away, which is considered too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Upper Arncott is a Category A village; however, the Area does not contain a railway station or cycle routes. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor positive effects on this objective in Cherwell District.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		<p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Upper Arncott is a Category A village with fairly regular bus services; however, none of the villages have a GP surgery. The Area contains several outdoor sports facilities and recreation grounds associated with the villages of Piddington and Upper Arncott. In</p>

Area of Search D – Arncott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		addition, there are some large green spaces (Arncott and Piddington Woods) a small allotment and children's playground within the Area. The Area contains a couple of Public Rights of Way.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the existing communities in the short term during construction.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Arncott Wood in the centre of the Area is recognised as Ancient Woodland and a Local wildlife Site, as are Piddington and Little Wood at the southern edge of the parcel. In addition, most of the woodlands and wetlands in the Area are recognised as BAP Priority Habitat. While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	Area of Search D does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has

Area of Search D – Arncott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.</p> <p>The Area contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. However, these relatively small rural settlements are not considered to have significant urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, more housing growth within this relatively open and rural Area is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search D contains two Archaeological Priority Areas. The village of Piddington at the eastern edge of the Area contains several Listed Buildings. Five Listed Buildings sit within the Area in the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search D does not contain any significant pockets of floodplain land designated as flood zones 2 and 3. Almost all the land within the Area falls within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and also contains a large are of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land. The general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in	-?	<p>Area of Search D contains the urban area of villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and also contains a</p>

Area of Search D – Arccott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>large area of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of previously developed land. Despite this, all the land within the Area is designated as agricultural land. Therefore, development would result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 4, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arccott and also contains a large are of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>Additional housing growth in the Area is likely to take place in and around the previously developed MOD site, but may include areas of greenfield land. In acknowledgement of the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials, a minor positive effect is recorded for this objective. This effect is uncertain until the potential for reusing buildings and materials has been identified.</p>

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford +/-	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search E scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 5,608 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 66,583 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within and around Bicester are considered to be within the 30-40 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is below the national average. However, the percentages of these communities are not considered to be a low enough for development in the area to make a significant difference to reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell. Therefore, the effect against this objective is negligible.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search E scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area has frequent bus services to Oxford, with a journey time of 45 mins. Bicester Village and Bicester North train stations offer rail services to London, Birmingham, Banbury and Oxford Parkway and (from the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester is connected to the M40 via the A41 emanating from its southern edge and two train lines which run through the town. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
	++	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search E scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area has frequent bus services to Oxford, with a journey time of 45 mins. Bicester Village and Bicester North train stations offer rail services to London, Birmingham, Banbury and Oxford Parkway and (from the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester is connected to two train lines which run through the town. Therefore, a significant positive effect on this objective could also occur in Cherwell District.</p> <p>However, the Area contains the Bicester Town centre Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound</p>
	++	++/-	

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		existing air quality problems. Therefore, both the District-wide effects associated with this objective are likely to be mixed overall.
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester has several GP surgeries and an Oxford Health NHS Hospital facility. There are multiple open green spaces and sports facilities within the town. Multiple Public Rights of Way emanate from the urban edge of Bicester, including a National Cycle Route which connects the town to Kidlington and Oxford to the south.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester is connected to the M40 via the A41 emanating from its southern edge and two train lines run through the town. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to the railway lines or A-roads have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Bure Park Local Nature Reserve sits within the urban edge of Bicester town. There are several Local Wildlife Sites within the Area, including Bicester Airfield to the north east of the town. In addition, there are some significant pockets of BAP Priority Habitat to the north east and east of Bicester Town. While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search E does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search E contains Bicester. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to the existing urban edge of the town without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search E contains the historic town of Bicester. The town's historic core is designated as a Conservation Area and is peppered with Listed Buildings. RAF Bicester to the north east of the town also designated as a Conservation Area and contains multiple Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. The Conservation Area of the historic village of Chesterton sits on the south western edge of the parcel. The deserted medieval village of Wretchwick to the south east of the town is designated as a scheduled monument.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
resources management		management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	Area of Search E contains the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of two tributaries of the River Ray located to the south. The floodplains represent approximately 5% of the total area of the Area. While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	Area of Search E contains the urban areas of Bicester town and the villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land. The greenfield land surrounding the town and villages is designated as Grade 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land. Therefore, development would result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 2 and 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible. However, the land to the east of the Area is designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. Given the size of the Area, it is unlikely that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Region. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the relatively small proportion of the Area covered by the Minerals Consultation Region, this effect is uncertain.

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	Area of Search E contains the urban areas of Bicester town and the villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search F scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 20,210 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 39,288 jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search F are considered to be within the 40-50 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation. However, the percentages of these communities are not considered to be a low enough for development in the area to make a significant difference to reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell. Therefore, the effect against this objective is negligible.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	+	++?	<p>Area of Search F scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is serviced by hourly bus services to Oxford (25A) and the railway station at Heyford is close to the Area's western edge. However, there is no cycleway provision and at distance of 12-16 miles from central Oxford, the area is outside the scope of cycling for most people. In addition, a new secondary school has been constructed in the area.</p> <p>Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott which are not recognised as Category A Villages. However, the village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Policy 'Villages 5' requires the new settlement to provide a new 1-1.5 form entry primary school, sports pitches, a sports pavilion, play areas and indoor sports provision, a nursery, community hall, local centre/hotel, a neighbourhood police facility and improvements to the water supply and sewerage network. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>However there is no guarantee that all these services and facilities will be provided. Therefore this effect is uncertain.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+	+	<p>Area of Search F scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is serviced by hourly bus services to Oxford (25A) and the railway station at Heyford is close to the Area's western edge. However, there is no cycleway provision and at distance of 12-16 miles from central Oxford, the area is outside the scope of cycling for most people.</p>

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott. The railway station at Heyford is close to the Area's western edge. While there is no cycleway provision, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate a minor positive effect on this objective in Cherwell District.
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott which are not recognised as Category A Villages. However, the village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Policy 'Villages 5' requires the new settlement to provide contributions to health care provision as well as new sports pitches, sports pavilion, play areas and indoor sport provision. While there are multiple Public Rights of Way that cross through the Area, the policy requires the settlement to encourage walking and cycling through the provision of new footpaths and cycle paths that connect to the existing network.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott. The village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Therefore, more housing growth in the area has the potential to contribute to the already significant amount earmarked for the area, with minor adverse effects on the existing communities in the short term during construction.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>The floodplain of the River Cherwell which follows the western edge of the Area is recognised as BAP Priority Habitat. Cooper’s Spinney Ancient Woodland also sits along the western edge of the parcel. Upper Heyford Airfield located in the north eastern corner of the Area is designated as a Local Wildlife Site.</p> <p>The airfield has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Policy ‘Villages 5’ requires the new settlement to conserve and enhance the airfield through appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures, including new wildlife corridors and the provision of habitat for great crested newts and ground nesting birds.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>Area of Search F does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.</p> <p>The Area lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott. The village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. However, these relatively small rural settlements are not considered to have significant urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, more housing growth within this relatively open and rural Area is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search F contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and two large Conservation Areas – Rousham, Lower Heyford and Upper Heyford Conservation Area and RAF Upper Heyford Conservation Area. Together the two Conservation Areas make-up approximately 70% of the land area within the Area. Each contains several listed buildings. RAF Upper Heyford also contains several Scheduled Monuments associated with the Area’s past use as an airfield.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search F does not contain any significant pockets of floodplain land designated as flood zones 2 and 3. Almost all the land within the Area falls within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Area of Search F contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott and the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place within and around the airbase. However, it is uncertain whether the former RAF base would be able to accommodate additional housing growth. Therefore, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and	--?	<p>Area of Search F contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott and the former military base RAF Upper Heyford (designated as non-agricultural, which includes previously developed land).</p> <p>RAF Upper Heyford has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Beyond the limits of RAF Upper Heyford, the</p>

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some pockets of Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that development would have to take place outside the former airbase on greenfield land.</p> <p>Further growth could result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>Area of Search F contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott and the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings.</p> <p>Additional housing growth in the Area is likely to take place in and around the previously developed MOD site; however, it is likely that the majority of the buildings and materials available on site will be reused in the development of the allocated settlement. In acknowledgement of the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials, a minor positive effect is recorded for this objective. This effect is uncertain until the potential for reusing buildings and materials has been identified.</p>

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search G scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is not within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of any jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 77,604 jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search G are considered to be within the 50-60 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is above the national average. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search G scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford.</p> <p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley which are not recognised as Category A Villages. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective, due to the fact that the new development would not be in close proximity to existing services and facilities.</p>
	--	--	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search G scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford.</p> <p>The area has no rail or cycle routes. Therefore housing growth in the Area has the potential to have a minor negative effect on this objective in Cherwell District.</p>
	--	-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			<p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley which are not recognised as Category A Villages. Neither village has a GP surgery, but the villages have playing fields. Furthermore, the Area contains a number of greenspaces including Ardley Wood SSSI and Stoke Wood. The Area also contains multiple Public Rights of Way.</p>
	+		
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			<p>The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be</p>
	0		

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction. Junction 10 of the M40 sits in the centre of the Area and connects the motorway to the A43 north. New housing developments in close proximity to the M40 and A-road have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Ardley Cutting and Quarry at the southern edge of the Area is designated as a SSSI and a Local Geological Site. Stoke Wood to the south east of the service station is an Ancient Woodland designated as a Local Wildlife Site. In addition, small pockets of woodland and scrubland within the Area are recorded as BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search G does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search G surrounds Junction 10 of the</p>

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		M40. The junction and the motorway have a significant urbanising influence on the countryside within their immediate vicinity. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth around the junction without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search G contains the historic villages of Fewcott and Ardley. Each village has a Conservation Area which contains a cluster of Listed Buildings. The Conservation Area of Ardley also contains a Scheduled Monument – Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search G does not contain any significant pockets of floodplain land designated as flood zones 2 and 3. Almost all the land within the Area falls within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land. Therefore, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land which would increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as Grade 2 and 3. Development on</p>

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, a small area of land within the Area is designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. Given the size of the Area, it is unlikely that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Region. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the relatively small proportion of the Area covered by the Minerals Consultation Region, this effect is uncertain.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search H scored ‘Red’ in both ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the significant adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 1,699 jobs in Oxford but not within 45 minutes highway distance of any jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City. The communities around Banbury are generally low on the indices on multiple deprivation; however there are several communities within the town which are recorded as being within the 10-30%
	0	
	Cherwell	
	+	

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			percentiles, which is well below the national average. Housing growth within close proximity to these communities has the potential to have a positive effect in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell by contributing to the regeneration of the communities through investment in new public realm, facilities and services. Therefore, a minor positive effect is recorded for this objective in Cherwell District.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search H scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. Banbury's existing train services to Oxford and Bicester are good. While bus services are limited, the Bankside cycle route to NCN 5 links Banbury to Oxford. However, at 26 miles, this represents an unrealistic traveling distance for most individuals.</p> <p>Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote. Banbury is connected to the M40 and has a railway station. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
	+	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search H scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. Banbury's existing train services to Oxford and Bicester are good. While bus services are limited, the Bankside cycle route to NCN 5 links Banbury to Oxford. However, at 26 miles, this represents an unrealistic traveling distance for most individuals.</p> <p>Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote. Banbury has a railway station and the Bankside cycle route links the town to the National Cycle Network.</p> <p>However, the Area contains the Horsefair and Hennef Way Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Development in close proximity to the AQMAs could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, both the District-wide effects associated with this objective are likely to be mixed overall.</p>
	+	++/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population &	++		Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote. Banbury has several GP surgeries as well as a cluster of hospital buildings associated with Oxford University. There are

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
reduce inequalities in health.		multiple open green spaces and sports facilities within the town. Multiple Public Rights of Way emanate from the urban edge of Banbury, including a National Cycle Route which connects the town to Kidlington and Oxford to the south.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote to the south. Banbury is connected to the M40, which runs along its eastern edge and has a railway station. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to the railway line and motorway have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Neithrop Fields Cutting SSSI sits within the urban edge of Banbury and the Giants Cave Local Geological Site is located on the south western edge of the Area. In addition, pockets of BAP Priority habitat are scattered throughout the Area.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality	-?	Area of Search H does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.		For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search H contains Banbury. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to the existing urban edge of the town without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search H contains the historic town of Banbury and historic village of Bodicote. The settlement's historic cores are designated as Conservation Areas, each peppered with Listed Buildings. The Oxford Canal Conservation Area cuts through the centre of the town. Wroxton Abbey Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area borders the Area's western edge.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search H contains the floodplain (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the River Cherwell which flows through the urban area of Banbury. The floodplain represent approximately 10% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area</p>

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search H contains the urban areas of Banbury town and the village of Bodicote. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land. The greenfield land surrounding the town and village is designated as Grade 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>Therefore, development would result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 2 and 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the vast majority of the greenfield land to the west and south of the Area is designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. Given the size of the Area, it is possible that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Region. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the fact that approximately half of the greenfield land within the Area is not safeguarded, this effect is uncertain.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	Area of Search H contains the urban areas of Banbury town and the village of Bodicote. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford. Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford -?	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search and was too large for ITP to carryout accurate modelling assessing ‘access to jobs’. In the absence a transport modelling score, it is considered that housing growth in the majority of Area of Search I would have a minor adverse effect on this objective. This is due to the fact that the Area is wholly rural in nature and largely remote from existing local and regional centres with sustainable transport links to jobs in Oxford. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments. Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. This Area is wholly rural in character. The vast majority of the Area is recorded as being low on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, across the majority of the area new development is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Oxford and Cherwell.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search I scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area of Search represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. Accommodating further housing growth throughout the District's rural areas, not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford would have a significant adverse effect on this objective.</p> <p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search, which is rural in character. Villages, many of which are Category A villages, are scattered throughout rural areas of the District. However, the vast majority of the area is not in close proximity to local services and facilities within the District's towns and villages. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective, due to the fact that the new development would not be in close proximity to existing services and facilities. At the District-scale, this effect is uncertain until such time as the exact location of new housing development within Area is known, i.e. accessibility to key employment areas and local services and facilities has been established.</p>
	--	--?	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>Area of Search I scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area of Search represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. Accommodating further housing growth throughout the District's rural areas, not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford would have a significant adverse effect on this objective.</p> <p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search, which is rural in character. The vast majority of the area is not in close proximity to local services and facilities within the District's towns and villages and there are limited railway, bus and cycle services and facilities. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is also recorded for this objective in</p>
	--	-	

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Cherwell District.
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural and remote, with limited access GP and hospital facilities. While the vast majority of the land within the area is isolated from a good range of public open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, the majority of the land within the rural area of the District is within 800m of a Public Right of Way. Furthermore, there are a number of National Cycle Routes which cross through the District.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search, which is rural in character. Villages are scattered throughout rural areas of the District. Housing growth in these rural areas has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural and contains dozens of local and national biodiversity sites, including Local Wildlife Sites and SSSIs, and multiple pockets of Ancient Woodland. Ardley Fields Quarry Local Geological Site sits in the centre of the District within the Area. While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity and geodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the remoter rural areas of the District has the potential to

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. This Area contains a portion of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) west on Banbury. Furthermore, much of the western edge within this portion of the District is within 250m of the AONB. The Area is predominantly rural and remote. Therefore, for the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the countryside and the AONB, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search I contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas associated with the many historic villages that are distributed throughout the Area, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area which runs through the centre of the Area. Several Registered Parks and Gardens sit within the area, including the large Wroxton Abbey, Broughton Castle, Middleton Park and Kirtlington Park. Furthermore, numerous listed buildings and scheduled monuments are scattered throughout the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search I contains the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the Rivers Cherwell and Ray. In addition, the southern end of the area contains Ot Moor which is a large waterlogged moorland. The floodplains represent approximately 5% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural and remote. The majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; however, there are some significant portions of Grade 2 and Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, there are four pockets of land designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Regions, including a particularly large area to the south and west of Banbury. Given the size of the Area, it is unlikely that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Regions. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the relatively small proportion of the Area covered by the Minerals Consultation Regions, this effect is uncertain.</p>

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

Appendix 5

Quantum options detailed appraisal matrix

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs					
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	++	++	++/--?	--	<p>Cherwell District Council has been apportioned 4,400 dwellings as a result of the Oxfordshire Growth Board's Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme. This equates to just under 30% of Oxford's unmet housing need up to 2031. Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will significantly increase the number of affordable homes in areas of search A and B, with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within Cherwell is likely to result in an under provision of housing in and around Oxford, which has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need with significant positive effects. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in Cherwell would mean the district does not meet its proposed share of Oxford's unmet need under the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate, with a significant adverse effect on this objective as insufficient homes would be delivered to meet Oxford's needs</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	++	++	+/--?	--	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Kidlington and the surrounding area (areas of search A and B) scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs'. Areas of search A and B are within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of between 41,000 and 52,000 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of roughly 99,000 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will significantly increase the number of homes (including affordable homes) for the area's workforce, with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment opportunities, inhibiting economic growth in the area with significant adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in significantly fewer affordable homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment opportunities, inhibiting economic growth in the area with significant adverse effects on this objective.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	+	+	+/- ?	-	<p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment and education opportunities, inhibiting economic growth and innovation in the area with minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in significantly fewer affordable homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment and education opportunities, inhibiting economic growth and innovation in the area with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford					
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	0	0	<p>Kidlington and the surrounding area (areas of search A and B) are generally considered to contain some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, new development within areas of search A and B is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion, i.e. new residential communities are unlikely to contribute to regenerating the area.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for regeneration. Therefore all four options</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					would be unlikely to affect this SA objective
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	+/- ?	--?	<p>The area to the north of Oxford around Kidlington (areas of search A and B) scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport' to Oxford due to the presence of good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester, the close proximity of Oxford Parkway and Islip train stations and existing Park & Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. Furthermore, National Cycle Routes 5 & 51 connect areas of search A and B to Oxford which lies 4 miles to the south (a reasonable distance to travel by bike).</p> <p>In addition, areas of search A and B contain Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton which contain a range of local service and facilities. In the north western corner of the area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport. Therefore, housing growth in areas of search A and B has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet all of Cherwell's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in significant adverse effects on this objective. This effect is uncertain until the location of the homes is known.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	+/- ?	--?	Close proximity or easy access to local facilities and services, reduces the need to travel by private car, helping to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport which contribute towards reducing air

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>pollution and road congestion.</p> <p>The area to the north of Oxford around Kidlington (areas of search A and B) scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport' to Oxford due to the presence of good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester, the close proximity of Oxford Parkway and Islip train stations and existing Park & Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. Furthermore, National Cycle Routes 5 & 51 connect areas of search A and B to Oxford which lies 4 miles to the south (a reasonable distance to travel by bike).</p> <p>In addition, areas of search A and B contain Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton which contain a range of local service and facilities. In the north western corner of the area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>However, the area's southern edge borders the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which covers the entire City. Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems, with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet all of Cherwell's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in significant adverse</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					effects on this objective. This effect is uncertain until the location of the homes is known.
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell district)					
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	++	+/- ?	--?	<p>Areas of search A and B contain Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton. Kidlington and Yarnton both contain GP surgeries, sports facilities and other forms of open space. Islip has a GP surgery, allotments, outdoor sports facilities and a children’s playground. Areas of search A and B contain multiple Public Rights of Way, and National Cycle Routes connect Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south. Woodstock and the urban area of Oxford are also close by.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to Oxford and the villages will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good access to medical services and open spaces for recreation, with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford and the villages would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford’s unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to medical services and open spaces and sports facilities for recreation, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a significant proportion of Oxford’s unmet housing need is located in close proximity to medical services and recreation facilities of Oxford, Kidlington, Islip and Yarnton, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet all of Cherwell’s apportionment of Oxford’s unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, which might not have as good accessibility to medical services and recreation facilities, resulting in significant adverse effects on this objective. This effect is uncertain until the location of the homes is known.</p>
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	0	0	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within Cherwell under

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					all four options is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	-	-	0	<p>Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity for the options which would result in the development of additional new homes within Cherwell. This is because areas of search A and B, particularly around Kidlington, Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton contain a significant number of existing residential communities. Therefore, housing growth in areas of search A and B has the potential to generate noise, air and light pollution effecting existing communities, particularly in the short term during construction. Furthermore, area of search A contains London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park, two railway lines and the A44 and A34. New housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, A-roads or railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise, air and light pollution effects.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for additional noise, air and light pollution effects on either existing or new residential communities. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell district)					
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain portions of the Oxford Meadows SAC, Shipton-on-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI and Pixey and Yarnton Meads SSSI. Rushy Meadows SSSI lies in the centre of the area to the west of Kidlington. In addition, there are multiple Local Wildlife Sites to the south and west of Kidlington, including some pockets of ancient woodland around Begbroke. The courses of the Oxford Canal and the River Cherwell contain BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within Cherwell on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <p>The greater the number of dwellings (i.e. under the options to deliver 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>and their location are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on the designated and undesignated biodiversity assets within areas of search A and B. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	--?	-?	0	<p>For the areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to the City of Oxford or around the villages of Kidlington, Begbroke, Islip, Shipton-on-Cherwell or Yarnton. The general principle of housing growth within rural areas has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists.</p> <p>Being in close proximity to the large village of Kidlington and the urban area of Oxford, areas of search A and B are more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the district. Therefore, accommodating 4,400 homes, or significantly fewer homes, in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects.</p> <p>Accommodating significantly more than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects.</p> <p>All effects of new development irrespective of the total amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on the landscape of the district. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area, which runs through the centre of the area, and the Conservation Areas within the urban area of Kidlington and the smaller villages of Begbroke, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Hampton Poyle and Islip. The Registered Park and Garden at Yarnton Manor sits in the south western corner of the parcel. Furthermore, numerous listed buildings and scheduled monuments are scattered throughout areas of search A and B, including the deserted village of Hampton Gay.</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>Given the concentration of historic assets within the area, the general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on their setting and special character. The greater the number of dwellings (i.e. under the options to deliver 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within area has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.</p> <p>All effects of new development irrespective of the amount to be delivered are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on the cultural heritage assets of the district. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	0	0	0	<p>The location of new development within areas of search A and B could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all options are considered to have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the Rivers Thames and Cherwell. In addition, a number of other smaller floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) associated with smaller waterways flow through the area.</p> <p>While it is unlikely that development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3, the general principle of housing growth within areas of search A and B (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the district with adverse effects on this objective.</p> <p>The greater the number of dwellings, the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering 4,400 homes, or significantly more than 4,400 homes, within the area has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.</p> <p>Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>effects.</p> <p>All effects of new development irrespective of the amount to be delivered are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on flood risk in the district. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, Islip, Shipton-on-Cherwell, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within areas of search A and B is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some significant pockets of Grade 2 and Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development of 4,400 homes or significantly more on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the district with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within areas of search A and B is Grade 3 or higher, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p> <p>Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects.</p> <p>All effects of new development are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on this objective.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	-	-	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within areas of search A and B on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the vast majority of the greenfield land within areas of search A and B has been designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region.</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources and limiting its local availability. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded for options involving varying quantities of development within the district.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in negligible effects on this objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, Islip, Shipton-on-Cherwell, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within areas of search A and B is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded for options involving varying quantities of development within the district.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in negligible effects on this objective.</p>

Appendix 6

Residential site options within areas of search A and B
detailed appraisal matrices

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,084 new dwellings; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p>	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
	Cherwell	
	0	

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	+	+	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+/-	+/-	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		<p>This site is within 672m of Exeter Surgery / Kidlington and Yarnton Medical Group. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods, St. Mary's Fields, Park Hill Copse and Gravel Pits Allotments. Nearby sports facilities, include Park Hill Recreation Ground, Exeter Close and Orchard Recreation Ground. There</p>

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		are two public footpaths which intersect the site and a cycle route approximately 130m to the east of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. There is a BAP priority habitat / proposed new Local Wildlife Site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the eastern edge of the site. In addition, there is another

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>BAP approximately 26m to the south of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,084 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>The eastern boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to an Archaeology Priority Constraint Area and Kidlington - Church Street Conservation Area. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible. All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 5,430 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'amber' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore, a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 -

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	--	--	Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford. This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Jerome Way natural greenspace and Bunkers Hill Bowling Green. There are two public footpaths which intersect the site and another two which are adjacent to the eastern portion of the site and the southern area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The settlement at Shipton-on-Cherwell is adjacent to the south of the site and there is another residential area adjacent to the western area of the site. In addition the A4260 (Banbury Road) is adjacent to the southern area of the site while the A4095 (Bunkers Hill) is adjacent to the western edge. The eastern section of the site is also bisected by a train line. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>Bunkers Hill Quarry Local Wildlife Site and several BAP priority habitats as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre are within the site. In addition, Shipton-on-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI is within the site. There are two sections of a Local Geological Sites (Greenhill Farm Quarry, West, aka The Old Quarry) within 250m to the north of the site and Busby's Spinney Ancient Woodland to the east of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this</p>

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 5,430 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes two Archaeology Priority Constraint Areas and is adjacent to two Conservation Areas (Hampton Gay, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp and Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment		<p>zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on brownfield land and approximately 14% of the site's eastern and northern areas are in flood zone 3, therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	+	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>The site is mainly on brownfield land; therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. Although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+	<p>This site is classed as brownfield land; therefore development at this location may involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on site. As such a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective, although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site</p>

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 8,731 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore a minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
		This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		<p>This site is within 800m of three healthcare facilities, the closest being Yarnton Medical Practise approximately 294m to the south of the A44 (Woodstock Road West) and the furthest Gosford Hill Medical Centre is approximately 526m to the east of the A4260 (Oxford Road). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton Pitches, The Phelps Amenity Greenspace, Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace and Cassington Road Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton. Nearby sports facilities, include Little Marsh Playing Field, Yarnton Park, Kidlington Football Club, Ron Groves Park and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There are several public footpaths which intersect the site around the northern and southern areas of the site. There are two and a cycle route approximately 224m to the east and 44m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake</p>

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the east of the site, Yanton to the south and Begbroke to the west. In addition, there is a train line which bisects the eastern area of the site and the A44 (Woodstock Road) is adjacent to the western area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the north and eastern areas of the site. In addition, Rushy Meadows SSSI is adjacent to the north eastern area of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective. The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 8,731 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and includes / adjacent to Listed Buildings and includes Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 25% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 44%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (approximately 41%) Agricultural Land and urban (approximately 4%); therefore a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. The site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 226 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Islip train station is within 2.5km. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	--	--	

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Kidlington Road Amenity Greenspace, Islip, Islip Village Hall Playing Field and River Ray Amenity Greenspace, Islip. There are four public footpaths within 800m of the site. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential properties on Kidlington road to the east of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no biodiversity or geodiversity designations within 250m of the site. There are several BAP habitats identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 1km of the site, the closest being Traditional orchards 365m to the east, while the furthest (Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh) is approximately 990m north east of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 226 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 2,436 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'amber' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	+	+	

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. There are several public footpaths within 800m and the site is adjacent to a cycle route, which may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to Perdiswell farm House on Shipton Road to the north and a property on Oxford Road to the south. In addition the A4095 (Upper Campsfield Road) is adjacent to the east of the site while the A44 (Oxford Road). Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site. In addition, there are two other BAP sites between 130m and 199m to the north of the site and another (Lowland wood pastures and parkland) approximately 223m to the south of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p>

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 2,436 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site is adjacent to a Registered Park and Garden and includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument or adjacent to a Registered Park or Garden could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a negligible effect is expected.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 736 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	++	
	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	++	

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area and Begbroke Sports Ground. There are two sports facilities nearby including Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There is a public footpath approximately 592m north west of the site and another 440m southwest and a cycle route approximately 48m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the east and Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is also adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) to the west. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and in the longer-term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 80m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the east and Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 736 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority (approximately 89%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land (approximately 6%), and urban land (approximately 5%). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 970 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
	+/-		
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
	+		
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	+	+	
This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -			

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAS in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAS in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			<p>The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area, Begbroke Sports Ground, Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace, Langford Corner Amenity Greenspace and Partridge Close Amenity Greenspace. There are two sports facilities nearby including Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There are several public footpaths within 800m of the site to the south, east and western areas of the site, the nearest is adjacent to the southern edge and the furthest is approximately 545m to the west of the site. There is a cycle route approximately 344m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of</p>

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the north and Begbroke Crescent to the south. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and in the longer-term.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 133m to the east of the site. In addition, Rushy Meadows is approximately 161m to the east. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective. The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the north and Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 970 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in	--	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality</p>

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority (approximately 68%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land while the remainder (approximately 31%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 300 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'amber' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	Cherwell	

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
	+	+	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. There are several public footpaths and a cycle route within 800m of this site, which may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads on Shipton Road, a school and recreational ground to the west of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the western edge of the site. In addition, there is another BAP (Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh) approximately 235m to the north of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 300 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this</p>

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a negligible effect is expected.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,801 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford 0	Cherwell 0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford +	Cherwell +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods, St. Mary's Fields, Park Hill Copse and Gravel Pits Allotments. Nearby sports facilities, include Park Hill Recreation Ground, Exeter Close and Orchard Recreation Ground. There are four public footpaths which intersect the site and another two which are adjacent to the west portion of the site. There is a cycle route approximately 133m to the east of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site includes allotments and there is a train line which bisects the western section of the site. The western section is also adjacent to the A4260 Banbury Road. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site. In addition, there are several BAP sites including the River Cherwell adjacent to the northern and western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,801 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>The eastern boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to an Archaeology Priority Constraint Area and two Conservation Areas (Kidlington - Church Street, Hampton Gay, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp and Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p>

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 85%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 15%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 112 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cherwell</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford --	Cherwell --	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford --	Cherwell --	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		<p>The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Jerome Way Amenity Greenspace and natural greenspace. There are two public footpaths which intersect the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.</p>

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. The settlement at Shipton-on-Cherwell is adjacent to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site. In addition, Shipton-on-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI, Bunkers Hill Quarry Local Wildlife Site and several other BAP priority habitats are adjacent to the northern, eastern and southern areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective. The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 112 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site is adjacent to two Conservation Areas (Hampton Gay, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp and Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	+?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>The site is mainly on brownfield land; therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. Although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	This site is classed as brownfield land; therefore development at this location may involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on site. As such a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective, although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 665 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell
	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell
	--	--
		The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
		This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
		This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
	--	--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Kidlington Road Amenity Greenspace, Islip, Islip Village Hall Playing Field and River Ray Amenity Greenspace, Islip. There are four public footpaths within 800m of the site. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential property on Bletchingdon Road to the west of the site. In addition, there is a railway line to south. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and during the longer-term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 250m of the eastern area of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 665 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects</p>

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 51%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder of the site is classified as Grade 4 Agricultural Land (approximately 49%). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts.</p> <p>The northern part of the site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 173 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford 0	Cherwell 0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford +	Cherwell +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods and St. Mary's Fields. Nearby sports facilities include, Park Hill Recreation Ground and Orchard Recreation Ground. There are several public footpaths within 800m including one which is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. This site is also within 800m of a cycle route. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to residential property on Webbs Way to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the eastern edge of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site relatively large but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 173 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact</p>

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site is within Kidlington - Church Street Conservation Area and is adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Constraint Area. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 20% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke

Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 480 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	+	
	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	+	

Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Laburnum Crescent Allotments, Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace, Spruce Road Amenity Greenspace, Ryder Close Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton and The Paddocks, Yarnton. Nearby sports facilities, include Little Marsh Playing Field, Kidlington Football Club and Ron Groves Park. There are several public footpaths within 800m, the nearest is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. There are two and a cycle route approximately 490m to the north and 540m to the south of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as
		0	

Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The western part of this site is adjacent to a train line and there are residential properties / travellers site adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the site; therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective in the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>This site is between 250m and 1km of several designations including Meadows west of the Oxford Canal BAP priority habitat / Local Wildlife Site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 738m to the south. Rushy Meadows SSSI is also approximately 951m north west of the site and there are several other BAP sites within 1km, the closest being approximately 291m to the north and the furthest is approximately 1km away to the south east. Therefore, there is potential for minor negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site is also relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 480 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 20% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 4,270 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs'); therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	++	

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake. Nearby sports facilities include, Oxfordshire Sports Partnership, Spirit Health Club and Banbury Road North Sports Ground. There are two which intersect the site public footpaths within 800m of the site and several more within 800m of the site. There is also a cycle path which intersects the central area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The southern area of the site is adjacent to residential properties, Cutteslowe Park and a sports facility. In addition, the western area of the site is bisected by a train line and the A4165 (Banbury / Oxford Road) and the A34 (Western By Pass Road) is adjacent to the south-western area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites, as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the eastern section of the site. In addition, there are other BAP sites adjacent to the south western area and north western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant</p>

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to a settlement at Cutteslowe. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 4,472 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site includes an Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a or adjacent to a heritage asset could result in enhancements to the heritage asset, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces</p>

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment		and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 70%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 30%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is, Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible. All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts This eastern area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,498 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -		

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake adjacent to northern area of the site. Nearby sports facilities include Spirit Health Club and Oxford University Press Sports Ground. There is a public footpath which intersects the site and several more within 800m of the site. The site is also within 800m of two cycle routes. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The southern area of this site is adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) and the A4260 (Frieze way Road). The site also contains an agricultural building and there is another agricultural business to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are three BAP sites adjacent to the northern and western areas of the site. In addition, there is a BAP priority habitat / proposed new Local Wildlife Site as designated by the Thames Valley Environmental Records approximately 15m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,498 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and includes a Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. Approximately 67% is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (24%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is, Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This western area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,518 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	Cherwell	

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake. In addition, there is a public footpath and cycle path adjacent to the western area of the site as well as a sports facility (Spirit Health Club). As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to three A roads. The A43 (western By-pass Road) is adjacent to the eastern area, A40 (Northern By-pass Road) is adjacent to the southern area and the A44 (Woodstock Road) is adjacent to the northern area of the site. There are several properties within the site including an agricultural business and residential properties within the north eastern and western areas of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site and several more adjacent to the western and southern boundaries. In addition, there is a Local Wildlife Site (Dukes Lock Pond) approximately 22m to the west of this site and another (Wet Wood and Swamp near Yarnton) 152m to the north of the site. The proposed Cassington to Yarnton Pits East Extension Local Wildlife Site is also approximately 92m to the south west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,518 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. Approximately 87% is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (11%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 123 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
	+/-		
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
	+		
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	++	++	

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++)/- effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++)/- effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area and Begbroke Sports Ground. Also within 800m is Begbroke Sports and Social Club, several public footpaths including one which intersects the southern area of the site and another which is adjacent to the southern edge of the site and a cycle route which is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to residential roads and a school within the settlement along Spring Hill Road. In addition, the A44 (Woodstock Road) is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer period.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 175m north of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 124 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes an Archaeological Priority Constraint Area and a Conservation Area (Begbroke). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. This site is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 523 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore a minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). This site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	++	
	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). This site
	++	

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). This site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). This site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is approximately 732m south of Gosford Hill Medical Centre. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake adjacent to southern area of the site and Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace, which is adjacent to the northern area of the site. Nearby sports facilities include Stratfield Brake and Ron Groves Park. There are several public footpaths within 800m of the site, the nearest is adjacent to the western area of the site and there is a cycle path adjacent to the eastern

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the east of the site. In addition, the A4260 (Frieze Way) is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are three BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site and another adjacent to the western boundary. In addition, Rushy Meadows SSSI is approximately 231m from the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p>

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 523 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes a Listed Building and is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and an Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 44%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as urban land (41%) and Grade 4 Agricultural Land (15%); therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 7,540 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/--	++/--	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p>

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake. Nearby sports facilities include, Oxfordshire Sports Partnership, Spirit Health Club and Banbury Road North Sports Ground. There are two which intersect the site public footpaths within 800m of the site and several more within 800m of the site. There is also a cycle path which intersects the central area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. The southern area of the site is adjacent to residential properties, Cutteslowe Park and a sports facility. In addition, the western area of the site is bisected A4165 (Banbury / Oxford Road) and a train line is adjacent to the western area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites, as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the eastern section of the site. In addition, there are other BAP sites adjacent to the south western area and north western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to a settlement at Cutteslowe. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 773 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site includes a Listed Building and three Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the</p>

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 20% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 69%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 31%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is, Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the</p>

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This eastern area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 9,440 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'red' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, significant negative effects are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	+	
	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	+	

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		Yarnton Medical Practise is within the eastern area of the site. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Yarnton Playing Fields, Cassington Road Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton and the Paddocks, Yarnton. Nearby sports facilities include Yarnton Park and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There are several public footpaths which intersect the site and two which are adjacent to the north western and western areas of the site. The eastern area of the site is also adjacent to a cycle path. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Yanton to the east of the site. In addition the A44 (Woodstock Road West) is adjacent to the north as well as a train line to the southwest and Bladon Park to the west. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer period.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>The site encompasses a Begbroke Wood Ancient Woodland and a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre is adjacent. In addition, there is another Ancient Woodland / Bladon Heath Local Wildlife Site and a BAP priority habitat site adjacent to the north west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 11,540 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes and is adjacent to Listed Buildings. This site also includes Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>Approximately 98% of the site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, with the remaining 2% on Grade 2 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The eastern part of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 273 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	--	--	

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Kidlington Road Amenity Greenspace, Islip, Islip Village Hall Playing Field and River Ray Amenity Greenspace, Islip. There are four public footpaths within 800m of the site. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential property on Bletchingdon Road to the north of the site and Kidlington to Road to the south. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and during the longer-term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre between 250m and 1km of the eastern, southern and south-western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 273 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as</p>

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a negligible effect is expected</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke

Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 219 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	Cherwell	

Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area and Begbroke Sports Ground. There are two sports facilities nearby including Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There is a public footpath approximately 440m southwest and a cycle route approximately 48m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of
	0		

Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to residential properties on Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is also adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) to the west. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and in the longer-term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 80m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the east and Begbroke</p>

Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Crescent to the south. This site is a fairly large site and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 220 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. Approximately 53% is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 47%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain

Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 141 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	Cherwell	

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Yarnton Playing Fields and he Paddocks, Yarnton. There is a sports facility nearby (Yarnton Park) and several public footpaths and a cycle route which are all within 800m of the site. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Yanton to the north of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are three BAP priority habitat sites as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 250m of this site. In addition, there is another BAP approximately 26m to the south of the site, the closest being approximately 140m northeast of the site and the furthest 249m northwest. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 142 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on</p>

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes Registered Park and Gardens and Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 78%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land, while the remainder of the site is classified as Grade 4 Agricultural Land

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		(approximately 18%) and urban land (approximately 4%). Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 119 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	+	+	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+/-	+/-	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	This site is approximately 680m west of Kidlington and Yarnton Medical Group/ Exeter Surgery. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace, Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace, Bellinger Way Amenity Greenspace and Gravel Pits Allotments (east of Oxford Road). Nearby sports facilities, include Kidlington Football Club, Exeter Close and Park Hill Recreation Ground. There are several public footpaths within 800m, the closest are adjacent to the western and southern edges. There is a cycle path 531m to the south east of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the east of the site. In addition, there is a train line adjacent to the eastern area of the site and an industrial area to the north of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>Rushy Meadows SSSI and a BAP priority habitat (as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre) are adjacent to the western area of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. However, this site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 120 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and a Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and</p>

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 285 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell
	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell
	++	++
<p>The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site</p>		

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++)/-- effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++)/-- effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Stratfield Brake, Stratfield Brake Sports Ground, Yarnton Pitches, The Paddocks, Yarnton and Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace. Little Marsh Playing Field is the only sports facility within 800m and there are several public footpaths within 800m, the closest being 127m to the west of the site a cycle path adjacent to the southern area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. This site incorporates industrial uses but the southern area is adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) and a train line to the west. In addition, there are residential properties to the south of the A44. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the long-term.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. There is a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 124m south east of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 286 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>This site includes an Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. This effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone</p>

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
environment		<p>3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This is a mixed greenfield and previously developed land, but the majority of this site is greenfield land outside of flood zone 3. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. This site is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 10,246 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'red' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, significant negative effects are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	+	+	

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
	+	+	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			<p>The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods and Langford Corner Amenity Greenspace. Nearby sports facilities include Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There is a footpath which intersects the site and several more within 800m and a cycle route adjacent to the western area, which may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.</p>
		+	

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is circumvented by three major roads, namely the A4095 (Upper Campsfield Road) to the west, the A44 (Woodstock Road) to the south and the A4260 (Banbury Road) to the east. In addition, there are residential properties on the A4095 and A44 and a large retail area at Oxford Spires Park and a smaller retail park to the north of the site on the A4260. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>A small section of the Local Wildlife Site (Langford Meadows) is within the eastern area of the site. There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the north eastern area of the site. In addition, there are two other BAP adjacent to the north and eastern areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 10,247 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This is a mixed greenfield and previously developed land, but the majority of this site is greenfield land outside of flood zone 3. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed use land, but the majority of the site on greenfield land. Approximately 89% is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land and the remainder (approximately 11%) is classed as urban land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Although this site has been classified as mixed land. Aerial photographs revealed that this site is mainly located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 310 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
	+		
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	+	+	

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site is not within 800m of a healthcare facility. There are however several sports facilities, PRoW, areas of open space and a cycle path all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The junction of the A44 and A34 lies directly adjacent to the site's western boundary and there is an existing residential development on Lakeside Avenue to the south east of the site. So a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>A BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 457 new in a predominantly rural setting. A significant negative effect therefore is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as</p>

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Freize Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 195m to the west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the entire site is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area so a negligible effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 205 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which
	+	

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is not within 800m of a healthcare facility. There are however several sports facilities, PRoW, areas of open space and a cycle path all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>An existing residential development on Lakeside Avenue lies directly adjacent to the south of the site so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>A BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre lies approximately 20m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 207 new dwellings in a predominantly rural setting. A significant negative effect therefore is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in</p>

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Freize Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 355m to the south of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the entire site is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area so a negligible effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 578 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford 0	Cherwell 0
	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford ++	Cherwell ++
	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.	
	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site	

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake. In addition, there is a public footpath and cycle path adjacent to the western area of the site as well as a sports facility (Spirit Health Club). As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to two A roads. The A43 (western By-pass Road) is adjacent to the eastern area and the A40 (Northern By-pass Road) is adjacent to the southern area of the site. There are several residential properties within the north eastern and western areas of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site and several more adjacent to the western and southern boundaries. In addition, there is a Local Wildlife Site (Dukes Lock Pond) approximately 22m to the west of this site and another (Canalside Meadow/Oxford Canal Marsh) 99m to the south of the site. The proposed Cassington to Yarnton Pits East Extension Local Wildlife Site is also approximately 92m to the south west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 578 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,035 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	Cherwell	

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is located within 800m of a healthcare facility (Gosford Hill Medical Centre), several sports facilities, areas of open space, a number of PRoW and a cycle path. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site's south east boundary lies directly adjacent to the A34 and there is an existing residential development located to the north west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are several BAP priority habitats as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately within 250m of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,034 new dwellings adjacent to Kidlington in a predominantly rural setting. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on</p>

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The north west boundary of the site lies adjacent to an OCC Archaeological Priority Constraint Area, however this is a non-designated heritage asset. The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is the Kings Arms Public House and Attached Mounting Block, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 175m to the west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	--?	Approximately 60% of the site lies within flood zone 3 so a significant negative effect is expected on this SA objective. This effect is also recorded as uncertain as it is unknown at this stage whether it is flood zone 3a or 3b.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (93%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (7%). A minor negative effect therefore is likely.

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site lies almost entirely within a Minerals Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 593 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
	0	0

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is located within 800m of Yarnton Medical Practice (a healthcare facility), two sports facilities (Yarnton Park and Little Marsh Playing Field), several PRoW routes, areas of open space and a cycle path. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The south east boundary of the site lies adjacent to the A44 and is also within close proximity to an existing residential development. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 370m to the south west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for minor negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 593 new dwellings in a predominantly rural</p>

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		setting. A significant negative effect therefore is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The north boundary of the site lies adjacent to an OCC Archaeological Priority Constraint Area, however this is a non-designated heritage asset. The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Rose Cottage and Attached Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 110m to the south of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (64%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 4 (36%). A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site lies entirely within a Minerals Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 385 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus
	Cherwell	

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. There is however a sports facility (Stratfield Brake) to the north west of the site, a cycle path and several PROW and open spaces all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>A railway line, the A34 and the A4165 lie within close proximity to the site so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 20m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 385 new dwellings in a rural setting so a minor negative effect is likely against this objective so a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and</p>

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The north boundary of the site lies approximately 20m from an OCC Archaeological Priority Constraint Area, however this is a non-designated heritage asset. The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Middle Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 775m to the east of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (98%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (2%). A minor negative effect therefore is likely.

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible. The site is within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 166 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -		

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ + / - -) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ + / - -) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of any healthcare facilities. There is however a sports facility located to the south east of the site, areas of open space, several PRoW and a cycle path all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site's north boundary lies directly adjacent to the A44 and there is an existing residential dwelling to the north west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>Around two thirds of the site is designated as a BAP priority habitat (identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre). Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 166 new dwellings in a rural setting so a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what</p>

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	The eastern boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to Oxford Canal which is designated as a CDC Conservation Area and Oxford Canal Tilting Bridge which is a Grade II Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	Approximately 20% of the site lies on greenfield land designated as flood zone 3. Therefore, a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. The entire site is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. A minor negative effect therefore is likely.

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site entirely lies within a Minerals Consultation Area and so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 276 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -		

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely. This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.
	++/--	++/--	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site is not within 800m of any health facility. There are however PRow, areas of open space, a sports facility and a cycle path within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site's eastern boundary lies directly adjacent to the A44 and there are existing residential properties to the south east of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre that lies directly adjacent to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 276 new dwellings in a rural setting so a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what</p>

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	The western boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to Oxford Canal which is designated as a CDC Conservation Area and Oxford Canal Tilting Bridge which is a Grade II Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	A small section to the north west of the site, representing around 12% of the site lies within flood zone 3. The site is also on greenfield land so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (73%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 4 (27%). A significant negative effect therefore is

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible. The site entirely lies within a Minerals Consultation Area and so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,388 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;">Oxford</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/--	++/--	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is located within 800m of a healthcare facility (Gosford Hill Medical Centre), several sports faculties, areas of open space, a number of PRoW and a cycle path. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term. The site's south east boundary lies directly adjacent to the A34 and the south west boundary lies directly adjacent to the A4165. Furthermore, an existing residential development is located to the north west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. There are several BAP priority habitats as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately within 250m of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective. The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB. Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,338 new dwellings adjacent to Kidlington in a predominantly rural setting. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Stratfield Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building that lies approximately 360m to the west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The site does not lie within a flood zone is on greenfield land, so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (82%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
encouraging urban renaissance.		Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (18%). A minor negative effect therefore is likely.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible. The majority of the site lies within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 109 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell
	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell
	--	--
		<p>The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site</p>

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery), areas of open space and PRow. There are however no cycle paths or sports facilities within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is located within close proximity to existing residential development on Mill Street and Kidlington Road. In addition, its northern boundary of the development is within close proximity to a railway line and so a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 300m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for minor negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 109 new dwellings in a mainly rural location. A potential significant negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites</p>

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	Bank Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building is situated approximately 120m to the east of the site and is the closest statutory heritage asset to the site. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The site is not within any flood zones and is located on a greenfield land. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (99%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, a significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques,

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.		<p>use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington

Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 425 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford 0	Cherwell 0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford +	Cherwell +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site

Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
	+	+	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site is not within 800m of any healthcare facilities or a cycle path. There is however a sports facility to the southwest of the site, areas of open space and a PRow (including a footpath directly adjacent to the site's western boundary) all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.
	0		

Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is located within close proximity to London Oxford Airport and an industrial area to the south and so a minor negative effect is identified as it may affect residents in the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre directly adjacent to the site's western boundary. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 425 new dwellings within a rural area. A significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it</p>

Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Sparrowgap Bridge (a Grade II Listed Building) and Thrupp Cross (a Scheduled Monument). A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The site is not within any flood zones and is located on a greenfield land. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (74%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Urban (26%) A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques,

Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.		<p>use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The majority of the site lies within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 169 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford 0	Cherwell 0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford +	Cherwell +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	Oxford	Cherwell	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
	+	+	
Other socio-economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site is not within 800m of any healthcare facilities or a cycle path. There is however a sports facility to the southwest of the site, a PRoW and areas of open space all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is located within close proximity to London Oxford Airport and so a minor negative effect is identified as it may affect residents in the longer term.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 80m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	+?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. Although this site is relatively large, being identified as being able to accommodate approximately 170 new dwellings, the site is relatively urban and adjacent to the Oxford Spires Business Park and the London Oxford Airport; therefore, a minor</p>

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		positive effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, and Lower Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	0	The site is not within any flood zones and is on brownfield land so a negligible effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	+	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. The site is mainly on brownfield land; therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. Although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.
14. To reduce the global, social	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques,

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.		<p>use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is not within a Mineral Consultation Area so a negligible effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>This site is classed as brownfield land; therefore development at this location may involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on site. As such a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective, although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site</p>