

will be delivered and on what timescale. Government guidance in the NPPG allows for the phasing of development to ensure it is not occupied until the necessary infrastructure has been secured. A scoping consultation response suggested the need for a policy on water and sewerage infrastructure in Local Plan Part 2 to cover these issues.

Question 95

Infrastructure

Do you have any views on infrastructure provision and the need for additional policies in Local Plan Part 2?

6 Call for Sites

6.1 As part of this submission we are inviting the submission of sites with the potential to deliver non-strategic development within the District. Non-strategic housing sites are considered to be sites for up to 100 dwellings. Non-strategic employment sites are considered to be sites of up to 3 hectares. Site submissions should be accompanied by the necessary forms which are available to download at www.cherwell.gov.uk/policypublicconsultation

Question 96

Call for Sites

Do you wish to submit details of sites to deliver housing, employment or other development within the District? Please use the necessary Site Submission forms at www.cherwell.gov.uk/policypublicconsultation

7 What Happens Next?

7.1 The Council will consider the representations received to this Issues Paper and accompanying “Call for sites” and the responses will be used to inform the preparation of the next stage of the document. This will be a consultation document on the options for addressing the issues identified. The Council will need to consider all reasonable options and their associated impacts before deciding upon preferred options. As indicated in section 1 above, work is on-going to prepare evidence base documents to inform and support the

Local Plan Part 2. Some of the evidence base documents prepared to inform Local Plan Part 1 will be relevant to Local Plan Part 2, but some additional evidence gathering will be required. Preparation of the Plan will include supporting assessments including Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

7.2 It is anticipated that the next consultation on Local Plan Part 2 will be in August/September 2016. The main stages of the process and the timetable for the production of Local Plan Part Two through to its final adoption are set out in the table below.

Stage	Provisional Timetable
District wide review of previous issues and options work and preparation	April 2015- December 2015
Initial District Wide Notification (Regulation 18)	May 2015
District Wide Issues Consultation (Regulation 18)	January 2016 - February 2016
District Wide Issues and Options Consultation (Regulation 18)	August 2016 – September 2016
Preparation of Proposed Submission Plan	October 2016 – February 2017
Consultation on Proposed Submission Plan	February 2017 – March 2017
Submission (Regulation 22)	June 2017
Examination (Regulation 24) (TBC)	June 2017 – February 2018
Examination Hearings (Regulation 24) (TBC)	October 2017
Receipt and publication of the Inspector’s Report (Regulation 25) (TBC)	February 2018
Adoption (Regulation 26)	March 2018
Legal Challenge Period (6 weeks)	March 2018 - May 2018
Final Publication	May 2018
(N.B. Examination and Hearing dates yet to be confirmed)	

Appendix I Glossary

Phrase	Definition
Accessible Green Space Standards	Model standards devised by English Nature (now Natural England) for the provision of 'natural' greenspace, i.e. accessible areas that also provide potential wildlife habitat. The model sets out that no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size; that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home.
Adoption	The approval, after independent examination, of the final version of a Local Plan by a local planning authority for future planning policy and decision making.
Affordable Housing	Includes affordable rented, social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	A report produced at least annually assessing progress of the LDS and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.
Appropriate Assessment	A process required by European Directives (Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Areas of national importance for their landscape character and appearance, within which the conservation and enhancement of their natural beauty is a priority. A small area of the Cotswolds AONB falls within the District.
Biodiversity	A collective term for plants, animals, micro-organisms and bacteria which, together, interact in a complex way to create living ecosystems.
Climate Change	The lasting and significant change in weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to hundreds of years, impacting on river and sea levels and the rate of flows on watercourses.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Phrase	Definition
Conservation Area	A locally designated area of special architectural interest, where the character or appearance is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Development Plan	The statutory term used to refer to the adopted spatial plans and policies that apply to a particular local planning authority area. This includes adopted Local Plans (including Minerals and Waste Plans) and Neighbourhood Development Plans and is defined by Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Documents which make up the Local Plan. All DPDs are subject to public consultation and independent examination.
Duty to Cooperate	A statutory duty placed on public bodies to cooperate constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.
Embodied Energy	The energy bound up in making a building's materials, transporting them to the site and constructing the building.
Evidence Base	The information and data collated by local authorities to support the policy approach set out in the Local Plan.
Examination	The process by which an independent Planning Inspector considers whether a Development Plan Document is 'sound' before it can be adopted.
European Union (EU)	Union of European Member States
Flood Zones	Areas of land assessed as being of low risk (Flood Zone 1), medium (Flood Zone 2), high (Flood Zone 3a) and the functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b).
Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped.
Green Corridors	Green spaces that provide avenues for wildlife movement, often along streams, rivers or other natural features. They often provide pleasant walks for the public away from main roads.
Green Infrastructure	The network of accessible, multi-functional green and open spaces.
Gypsies and Travellers	Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependant's educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.

Phrase	Definition
Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA)	HRA is required under the European Directive 92/43/ECC on the "conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora for plans" that may have an impact of European (Natura 2000) Sites. HRA is an assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 Site.
Infrastructure	All the ancillary works and services which are necessary to support human activities, including roads, sewers, schools, hospitals, etc.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	The IDP's role is to identify all items of infrastructure needed to ensure the delivery of the growth targets and policies contained in the Local Plan. This ensures that an appropriate supply of essential infrastructure is provided alongside new homes, workplaces and other forms of development.
Listed Buildings	Buildings and structures which are listed by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport are being of special architectural and historic interest and whose protection and maintenance are the subject of special legislation.
Local Development Documents (LDDs)	The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and other documents containing statements relating to planning policy and the development and use of land.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A Local Development Scheme is a statutory document required to specify (among other matters) the documents which, when prepared, will comprise the Local Plan for the area. It sets out the programme for the preparation of these documents.
Local Plan	The plan for the local area which sets out the long-term spatial vision and development framework for the District and strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	A transport strategy prepared by the local highways authority (the County Council).
Localism Act 2011	The Localism Act introduced changes to the planning system (amongst other changes to local government) including making provision for the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies, introducing the Duty to Cooperate and Neighbourhood Planning.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	A document setting out the Government's planning policies.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG or PPG)	The Government's planning guidance supporting national planning policy.

Phrase	Definition
Neighbourhood Plans	A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
Oxford-Cambridge corridor	A spatial concept focused on the economic influence of Oxford and Cambridge. The aim of this is to promote and accelerate the development of the unique set of educational, research and business assets and activities.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	This Act amended the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new statutory system of regional and local planning and has since been amended by the Localism Act 2011.
Planning Inspectorate	The Government body responsible for providing independent inspectors for planning inquiries and for examinations of development plan documents.
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	Formerly produced by central Government setting out national planning policy. These have been replaced by the NPPF.
Policies Map	Maps of the local planning authority's area which must be reproduced from, or based on, an Ordnance Survey map; include an explanation of any symbol or notation which it uses; and illustrate geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. Where the adopted policies map consists of text and maps, the text prevails if the map and text conflict.
Regeneration	The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of rural and urban areas.
Saved Policies	Policies in historic development plans that have been formally 'saved' and which continue to be used until replaced by a new Local Plan.
Site Specific Allocations	Site specific proposals for specific or mixed uses or development. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	A SAC is an area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive.
Starter Homes	A new national scheme relating to homes for first time home buyers under the age of 40, available for sale at a minimum 20% discount below open market value, which are exempt from developer contributions. The price reduction is to last for 5 years after which they homes are resellable at full market rate.

Phrase	Definition
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	An assessment of the environmental effects of policies, plans and programmes, required by European legislation, which will be part of the public consultation on the policies.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRA)	An assessment carried out by local authorities to inform their knowledge of flooding, refine the information on the Flood Map and determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	An assessment of the land capacity across the District with the potential for housing.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	SHMAs are studies required by Government of local planning authorities to identify housing markets, and their characteristics, that straddle District boundaries. Their purpose is to inform Local Plans in terms of housing targets, housing need, demand, migration and commuting patterns and the development of planning and housing policy.
Submission	The stage at which a Development Plan Document is sent to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	Documents which provide guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	The process of assessing the economic, social and environmental effects of a proposed plan. This process implements the requirements of the SEA Directive. Required to be undertaken for all DPDs.
Sustainable Development	A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".
Travelling Showpeople	Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.
Windfalls	Unidentified sites that are approved for development.

Appendix 2 Summary of Representations Received to the Consultation on the Scope of Local Plan Part 2 (May 2015)

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Rep ID No.	First Name	Surname	Organisation	Summary
1	Bill	Gair		Raises concerns regarding traffic issues in Banbury, believes they will get worse and suggests a lot of effort is put into looking at this. A new motorway junction south of Banbury and a possible inner ring road are proposed. This would assist through traffic and would open up land south of Banbury for industrial use without causing more problems around junction 11.
2	Gary	Bell		States that policies relating to Gypsies and Travellers should not be in Local Plan Part 2. Suggests that the natural environment must be included in the Local Plan and previous policy was too vague. Concern is expressed about how biodiversity will be monitored and there is a need for specific, measurable targets. Net gain in biodiversity should be explained and defined and Local Plan part 2 should explain how it will be delivered. Landscaping features such as verges do little to encourage biodiversity and areas like extensive woodland are needed. No Green Belt land should be built on and where this is occurring it should be explained. There is a need to plan for sufficient employment land alongside housing to enable sustainable communities to be developed and developers should provide evidence of satisfactory employment generation which should be monitored and audited and not include just providing an internet connection. Developers could contribute to information technology buildings and infrastructure. Local Plan part 2 must include policies relating to sustainable construction and renewable energy to support the transition to a low carbon future. Solar farms should be encouraged on poor quality farmland and can provide a haven for wildlife.
3	Adrian	Fox		Promoting a site at Ardley, is concerned that Ardley's Category 3 status only allows for infilling and conversions. It should be considered as to whether potentially a 100 dwellings could be provided on the site which is considered suitable for development in a village. He believes that the village has good services and facilities and it is questioned as to the sustainability of locating most development at Banbury and Bicester.
4	Simon	Gamage	RPS on behalf of Mr Rowland Bratt	Promoting land at Cotefield Farm, Bodicote for housing, employment and other uses and seeking a clear policy basis for considering employment in the most sustainable locations in the rural areas with the allocation of sites including for expansion and re-development to create opportunities locally. Requests clear policies on farm diversification and the re-use of agricultural buildings. RPS would welcome engagement on the transport modelling being undertaken by Oxfordshire County Council. There should be clear recognition of the role that the District's villages will play in meeting housing demand. Supports policies on high quality design and would welcome policies on self and custom build which should include how these sites will be managed through the development control process and SPD's to come forward when required. There should be clear development management policies and an allocation of housing and employment sites in the rural areas.
5	Ben	Knighton		Believes in relation to roads it is not wider junctions that are needed but more carriageway duelling especially between Wheatley and Witney which could connect to Oxford Parkway. The purpose of the A34 and A44 should be considered. There should be improved cycleways to Oxford Parkway and a hard-surface canal towpath from Kidlington to Oxford. There should be improvements to the passenger rail service to reduce congestion including a service to Cowley. States that air transport is polluting, any subsidies should be removed and low-flying over built-up areas should be stopped. Forward thinking on infrastructure is needed to provide for growth whilst considering the environment.
6	Chris	Gaskell	Scottish and Southern Energy	No comments made other than to acknowledge the consultation.
7	Mark	Goodall	Inchmere Design Ltd	Promotion of a site for housing at Tramway Road which is part of the Canalside site in Banbury.
8	Philip	Freeman-Bentley	NHS Property Services	Local Plan Part 2 should locate new health care facilities alongside new homes to ensure sustainability.
9	Susan	Davidson	Marine Management Organisation	No comments made other than to acknowledge the consultation.
10	Louise	Dale	MOD	States that the area of Cherwell has statutory safeguarding consultation zones within the District boundary. The safeguarding sites are Croughton, Barford St John and Weston on the Green. The MOD's principal concern is related to any development which may infringe/inhibit defence operational capabilities and site allocation should note the interests in the area and consultation should take place with the MOD.
11	Bob	Thacker		Raises issues mainly concerned with water and flood risk which should be considered carefully and material is provided in the representation.

12	Nick	Hedges		Believes there should be investment in walking and cycling to reduce reliance on private cars. The A34 is at capacity, will not cope with growth and there will be impacts on more minor roads. There should be investment in 'mass transport systems' to avoid congestion.
13	Anneli	Harrison	Office of Rail and Road	No comments made other than to acknowledge the consultation and to request being contacted again on certain matters (which are listed) when there are more developed policies.
14	Mark	Cherry	Councillor	Would like to see the provision of a relief road for Calthorpe / Bankside included in Local Plan part 2 considering the impact of traffic from the Longford Park development. New housing development will result in traffic flow issues in Banbury and there should be more detail in Local Plan part 2 on infrastructure and liaison between the District and County Council on these matters.
15	Patricia	Clissold		Believes planning policies have not considered and safeguarded the natural and historic environment sufficiently in Bicester and would like to be involved in Local Green Space designation. Light pollution and river maintenance should be considered and biodiversity planned in new developments. Proposes environmental enhancements to Bicester historic town centre where the small lanes provide opportunities for crafts shops. Funding for the Garden town and contributions from Bicester village should be sought. An improved pedestrian route from Bicester Village to the town centre should be provided.
16	Mike	Pollard	Banbury Ornithological Society	States that there should be a net gain in biodiversity and local nature reserves provided close to Banbury and Bicester in line with Natural England policy. The following is proposed: 1. Within the natural environment topic add, 'consider the provision of new local nature reserves close to Banbury and Bicester'. 2. Within the Green Infrastructure topic add, 'ensure new green infrastructure provision delivers a net gain in biodiversity through the creation and management of new areas of priority habitat'. 3. Within the Banbury topic include specific reference to 'nature reserve provision'. 4. Within the Bicester topic, include specific reference to 'nature reserve provision'.
17	Bob	Sutton	Brown and Co.	Questions the planning approach and consistency in relation to the Green Belt and development at Weston on the Green. Sites are promoted at Weston on the Green and Begbroke.
18	Stewart	Patience	Anglian Water	Notes that there are already policies in the Local Plan Part 1 which deal with water and flood risk. Reference should be made in rural site allocations to water supply and foul sewerage mitigation and the provision of SuDS.
19	Hugo	Brown	Stoke Lyne Parish Councillor	Raise that they have an interest, alongside other Parishes, in potential employment at motorway junctions. They list the following issues: implications for communities close to the proposed sites, current infrastructure (especially road) constraints, commuting impact of workforce, impact of commercial development in areas designated as High Landscape Value, possibility of contiguous development once a precedent has been established, spatial considerations of ribbon development along the M40, environmental concerns, loss of agriculture land.
20	Martin	Small	Historic England	Historic England states that 'Built Environment' should be replaced with 'Built and Historic Environment' and refers the Council to the NPPF and Historic England's revised 'Good Practice Note 1; The Historic Environment in Local Plans'. With reference to the Council's evidence base for Local Plan Part 1 they state that the evidence for Local Plan Part 2 should be more comprehensive and suggest it should include all Conservation Area Appraisals, the Conservation and Urban Design Strategy plus further evidence from external sources. Policies should reinforce commitments made in Local Plan Part 1 'to be proactive in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment'. Policies should recognise and highlight the importance of the historic environment and its role in delivering the Plan's vision. Strategies should be further developed through detailed development management policies assessing the potential impact of development proposals on all relevant heritage assets. Any loss or harm of a heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification, the more important the asset the greater weight should be given. Draft wording is suggested for a 'Development Management Policy' to set out what is required of applicants in respect of heritage assets, important views, tall buildings etc. Site allocations should be based on consideration of the historic environment and Historic England are currently preparing additional advice on site allocations which is expected to be available in 2015.
21	Mark	Matthews	Savills on behalf of Thames Water	Suggests wording for a proposed 'Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Policy' and supporting text. Stresses the importance of not underestimating the time required to deliver infrastructure and the need for developers to engage with water and sewerage providers at an early stage. Proposes a 'Integrated Water Management Strategy' to support growth in Banbury and Bicester and policies to support the delivery of effective SuDS. Proposes a policy that requires water efficiency measures in new developments providing for a maximum usage of 110 litres per person per day. Policies should ensure water cycle efficiency measures in new developments, for example green roofs and the re-use of surface water.

22	Patricia	Redpath	Kidlington Parish Council	Clarification is requested on how the draft Kidlington Framework Masterplan will link to Local Plan Part 2. The Parish Council state that they would like to see a broader consultation take place. There is a need to emphasise the re-defining of the village centre to include the Exeter Close site and a lack of a clear design policy for Kidlington village centre has resulted in poor planning decisions. The Parish Council requests the continued engagement in any review of the Green Belt. They believe the SHLAA should be reviewed annually. There is a need to review parking in Kidlington in light of commuter parking and the impact of the new railway station. There should be policies to promote improvements to healthcare facilities. The impact of traffic on the A4260 as a result of development at Upper Heyford should be taken into account.
23	David	Broadley	Aylesbury Vale DC	In producing Local Plan Part 2 there is a need to consider the impact on and work with neighbouring authorities when development is assessed or planned near the District's borders including in relation to strategic transport implications and landscape/visual impact. This should include consideration of designations and relevant evidence studies.
24	Helen	Marshall	CPRE Oxfordshire	CPRE strongly object to the proposed examination of options for logistics employment at motorway junctions which they state will result in ribbon development. If this is proposed it should be restricted to rail interchanges. The focus of the Local Plan should be not on farm diversification but to increase food production. They believe Oxfordshire County Council's Local Transport Plan is a meaningless document which is not fit for purpose without input from Highways England. They state that the 'jargon' used in open space policies is impenetrable but support the designation of a local green space at Gavray Meadows and Langford Community Orchard. They would like to see footpath creation considered under green infrastructure. There is support for sustainable construction and renewable energy policies but they would like to see more detail for example that all new solar power units should be confined to roofs and brownfield sites. It is questioned as to whether the maps showing 'sites suitable for wind farms' are still appropriate. CPRE are supportive of 'Natural Environment' policies but say that recognition should be given to the grading of farmland. The Green Belt Review should be cancelled and only infilling and conversions should be permitted in villages in the Green Belt including Kidlington. They support Green Infrastructure and Built Environment policies and at Banbury they suggest that 'allotment land' be added to the list and 'measures for flood control in the Banbury area'. Employment land allocations in Banbury should be confined to the west of the M40 and in villages avoid out-of-scale developments and protect allotments. Infrastructure in relation to flood risk and water should be addressed through the Local Plan. The Local Plan Part 2 should address the urban extension proposed at Woodstock. All policies should be correctly cross-referenced to avoid potentially conflicting policies.
25	Charlotte	Frizzell	Natural England	Natural England suggest updating evidence base for open space, sport, and recreation facilities and suggest including new allocations to meet identified local needs and address deficiencies as well as providing for future growth. Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGST) are suggested for this purpose. There would be support for detailed policies which will enhance biodiversity. Open space, sport and recreation provision should feed into Green Infrastructure policy which should include progressing the Green Infrastructure Strategies for Bicester and Banbury.
26	Jack	Moeran	Environment Agency	The EA suggest updating the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to cover all forms of flood risk and that any new modelling that has taken place should be taken into account. Local Plan part 2 should apply a sequential, risk based approach to the location of new development and follow the NPPF with a sequential test undertaken. A Water Cycle Study should be undertaken which will assess whether sites will have an impact on the water environment and the infrastructure upgrades required. New camping sites in Flood Zones 2 or 3 are unlikely to be supported. The Local Plan should consider the environment in relation to new transport infrastructure. In relation to housing there could be policies which guide finished floor levels and access/egress arrangements. New traveller sites would not be supported in zones 2 and 3. The EA would support new policy on solar farms and a policy requiring new developments to comply with optional Building Regulation standard of 110 litres p/h/d. Biodiversity policies building on Local Plan Part 2 would be welcome and Green Infrastructure including 'Blue Corridors' to enhance sections of the main rivers through Banbury and Bicester should be provided to enhance biodiversity. The provision of a burial site in Banbury should consider any impacts on ground water quality.
27	Jan	Molyneux	Stephen Bowley Planning Consultancy	State that a review undertaken for Local Plan part 2 to include a small number of strategic sites would enable the earliest provision of an adequate housing supply of housing and the Green Belt should be reviewed to identify a site at Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry to create a self contained village close to public transport. It is stated that this is an opportunity to create a properly planned 'village' to meet Kidlington's unmet housing, employment and recreational needs while avoiding sporadic incursions into the Green Belt.
28	Ross	Anthony	The Theatres Trust	Raise that the NPPF explains the importance of cultural facilities and the Local Plan Part 2 must contain a suitable policy to reflect it including one which protects buildings used for cultural facilities and encourages new ones. A definition of community and cultural facilities is suggested.

29	Chris	Birch	Bicester Hockey Club	Bicester Hockey Club explain that it has entered into consultation with local providers with regard to the provision of sports facilities at the Graven Hill site as part of the Bicester Garden Town Development. They require that a twin sand dressed astroturf pitch plus community facility be formally included in the Local Plan part 2.
30	Jonathan	Porter	Barton Wilmore on behalf of Archstone Projects Ltd	Are promoting a site which was assessed as potentially developable in the Council's 2014 SHLAA at Stratfield Farm, Kidlington for release from the Green Belt for housing.
31	Jonathan	Porter	Barton Wilmore on behalf of Archstone Projects Ltd	Are promoting a site which was assessed as suitable and deliverable in the Council's 2014 SHLAA at Church Leys, Blackthorn Road, Ambrosden for residential development. They support the identification of Category A villages to deliver housing.
32	Eleanor	Cooper	Oxford Preservation Trust	The Trust believe that there should be development management policies that protect the historic environment, the heritage of Oxford and its unique character and green setting in the Local Plan Part 2 and these issues should be key in making allocations in villages. They continue to object to the small scale review of the Green Belt set out in Local Plan Part 1 and believe that if a review of the Green Belt in Cherwell was deemed necessary it should only happen following a review of the entire Oxford Green Belt involving all adjoining authorities who cover the Oxford Green Belt. The objection would also stand if any of the village allocations are proposed in the Green Belt.
33	Simon	Tofts	Blue Cedar Homes	Refer to changes in government guidance relating to older people and suggest Local Plan Part 2 policies should explicitly encourage the provision of retirement housing recognising that this would make available family housing for younger families. It should be recognised that this housing can be less viable to build and minimum densities should not be prescriptive for housing for the elderly due to on site open space provision. Regarding affordable housing policies, it may be appropriate to seek a financial contribution towards off-site provision for proposed developments addressing a specific local need such as retirement housing. Specialist accommodation such as retirement housing should have a separate development scenario and not be amalgamated into a general residential category for affordable housing.
34	Alex	Hales	Savills on behalf of the Trustees of the estate of JW Tustian	Are promoting a housing site at land adjacent to Oak Farm Drive, Milcombe and the characteristics of the site and the village are set out with reference to the Council's SHLAA. It is stated that the site is deliverable and would satisfy the criteria in Policy Villages 2. The general approach for the rural areas set out in Local Plan Part 1 is supported and it is argued that it is essential that any detailed policies which emerge through Local Plan Part 2 do not prejudice the ability of applications to come forward on unallocated sites. Local Plan Part 2 should focus on the design of new development in the rural areas.
35	Jane	Hennell	The Canal and River Trust	Welcomes the fact that the Council wish to update and amend policies relating to development affecting the Oxford Canal and the opportunity to work with the Council on these policies. It is explained how the Canal is a multi-functional asset and that it runs through several authority areas meaning alignment between authorities is important. They suggest a policy which recognises the importance and multifunctionality of the canal and seeks to protect it. The policy should not only cover water related development but the impact that other development can have on the waterspace and ensure mitigation is required.
36	John	Cooke	Mono Consultants on behalf of the MOA	The MOA represents the four UK mobile network operators and highlights how telecommunications has a vital role in the economic and social fabric of communities. A specific policy relating to telecommunications development is requested and wording is suggested.
37	Dominic	Woodfield	Bioscan (UK) Ltd	Welcomes the range of issues proposed for Local Plan Part 2 including commitments to review natural green space provision and the commitment to progressing GI strategies for Bicester and Banbury. It should be explored as to how the Local Plan can facilitate access to and enjoyment of existing and future green spaces, particularly natural green spaces and better integrate these with school criteria. The Council should review the policy approach of 'no net loss' and 'net gain where possible' highlighting how other authorities have adopted the Defra metrics underpinning biodiversity. The issue of dark skies should be added for Local Plan Part 2.
38	Jon	Waite	Kemp and Kemp on behalf of Taylor Wimpy Oxfordshire	Are promoting a site for housing adjacent to Collins Drive, Bloxham (a Category A village) and set out how they believe it is a suitable and sustainable location for an allocation.

39	Andrew	Hickman	Middleton Stoney Parish Council	Suggest in relation to transport the wording should be 'examine the requirement to include transport infrastructure...' and there should be no reference to exploring the release of employment land at motorway junctions. The M40 was to be transport corridor only and there are already traffic issues at motorway junctions.
40	Frank	Davies	Deddington Development Watch	Welcome more detailed Development Management policies regarding conservation areas and listed buildings; the focus should be on protective policies for these heritage assets. New development should not be allowed which negatively affects a conservation area, listed building or its setting. With regards to villages and rural areas consider: the capacity of core infrastructure in villages to accommodate additional development; sustainability impact of car dependent 'dormitory' development in rural areas; car parking provision capacity in 'service centre' villages to access to local services and for residents in historic housing without off-road parking. They believe that there are shortcomings in the village categorisation and a qualitative rating system should be applied to village categorisation allowing for evaluation of the quality of services and facilities and for it to be regularly re-assessed.
41	Tom	Ormesher	National Farmers Union	Policies should support sustainable intensification of farming, enabling development such as changes to existing farm buildings or construction of more modern, increasingly efficient, and in some instances larger, buildings; help horticultural industry with criteria based policies being prepared to permit large glasshouse developments and polytunnels and in Green Belt only applying the tests relevant to agriculture; support farm diversification (including farm renewables); be framed so that they can accommodate development necessitated by regulation (e.g. increased slurry storage); reflect changes to farming practices following legislation changes (e.g. nitrate vulnerable zones); adopt NFU recommendations for policies on rural workers' dwellings, with a more relaxed policy where the business is well-established; protect farming from undue interference and harm from non agricultural development and taking into account the economic and other benefits of best and most versatile agricultural land. Farming planning applications should not be required to be accompanied by 'unnecessary reports' or made un-economic by CIL.
42	Jennifer	Coppock	Carter Jonas LLP on behalf of the Oxford Diocese Board of Finance (ODBF)	Promoting Land at Sibford Gower, Land at Bloxham and Land at Fritwell (Category A Villages). Considers the Reg 18(1) consultation 'premature'. The Plan should emphasise the role housing development in villages can play in creating and maintaining sustainable communities. They support '...the Council's intention to complete Village Character Assessments to assess constraints and opportunities of individual Category A villages...'. Requests consideration of 'efficient use of land': whilst reflecting local demand, density in combination with the use or mix of uses can affect the vitality and viability of a place. Requests consideration of the effect of off-site contributions and CIL charges on the viability of development and its implementation in a timely manner.
43	Joanna	Male	Gregory Gray Associates on behalf of Wyvale Garden Centres	Requests introducing a policy supporting 'town centre first' but making provision for the sustainable development of existing retail businesses on identified retail parks. Promoting the Bicester Avenue Garden Centre site for 'alternative food/non-food retail use, leisure or tourism development or as a logical extension and link between the two adjacent strategic employment sites Bicester 4 and Bicester 10'.
44	Alex	Hales	Savills on the behalf of Stratfield Farm	Promoting land at Stratfield Farm, Kidlington. Considers it essential that a 'small scale local review of the Green Belt boundary' is undertaken as part of the LP Part 2 process to meet Kidlington's local housing needs. Agrees that DM policies on biodiversity enhancement are an appropriate function of Local Plan Part 2 but considers that future policies should provide more detailed guidance for development in Conservation Target Areas (CTAs). Policies should: consider the extent to which biodiversity offsetting could be used not only to compensate for biodiversity loss, but also to secure biodiversity enhancements; make clear ways by which built development can contribute to biodiversity enhancement within CTAs. Seeks greater flexibility for development in 'these locations' (CTAs) to ensure deliverability of Local Plan strategy and suggests that Local Plan Part 2 makes provision for the boundaries of the designated buffer areas to be adjusted to accommodate development in appropriate sustainable locations.
45	Alex	Hales	Savills on behalf of Mr and Mrs Shouler	Promoting land at Lodge Farm, Chesterton. Has concerns regarding emerging Policy ESD15 on green buffers and considers that Local Plan Part 2 should make provision for proposed green buffers to be adjusted to accommodate development in appropriate sustainable locations.
46	Jamie	Lewis	Hunter Page	Promoting a site (location unspecified) in Deddington (A Category A village) and refers to a previous submission for consideration in the SHLAA. Supports the scope of LP Part2 as set out in the consultation.
47	Alice	Hare	Bidwells on behalf of the Tusmore Estate and Tusmore Park Farms Ltd.	Object to logistics employment sited at M40 J10 as the location is unsustainable. Supports logistics developments at M40 J9 and J11 as they are in close proximity to existing urban areas.

48	Valerie	Russell	Bodicote Parish Council	Criticism that existing policies were not applied consistently to SHLAA sites. Concerns with SHLAA sites: BA374 & BA341 - Land south of Bankside, BO022 - Land South of Bodicote, BA368 - Land at Wykham Park Farm, BA362 - South of Saltway and West of Bodicote, and BA370 - Land at White Post Road on various grounds including transport implications on the Oxford Road and White Post Road, local school capacity, water supply and water drainage systems, urbanising impact on Bodicote village, coalescence, landscape impact, and impact on the Salt Way, in addition to considering further development in BA374 & BA341 is contrary to policy. Proposes stronger policies relating to infrastructure provision in villages, particularly water and sewerage, and a policy to prevent urbanisation of Bodicote and coalescence with Banbury.
49	Chris	Thornton	Ardley with Fewcott Parish Council	Expresses an interest in the area of releasing land at motorway junctions for large scale logistics development due to the close proximity of the Parish to J10 M40. Believes that the issues to be considered in relation to this matter are: implications for communities close to proposed sites; current infrastructure, especially roads constraints; possibility of contiguous development once a precedent has been established; spatial considerations of ribbon development along the M40; environmental issues (including light pollution); and loss of agricultural land.
50	William	Benbow	Savills on behalf of Christ Church, Oxford	Promotes two sites at Milcombe for housing which are suitable and available and can be delivered within the Plan period.
51	Peter	Bateman	Framptons on behalf of Mr and Mrs Donger	Promotes land north of Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury which was submitted to the Council's SHLAA in 2014. It is suggested that the list of land uses relating to Banbury also includes 'strategic sports and retail' and a future 'Call for Sites' should clearly define what constitutes a 'non-strategic site' for the purposes of the Local Plan Part 2. It is considered that the site could accommodate up to 400 dwellings, a number of characteristics are listed and it is stated that development could enable a comprehensive planned development to achieve and deliver new housing of a scale which is appropriate for the most sustainable settlement in the District. The land is considered available, suitable and achievable for housing and there are a number of services and facilities in close proximity.
52	Colin	Astley	Some members of Adderbury Neighbourhood Plan Community Group	A number of matters are listed in the representation which were considered at the Local Plan Part 1 examination including; green buffers, policies for avoiding coalescence of Banbury with its surrounding villages, village categorisation and the distribution of growth in the rural areas and the use of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMAA). A number of matters are listed which they believe should be considered for Local Plan Part 2. These include: 1. Examination of saved Policies from the 1996 Adopted Local Plan to explore which should continue to be used. 2. Developments including the relocation of Banbury United, the gap between Banbury and Adderbury and coalescence. 3. Village Categorisation including to take account of recent planning permissions. 4. The distribution of development in the rural areas. 5. Under utilisation of commercial premises. 6. A review of town centres. 7. Tourism. 8. Transport. 9. Housing. 10. Sustainable construction and renewable energy location. 11. Infrastructure including an examination of education with OCC.
53	Paul	Newton	Barton Willmore on behalf of Bicester Sports Association	Promotes sites at Oxford Road, Bicester and Akeman Street, Chesterton which are owned by Bicester Sports Association and state that Local Plan Part 2 should identify sites for additional A1 retail in Bicester. They explain that the Oxford Road site is within the 'area of search' and is sequentially preferable and capable of accommodating retail floorspace along with other development.
54	Nik	Lyzba	JPPC	Considers the consultation to be premature. They state that the limited review should consider land around Begbroke Science Park and Kidlington in detail for Local Plan Part 2 involving the Tripartite and others in consultation. Ancillary uses should be considered at the Science Park including key worker housing. It is stated that a number of saved policies from the 1996 Adopted Plan and Non-Statutory Local Plan 2011 are not NPPF or NPPG compliant and these policies should be reviewed. Employment policies should be positive and proactive, supporting economic growth, particularly at Begbroke Science Park.
55	Darren	Bell	David Lock Associates on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd	Promoted a site in Ambrosden to the 2014 SHLAA. Believe the Council should ensure development is located in the most sustainable locations by referring to the existing categorisation information and the criteria in Policy Villages 2 and the Local Plan Part 2 should allow for development in addition to the housing target for villages where it is supported by local communities. Village character assessments will be useful new evidence but should also rely on existing evidence relating to sustainability collected for villages. Consultation should take place on accommodating sites in category A villages and sustainability appraisal undertaken. It is suggested that the Local Plan Part 1 already contains sufficient policy on urban and rural design for most circumstances and that additional guidance is only needed in special circumstances, e.g. for conservation areas. Urges caution over a blanket application of areas of tranquillity.

56	Peter	Frampton	Framptons	Promotes a site at junction 10 of the M40 to meet the needs of regional and national scale logistics and information is provided including describing links with manufacturing and retail.
57	Julia	Mountford	Boyer on behalf of Redrow Homes and Wates Developments	State that intensification of existing employment sites as proposed for the scope of Local Plan part 2 should not include those sites already allocated in the Local Plan Part 1 as it could undermine the Local Plan part 1 strategy. Concerns are raised regarding the fact that transport infrastructure will be set out in Local Plan part 2 which is not due for adoption until 2017 after which many sites will have commenced building, particularly as CIL is unlikely to be charged until August 2016 at the earliest. Concerns are also that the infrastructure requirements for Local Plan part 2 could be based on out of date evidence. The Council's Cil and IDP are at the early stages and they believe the source of costs are not clearly identified. They state that the deliverability and viability of the Plan cannot be determined without a clear schedule of infrastructure requirements and costs, relating to the phasing of development and confirmation that this evidence base will be provided would be welcomed. Additional policies relating to the Bicester Garden Town designation should be reasonable and not conflict with policies in the Local Plan Part 1. Clarification is needed on whether policies relating to community facilities and open space are intended to clarify or supersede existing policy in Local Plan Part 1. Policies on sustainable construction and renewable energy should not seek to go beyond restrictions imposed in the Deregulation Bill 2015. Clarification is needed on what additional infrastructure is being referred to and would involve for Local Plan part 2. The review of older consultation papers produced by the Council should be undertaken with caution.
58	Carl	Smith	Gosford and Water Eaton Parish Council	State that there is a need to emphasise OCC's approved 'Heavy Lorry Routes' and apply these to policy formulation. The Parish opposed an A40 - A44 link which they believe will create more congestion and development pressure at Begbroke and Kidlington. There is concern over the number of flats in residential developments, occupancy and parking. The Parish believe that the needs of Gypsy and Travellers have already been met in the Parish. More consideration should be given to developers contributions for maintaining open spaces and enhancement of biodiversity including providing nesting facilities for swifts/swallows/house martins. The Parish would oppose a Green Belt Review to meet Oxford's needs and is especially opposed to accommodating any of Oxford's housing need in the Parish. They believe that Air Quality Action Zones should be included in the Local Plan and air quality monitored. Parking enforcement should be considered and how money from Cil could be used for the Parish.
59	Ian	Jelfs		Opposes large scale logistics developments owing to low employment levels and significant use of land. Coalescence of Banbury and surrounding villages should be prevented. Development should be spread equally among the Category A villages and wider across more villages.
60	Alan	Hughes	DP9 Ltd on behalf of EP Barrus Ltd.	Promoting a site at Chilgrove Drive, Upper Heyford it is explained how EP Barras is local company who wishes to expand. A needs assessment has been undertaken examining existing and emerging employment allocations and it concludes that none of the Local Plan Part 1 employment allocations are suitable, viable or available. It is considered that the promoted site is suitable, viable and available for employment and the allocation at Upper Heyford should be expanded to include land at Chilgrove Drive adjacent to the land identified in the Local Plan. The allocation would meet the requirements of the NPPF, assist the Council in meeting its aims and strengthen employment provision at Upper Heyford.
61	Oliver	Taylor	Strutt and Parker on behalf of the Walker Family	State that they believe non-strategic allocations need to be made for employment development at Bicester as Local Plan Part 1 evidence base sets out a strategy for growth at Banbury and Bicester. They are promoting two sites for this purpose at Charbridge Lane, Bicester which they believe would have limited impact on the identity and setting of Launton, would not lead to coalescence or effect the historic field pattern. There is existing employment in the area and there is a need for sites for smaller units which will contribute to the economic growth of Bicester.
62	Oliver	Taylor	Strutt and Parker on behalf of Charterhouse Standard Holdings and the Walker Family	Promote a site adjacent to South East Bicester for residential development which they state was discussed at the Local Plan Part 1 examination where it was stated that it would be considered for Local Plan Part 2. The 5.3 hectare site is within the Gavray Drive meadow Local Wildlife site (LWS). An ecological survey is submitted which shows that 2 hectares of the site could be developed. Development of the site would be consistent with the strategy for locating growth at Bicester and in the vicinity at Bicester 12 and 13 allocations, would conserve and enhance the natural environment and is deliverable, suitable and available.

63	Kathryn	Young	Turley on behalf of Gallagher Estates Ltd	Promotion of a site north of The Bourne, Hook Norton for residential development. State that clarification should be provided on the relationship between Local Plan Part 2 and Neighbourhood Plans and agree that development should be focused at Category A villages. Development viability is considered to be a key factor in the delivery of sites and the need to apply a flexible approach to affordable housing requirements and section 106 contributions to reflect the development viability of schemes.
64	Mat	Evans	Gladman Developments Ltd	Gladmans have fundamental concerns about the approach taken in the preparation of this consultation and its adherence to the statutory regulations on consultation periods and the information contained within the Council's Statement of Community involvement. They welcome that Local Plan part 2 will explore sites in the villages and state that it will be important to consider the relationship between Neighbourhood Plans and Local Plan part 2. They suggest using Local Plan Part 2 to meet Oxford's needs. Sites are promoted at Banbury Road, Adderbury; Sibford Road, Hook Norton and Oxford Road, Kirtlington.
65	Ifti	Maniar	West Waddy on behalf of Pye Homes and the Vanbrugh Unit Trust	Promotion of a site known as Woodstock East for mixed use development which they state is outside the Green Belt, outside landscape designations away from the historic core of Woodstock and can provide employment in an area which is close to where the Council is already reviewing the Green Belt to accommodate employment needs. The site could accommodate some 1,200/1,500 dwellings contributing to Kidlington's housing needs and avoiding the need for a significant review of the Green Belt to meet housing and employment needs. Local Plan Part 2 should enable the delivery of sustainable employment sites and set out a policy approach to care homes/retirement homes.
66	Hannah	Smith	Quod on behalf of Albion Land	Promotion of land for large-scale logistics development at M40 J10 for Local Plan Part 2. The representation contains a report which is considered to demonstrate the appropriateness in planning, market and environmental terms of the site at junction 10 of the M40 to deliver 232,258 sq metres of logistics floorspace. It sets out how the site will: provide a deliverable development option capable of meeting an identified specific market requirement for large scale logistics buildings in Cherwell that cannot be met through existing Local Plan allocations; is capable of being satisfactorily accessed via the existing road network and the inclusion of new site access arrangements; can be appropriately accommodated without unacceptable impact on ecology and through the application of appropriate design and landscaping treatment could deliver potential biodiversity improvements; can be accommodated within the surrounding landscape without unacceptable harm through the incorporation of appropriate design measures and; is suitable in flood risk and drainage terms and can be appropriately accommodate without harm to future users from potential sources of contamination. It is stated that there is strong market demand for large scale logistics buildings nationally and it has been demonstrated that these cannot be suitably accommodated in full on the allocated sites within Part 1 of the Local Plan. Part 1 of the Plan cannot meet the objective employment needs for such facilities.
67	Julie	Smith	Cerda Planning on behalf of Cala Homes	Consider the employment policies are over-restrictive and should include mechanisms to bring forward reserved sites. They believe that employment sites should be protected from residential development for example. The review of Bicester town centre boundary is supported to ensure opportunities for additional floor space to reflect Bicester's sustainability and a sequential approach is required. The Local Plan part 2 should take objectively assessed need as a minimum and should include mechanisms to bring forward additional sites. The Local Plan part 2 should make provisions for an early review of the objectively assessed need and the extent of allocated/reserved sites to meet Oxford's needs. The Local Plan Part 2 should make it clear that a presumption in favour of sustainable development applies. Policies relating to housing mixes should be flexible and no standards should be set for sustainable construction as the Building Regulations cover this. Consider whether green infrastructure could be best be delivered through residential urban extensions. At Bicester the Council should identify more sites than the objectively assessed need requires to ensure flexibility. Proposes a new Local Plan Part 2 topic on 'Planning Balance'.
68	Debbie	Jones	Framptons	Is promoting sites at Adderbury and Finmere and believe that the 'service centre villages' identified in Local Plan Part1 need to have a more flexible growth policy than the other villages within the larger village category. Local Plan part 2 must allocate each service centre villages growth in terms of housing numbers, be clear on the capacity of the village and include in planning policy for more sustainable service centre villages, that development on land contiguous, or well-located to village services, all things considered, would be acceptable. States that settlement boundaries can constraint development and inflexible policies relating to settlement boundaries may lead to development in less sustainable locations. Neighbourhood Plans, through the Local Plan, should robustly differentiate between windfall sites and those that will come forward through an allocation policy.

69	Theresa	Goss	Bloxham Parish Council	<p>Questions the sustainability of logistics development at M40 junctions. The capacity of existing employment sites should be reviewed and housing development not permitted on employment sites in rural areas. Policies should support farming and small holdings and encourage tourism. Town Centre Boundaries and Primary Shopping frontages should be reviewed to avoid encroachment into the surrounding countryside. A policy is needed regarding the sub-division of existing houses in villages and associated traffic generation. The Parish Council wishes to be more involved in s106/CIL process and 'community use' agreements need to be secured for education facilities. There should be an allocation for 'local green space' to include identification of ridge and furrow fields and further clarification of the distinction between 'local green space' and 'significant green space' needed. Further guidance needed on what the Council considers 'sustainable construction' and how it relates to the Building Regulations. If wind or solar farms are approved local residents should benefit. For all new developments biodiversity should be assessed and mitigation measures agreed to result in a net gain. Support expressed for community orchards and allotments. There should be a robust policy on tranquillity. Support small scale local review of Oxford Green Belt around Kidlington and Begbroke. All new development needs to model the increase in pollution expected to be generated. Rural development needs to include adequate parking for the current level of cars used by residents. All roads in new developments should have wider roads and pavements (roads 6.0m min, pavements 2.0m min) and avoid the use of parking courts, on-street residents' parking and parking adjacent to play areas. Allocate funding for play equipment improvement to village-wide facilities instead of concentrating play provision on individual developments and avoid locating play areas close to access roads. Allocate a higher proportion of shared ownership homes and include the need for bungalows. 'Clear green space' should exist between villages and there is a need for additional burial sites in villages. More work is needed on sustainability of individual sites in Category A villages.</p>
70	Chloe	French	Bidwells on behalf of Brasenose College	<p>Promotion of a potential housing site at Station Road, Cropredy (a Category A village). The relationship between the Local Plan Part 2 and Neighbourhood Plans needs to be clarified. Housing land supply should be considered and the Council's SHLAA assessment will be an important background document. Concern that (while the timetable set out for the production of the Local Plan Part 2 is considered reasonable) there will be a two year hiatus before it can be adopted which should not be allowed to delay development. Category A villages can contribute to the housing requirement in a shorter timescale owing to them often having fewer constraints. The documents forming the evidence base for Part 2 should be made public as they are produced.</p>
71	Kate	Skingley	on behalf of Mr Bertrand Facon	<p>Site promotion of land at Tadmerton Road, Bloxham (a Category A village). Suggests rating Category A villages for sustainability and introducing a 'Category A+' for the most sustainable to which the 'vast majority' of rural housing should be allocated and questions the promotion of some villages from Category B to Category A in the last review. Believes a review of CRAITLUS, Village Categorisation Assessment and a draft sustainability appraisal are needed. Opposes potential policy on tranquillity as this is already covered by other policies. Supports the opportunity to re-visit non-strategic issues and allocations and to review supporting documents such as the SHLAA. The relationship between the Local Plan Part 2 and Neighbourhood Plans needs to be clarified.</p>
72	David	Flavin	Oxfordshire County Council Part 1 of 5	<p>The inclusion of additional infrastructure within Local Plan Part 2 is strongly supported. OCC do however have concerns about the proposal to examine options for the release of land at motorway junctions for large scale logistics development. Large scale logistics developments would be likely to have significant impacts and raise strategic planning issues. Such an options assessment is considered to fall outside the scope of Local Plan Part 2 and would be more appropriate as part of the early review of Local Plan Part 1. This would allow the impact and infrastructure requirements of releasing land at motorway junctions for large scale logistics development to be considered alongside the allocation of strategic sites for accommodating Oxford's unmet housing needs. If CDC is satisfied that there is an identified need for large scale sites for logistics buildings which cannot be met in or adjoining the urban areas, there should be an assessment of all reasonable options for meeting that need. This should include rail based options, locations which may be subject to new motorway junctions and other transport interchange locations, not just options around motorway junctions. Large scale logistics development is a significant generator of traffic. A road based solution located at motorway junctions would impact significantly on the local and strategic highway network. Whilst the emerging Local Transport Plan LTP4 encourages road-based transport of freight to use motorways, there is a risk that the introduction of new strategic sites for B8 uses at motorway junctions at this stage could require the reassessment of emerging local transport strategies and infrastructure plans. With the exception of sites at J11 Banbury, locating large scale development at existing or potential motorway junctions would appear to be out of conformity with the local plan spatial strategy which seeks to focus development at Banbury and Bicester and allows for only limited growth in the rural areas. Local Plan Part 1 makes provision for B8 uses at Graven Hill, Bicester, which is due to come on stream 2016-21. There is a risk that the early provision of alternative sites at junctions 9 and/or 10 could undermine investment at Graven Hill which could prejudice the success of the local plan strategy for Bicester. If land at M40 Junction 10 is to be released, the potential for a large scale energy user to utilise heat supply from Ardley energy recovery facility should be maximised.</p> <p>The County Council supports tourism policies being within scope of Local Plan Part 2 as tourism makes a significant contribution to the Oxfordshire economy. The work should take account of the Oxfordshire Cultural, Heritage and Tourism Investment Plan which has been commissioned by the Oxfordshire LEP and should be available in July.</p> <p>The County Council would support the inclusion of transport infrastructure arising from the review of its Local Transport Plan (which is scheduled to be adopted in September 2015) and area strategies. This should include potential park and ride sites at Langford Lane and East of Kidlington. The table in the Reg 18 notification states "Consider the need to include transport infrastructure". For the avoidance of doubt, the need has already been identified and transport infrastructure should be included.</p>

72	David	Flavin	Oxfordshire County Council Part 2 of 5	<p>Local Plan Part 2 could look to identify small sites to meet any identified specialised housing needs of older people and/or people with disabilities or mental health problems that would not be met on urban strategic sites. Policies to deal with a broad range of tenures / housing types, Lifetime Homes, and supported accommodation should be included within the scope of Local Plan Part 2. Clarity over the distinction between extra care accommodation that falls within Use Class C2 and extra care that falls within Use Class C3 would be welcomed.</p> <p>The County Council supports the inclusion of new standards for the provision of community facilities. The standards would need to be flexible to take account of the varying internal and external space requirements of public and voluntary sectors as they seek to find new ways of delivering services within the community. A criteria based policy or policies dealing with the loss of existing facilities should also be included.</p> <p>The County Council support CDC in developing additional guidance on allowable solutions and renewable energy schemes. The County Council’s Position Statement on Solar Development (https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/position-statement-solar-development) provides technical advice on issues relating to County matters which should be considered when developing major ground-mounted solar energy proposals.</p> <p>The County Council support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a local review of the Green Belt in the vicinity of Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford Airport and Begbroke Science Park to provide sufficient land to enable local key sector, high tech employment growth in line with objectives of growing the Oxfordshire economy in the SEP and City Deal. - a local review of the green belt at Kidlington to meet local housing need if sufficient housing sites cannot be found within the built-up area. <p>Any new sites to be considered will need to be assessed against a transport strategy. Sites that would maximise patronage demand along key public transport corridors will be developed through LTP4, with a view to maximising walking and cycling opportunities. The Oxford Green Belt study currently being undertaken as part of the post SHMA joint strategic work programme will inform Cherwell’s local green belt reviews. The conclusions of the Spatial Options Assessment may offer opportunities for meeting these localised Cherwell unmet needs in combination with Oxford’s unmet housing needs.</p>
72	David	Flavin	Oxfordshire County Council Part 3 of 5	<p>Progress green infrastructure strategies for Bicester and Banbury and consider the need for new green infrastructure allocations. The County Council supports this being within Local Plan Part 2. The provision of green infrastructure is an important element of place shaping and is in line with LEP objectives for innovative place. There will be links to the work the County has done on a Green Infrastructure Strategy and work to be undertaken to develop an Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Assessment as part of the post SHMA work programme.</p> <p>Bicester-</p> <p>Consider the need for additional policies arising from the Garden Town designation.</p> <p>Identify non-strategic site allocations for housing, employment, open space and recreation and other land uses. OCC transport strategies will need to be developed in parallel with emerging policies arising from the Garden Town designation. OCC seeks a policy which defines this joint working to establish the Garden Town designation in Bicester. This will ensure that future development of the County’s LTP4 area strategy is coordinated with Garden Town proposals.</p> <p>Banbury-</p> <p>Identify non-strategic site allocations for housing, employment, open space and recreation and other land uses including a burial site. A clear vision or strategy for Banbury should be in place prior to the allocation of further development. This could be achieved through the emerging Banbury Masterplan SPD.</p> <p>Kidlington-</p> <p>Determine the boundary of an expanded village centre.- Identify non-strategic site allocations for housing, employment, open space and recreation and other land uses. The County Council seek clarification on the masterplanning process in Kidlington.</p>
72	David	Flavin	Oxfordshire County Council Part 4 of 5	<p>The County Council supports the allocation of housing sites in category A villages within Local Plan Part 2. This will enable the cumulative impacts of new rural housing on strategic infrastructure to be assessed and will provide a basis from which to identify the additional infrastructure that will need to be included in the Plan. The work should consider the level of employment development to be planned for at Upper Heyford and any necessary transport mitigation measures. Local Plan 1 established that this site is required to be brought forward through a ‘comprehensive approach’. This approach needs to be defined and agreed with a relevant programme for taking it forward. The County Council sees the requirement of a ‘comprehensive approach’ as laid out in Local Plan 1 as essential for assessing, defining, and delivering the necessary mitigation requirements; any partial site proposals separate from a comprehensive full assessment of the full allocation including mitigation requirements will not be acceptable.</p> <p>The County Council supports the inclusion of infrastructure work. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> issues related to grid capacity for Bicester; household waste recycling site provision across the district; additional education infrastructure where capacity dictates; further details on the new secondary school at Banbury 12; and considerations of the transport and infrastructure needs arising from GardenTown status. This work will also need to incorporate the outcomes of the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Assessment to be completed as part of the post SHMA strategic work programme. <p>Housing, Sustainable Construction, the Natural Environment and the Built Environment could all promote sustainable drainage as flood relief, environmentally friendly, increasing bio-diversity and improving the built environment as well as following Government guidelines. All sites to be included need to include a policy requiring Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>

				P&F would be keen to work with Cherwell District to identify County Council property and land which is either surplus to requirements or where co-location / relocation of facilities and services could free up land for development over the Plan period, thus helping the District to achieve its ambitious growth targets.
72	David	Flavin	Oxfordshire County Council Part 5 of 5	<p>The preparation of Development Management Policy is supported. This should include the requirement for developers to prepare and implement an Employment & Skills Plan with local agencies and providers that will ensure, as far as possible, that local people have access to training (including apprenticeships) and employment opportunities available at the construction and end user phases of the development.</p> <p>There is no reference to the Historic Environment within the topic areas of the table. There is a mention of the Historic Environment within the Built Environment section however this could appear to relate to the listed buildings and conservations areas only and does not include archaeological deposits and historic landscape. OCC would recommend the need for a specific section on the Historic Environment highlighting the need to consider detailed policies on protecting and enhancing sites of archaeological or historic interest and historic landscapes. As an alternative the 'Built Environment' section could be amended to 'Built and Historic Environment' and the need to consider policies for the Historic Environment set out above added to the detailed section of the table.</p> <p>OCC welcomes the inclusion of a policy on Green Infrastructure (GI) and supports the progression of GI strategies for Bicester and Banbury and consideration being given to new GI allocations. At present Cherwell has a shortage of accessible green space, including deficiencies in woodland. The proposed policy on Infrastructure should also include the need for GI. When considering Green Belt reviews, this should incorporate assessments of potential impacts on Local Wildlife Sites, protected species and the Oxford Canal as a habitat corridor, in addition to Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and other designations. Also, when considering the approach to residential canal moorings and boaters' facilities on the Oxford canal please take into account potential impacts on the biodiversity value of the canal and adjacent sites. OCC supports the suggestion of including a policy on biodiversity enhancement. This would be in line with NPPF, the policies in the Core Strategy and the NERC Act. The policy could include practical guidance to signpost applicants to good practice and sources of further information. The District Council may find the Biodiversity & Planning Guidance document helpful: https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/planning-and-biodiversity As commented on in relation to the Core Strategy, OCC considers that the Local Plan should assess potential cumulative impact of development on biodiversity at Bicester, in particular on the Local Wildlife Sites.</p> <p>OCC requests a policy on increasing the amount of woodland in Cherwell District, ideally woodland in active management. This could refer back to the policy on Green Boundaries to Growth in the Core Strategy and add to the details of its implementation to help ensure that woodland is delivered. Please see further information on woodland creation in Annex 1, below. The District Council should seek the advice of their in-house ecologist on the proposed policies. There is a strong emphasis nationally on the multiple benefits of woodland creation. There can also be funding available from external and national bodies to assist in woodland creation, therefore it is deliverable. The Sustainability Appraisal (Table 9.19) that accompanied the Core Strategy also recognised this issue of the lack of accessible woodland for the major towns in Cherwell. OCC welcomes the opportunity to assist the district in their efforts to incorporate further woodland creation in the Local Plan.</p>
73	Raymond	Cole	Sport England	Is concerned that the wording used as follows, 'open spaces and recreation' does not specifically mention 'sport'. Local Plan Part 2 should include policies to secure developer contributions for sports pitches and built facilities. Concern that the proposed timetable for the Local Plan Part 2 is not long enough to properly assess existing sports pitches, leading to the possibility of the Plan being found unsound owing to it not being based on robust and up-to-date assessment of needs.
74	V	Jones		The Local Plan Part 2 should aim to increase biodiversity, for example planting of wildflower areas and specifying verge mowing regimes.
75	Maureen	Miller		Has comments regarding a land holding and inadequate procedures.
76	Lorraine	Watling	Woodstock Town Council	Opposes any development or urbanisation on greenfields abutting or surrounding Woodstock and any Green Belt Review.

77	V N	Smith		<p>Proposes a 'local tax' on the rise in land value when a site receives planning permission to be used for making brownfield sites more deliverable. The possible release of land for logistics purposes should only be considered after a survey of empty shops, offices and industrial premises has been completed. Town centres need to be redeveloped for housing with vacant shops and offices also used for tourist accommodation. Believes there is no future for public transport outside of large towns and cities. Provision of affordable housing on developments must be enforced and sites for gypsies and travellers should be found but as far as practicable should not be sited next to residential areas. Sports facilities are too expensive to use and should have free parking and open spaces should be retained, especially near population centres. Regarding renewable energy; solar farms should be 'explored' if they can be economically justified but no more wind farms should be allowed. Regarding the natural environment; its preservation must be top priority, with enhancement if funding allows. There should be no reduction of Green Belt until the redevelopment of all brownfield sites has been explored. If new homes have to be built near main roads sound proofing measures must be required. New buildings in Conservation Areas should be '...very rare and must adhere to the style of any nearby dwellings' and there should be no building on any land in the Green Belt or a Conservation Area. In Bicester concerns are stated over funding of new schools and sports facilities. In Banbury convert vacant buildings for business or residential use, changing industrial or office buildings into retail parks only makes sense if town centre shops are converted into homes. Growth of Category A villages should be controlled with no village to grow by more than 30% by 2030 (or an average of 2% each year). A minimum of three off-road parking spaces per house should be provided. Housing development is causing traffic issues in Banbury. Planning permission should not be granted for development on flood plain in any circumstances.</p>
78	Rob	McKenzie		<p>Suggests including policies on pollution and nuisance control including measures to address light pollution.</p>

Appendix 3 Local Plan Part I Challenges and Issues

Theme One: Developing a Sustainable Local Economy

Local Plan Part I identified the following key challenges to achieving a sustainable local economy:

- Growing the 'knowledge economy'
- Identifying new employment sites to meet modern business needs
- Making more efficient use of existing employment areas by prioritising the use of existing sites
- Improving our urban centres and existing employment areas to retain and attract business
- Adapting to the changing rural economy and to provision of more employment opportunities and potentially suitable employment sites in rural areas
- Improving the level of education and training
- Addressing pockets of multiple deprivation in the District
- The average weekly wage is lower than the South East average
- The claimant count rose, particularly in Banbury, in 2009 as a result of the economic downturn. In 2012 it was about twice the level it was in 2008
- Insufficient diversity in the local economy
- Overdependence on a declining number of manufacturing jobs
- The need to respond to a growing and ageing population.

Theme Two: Building Sustainable Communities

Local Plan Part I identified the following key challenges to building sustainable communities:

- Addressing multiple deprivation
- Responding to a growing and ageing population
- The need to make market housing more affordable - Cherwell is the most affordable District for housing in Oxfordshire, but in 2009 median house prices were still over 78 times median earnings
- The need to provide more family housing for newly forming households in rural areas
- The Council has been successful in the prevention of homelessness but it remains important to ensure an adequate supply of new housing for vulnerable households
- The need to meet the requirements of a relatively young population, particularly those aged 0 to 15 in urban areas
- Meeting the needs of an ageing population and those with special needs
- Child well-being in Cherwell which is well below the other rural districts in Oxfordshire
- Rates of claimants of health-related benefits in Cherwell are above the average for Oxfordshire but below the South East average with the exception of Attendance Allowance which is above the county and regional average.
- The need to improve educational attainment
- The level of adult obesity is above the levels in other Oxfordshire districts

- The percentage of Cherwell residents participating in sport and active recreation is below other rural Oxfordshire districts but above regional and national averages
- The need to consider the implications of low population growth (and potential depopulation) in Kidlington
- 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
- Ensuring that the needs of a diverse Cherwell population are met, for example Cherwell has a relatively large Indian and Pakistani population compared to other rural districts in Oxfordshire
- A lack of affordable housing and the need to increase the proportion of the housing stock that comprises social housing.

Theme Three: Ensuring Sustainable Development

Local Plan Part I identified the following key challenges to ensuring sustainable development:

- There is a need to maximise the opportunities to significantly cut carbon emissions.
- Although compared to other 'significant rural' districts, Cherwell has lower domestic carbon dioxide emissions per person, it has higher overall emissions per person due to more emissions from industrial and commercial activity
- A need to consider the effects of development on air quality, including in relation to the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Banbury, and how development proposals can contribute towards improvements
- A need to ensure that contamination is addressed effectively on sites through re-development
- There is a need to maximise opportunities for the use of renewable energy, efficient buildings and for using resources such as energy and water more efficiently
- There is a need to reduce dependence on travel by car and to manage traffic congestion - between 1981 and 2001 the number of cars in Cherwell increased by over 34,700 (97%), over double the growth in households (46%); residents in our rural areas are particularly dependent on their cars and congestion hotspots include Junction 9 of the M40, on the A34, in the centres of Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington at peak times and in villages with schools. Commuters in Cherwell travel relatively long distances to work.
- Maximise the opportunity to shift dependence from the car to sustainable modes of transport
- Cherwell is ranked very poorly on a national measure of geographical accessibility of services
- Water resources in Cherwell are limited and needs will continue to be met from outside the Cherwell catchment area
- Cherwell's rivers have been consistently assessed as poorer in chemical quality than rivers in other districts in Oxfordshire
- There is a need for a leap forward in sustainable design and construction in Cherwell
- There is a need to improve the quality of our built up environments and urban areas, to ensure that new development maintains or increases their distinctiveness and to improve the functioning of our towns and villages

- Cherwell's biodiversity needs to be protected and enhanced and measures need to be taken to ensure it is capable of adapting to a changing climate. There is need to support the management of existing woodlands and wildlife sites and to identify new wildlife sites. The reduction in nesting and roosting sites is a particular concern.
- A need to cherish, preserve and enhance our distinctive natural and built environment and our rich historic heritage including listed buildings and conservation areas. There is a need to improve the built up environments of our urban areas, to ensure that new development maintains or increases distinctiveness and improves the functioning of our town and villages.
- Cherwell households have the lowest access to natural green space across the whole of the South East; 72% of households meet none of the Accessible Green Space requirements - a reflection of the low number of country parks and areas of common land in the District.

Cherwell's Places: Bicester

Local Plan Part 1 identified the following key challenges, in summary, for Bicester:

- The significant imbalance between homes and jobs. Out-commuting is a particular problem with a significant proportion of residents leaving the town to work.
- The provision of new services, facilities and infrastructure in Bicester has not kept pace with population growth
- There is a need to make Bicester more attractive to new businesses, particularly knowledge based and high-technology companies
- Some of Bicester's employment areas are ageing and in need of rejuvenation. A greater range of employment space is needed
- There is a need to improve standards of education and training in Bicester, areas of which are among the worst 20% in England in terms of skills, education and training
- The need to ensure the vitality and viability of Bicester town centre, to make it more attractive to both residents and visitors, and to enable the town centre and Bicester Village to co-exist in a mutually productive way.
- The lack of sufficient services and facilities in Bicester for a town of its size. Implementation of the town centre redevelopment scheme, and recently completed sports centre modernisation, will contribute significantly in addressing this, but there will remain a need to continue to provide more services and facilities for residents and visitors, and to improve the image of the town. Car parking in Bicester will be significantly increased by the Town Centre redevelopment phase 2.
- The need to increase the sense of pride and belonging to create more community cohesion
- High levels of out-commuting and rapid housing growth make it more difficult to achieve community cohesion within new residential areas and between new and older parts of Bicester
- Household incomes for those who live in Bicester are relatively high, but wages for people who work in the area are relatively low

- Parts of Bicester suffer from problems of deprivation such as poor housing and low incomes but these problems may not be in concentrated enough measure to fall into a recognisable deprivation category
- In the central Bicester Town ward there are many people on low incomes, a concentration of older people (Bicester presently has a relatively young population), many people with long-term illnesses and a significantly lower life expectancy than for newer housing areas
- The need for an improved community hospital and police infrastructure
- The need for improved library provision, facilities for young people, a museum, theatre and public art
- Bicester has existing deficiencies in open space, sports and recreation amenities. Additional open space, sport and recreation provision will be required to provide for future development needs.
- There is also a long-term aspiration to provide an athletics track, indoor bowls facility and to improve synthetic turf pitch provision
- The town's existing cemetery has very little capacity remaining with limited scope for extension and there is an urgent need for additional provision.
- The need to improve the appearance of the town centre and historic core, delivering town centre redevelopment and environmental improvements to Market Square
- Accommodating major growth whilst addressing constraints such as:
 - The severing effect of the town's perimeter roads
 - Managing growth in a way that will not unacceptably harm important natural and historic assets
 - Addressing the capacity of the sewage works and energy infrastructure
 - The character, appearance and setting of historic assets such as RAF Bicester Conservation Area and nearby villages
 - Ecological constraints such as designated wildlife sites, ecologically important landscapes and conservation target areas, and
 - Highway constraints such as traffic congestion in the town centre and at King's End / A41 and the need for improvements to M40 Junction 9 and the Bucknell Road / Howes lane junction within the town
- Accommodating growth without having an adverse effect on the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation
- Addressing deficiencies in 'green' infrastructure
- Improving the attractiveness of the town's employment areas.

Cherwell's Places: Banbury

Local Plan Part 1 identified the following key challenges, in summary, for Banbury:

- Ensuring the town remains competitive so that it retains and attracts major employers
- Addressing the impact of recession on the unemployment level
- The need to improve standards of education and training
- Maintaining a strong manufacturing sector but further diversifying the economy and creating more higher skilled and knowledge based job opportunities

- The need to improve the overall attractiveness of the town as a place to live and work
- The need to improve the appearance and vitality of the town centre outside of the Castle Quay shopping centre
- Maintaining the importance of the town's manufacturing sector despite a reduction in size. Since much of this is in higher value and specialised areas which are more dependent upon skilled input, it is of great importance that the sector remains an important local employer. The town has a strong industrial heritage and the Economic Development Strategy sees this evolving into a robust engineering economy driven by flagship sectors such as motor sport and advanced materials.
- Some of Banbury's employment areas/sites are in need of investment and there are vacant buildings.
- The need to ensure social opportunities increase in a number of wards in Banbury, particularly Ruscote ward and two areas of Banbury Grimsbury and Castle Ward which are in the 20 per cent most deprived areas nationally according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
- The need to foster social cohesion, integration and equal opportunity: Banbury has a diverse population, with higher concentrations of people of non-white ethnic origin than elsewhere in the District, many of whom live in the more deprived areas
- The need to reduce the incidences of teenage pregnancy, anti-social behaviour and to improve educational attendance and attainment
- The need for a replacement library
- The need for affordable housing and a more diverse private rented housing sector
- The need to improve access to services and facilities and to address existing deficiencies, including for open space and recreation, and finding a new site for Banbury United Football Club
- Additional open space, sport and recreation provision will also be required to provide for future development needs
- The need for new cemetery space
- Managing growth in a way that will not unacceptably harm important natural and historic assets
- The need to manage traffic congestion and to provide more opportunities to travel using more sustainable modes.
- Improving footpaths and cycle ways to encourage walking and cycling
- Preserving and enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of the urban area including the historic street pattern of the town centre
- Recognising the river and canal as an asset and improving the river / canal corridor to improve the setting of the town centre
- Making more efficient and effective use of land and enhancing its ecological value
- Improving access to natural and semi-natural green space
- The need for more publicly accessible woodland and protecting existing areas of urban woodland
- Protecting the ecological value and the historic rural character of Salt Way.

Cherwell's Places: Kidlington

Local Plan Part 1 identified the following key challenges, in summary, for Kidlington:

- Defining robust boundaries for the village centre to allow for future growth
- Improvements to the public realm
- Creating stronger links between various uses including Exeter Hall which lies over 200 metres from the shops on the High Street.
- Lack of spare primary education capacity
- Relatively low provision of comparison retailers compared with convenience shopping
- The need for additional employment land in the Kidlington area.

Cherwell's Places: The Rural Areas

Local Plan Part 1 identified a number of key economic, community and environmental issues facing the villages and rural areas. In summary, these were:

- Addressing the changing needs of the rural economy and farming communities
- Ensuring appropriate opportunities for local rural employment and to support home working
- Supporting the visitor economy whilst preserving the rural environment
- Preserving the canal and its immediate surroundings whilst realising its recreational potential
- Lack of affordable housing of all types
- Deficiencies in open space provision
- Protection of services and facilities and their improvement where possible
- Lack of school places and the need for expansion of schools
- Protection of biodiversity in the rural areas including the Oxford Meadows SAC
- Addressing the challenges faced by the legacy of major developments that have taken place in the rural areas, including MOD assets
- The impact of growth on the quality, character and landscape setting of villages
- Traffic issues from the high level of commuting to larger urban areas.

Appendix 4 Village Survey Results 2014 - Table

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Village Survey Results 2014

Village Name	Nursery	Primary School	Retail Service	Food Shop	Post Office	Public House	Recreational	Village/Communit	Other Services
Adderbury	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Library
Alkerton	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Ambrosden	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Doctor's Surgery (not full time)
Ardley	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Arncott	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√	0
Balscote	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Barford St John	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barford St Michael	0	0	0	√	√	√	0	√	0
Begbroke	√	0	√	√	0	√	√	√	0
Blackthorn	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0
Bletchington	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0
Bloxham	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Dental Practice, Doctor's Surgery, Secondary School
Bodicote	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0
Broughton	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Bucknell	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	√	0
Caulcott	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Caversfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0

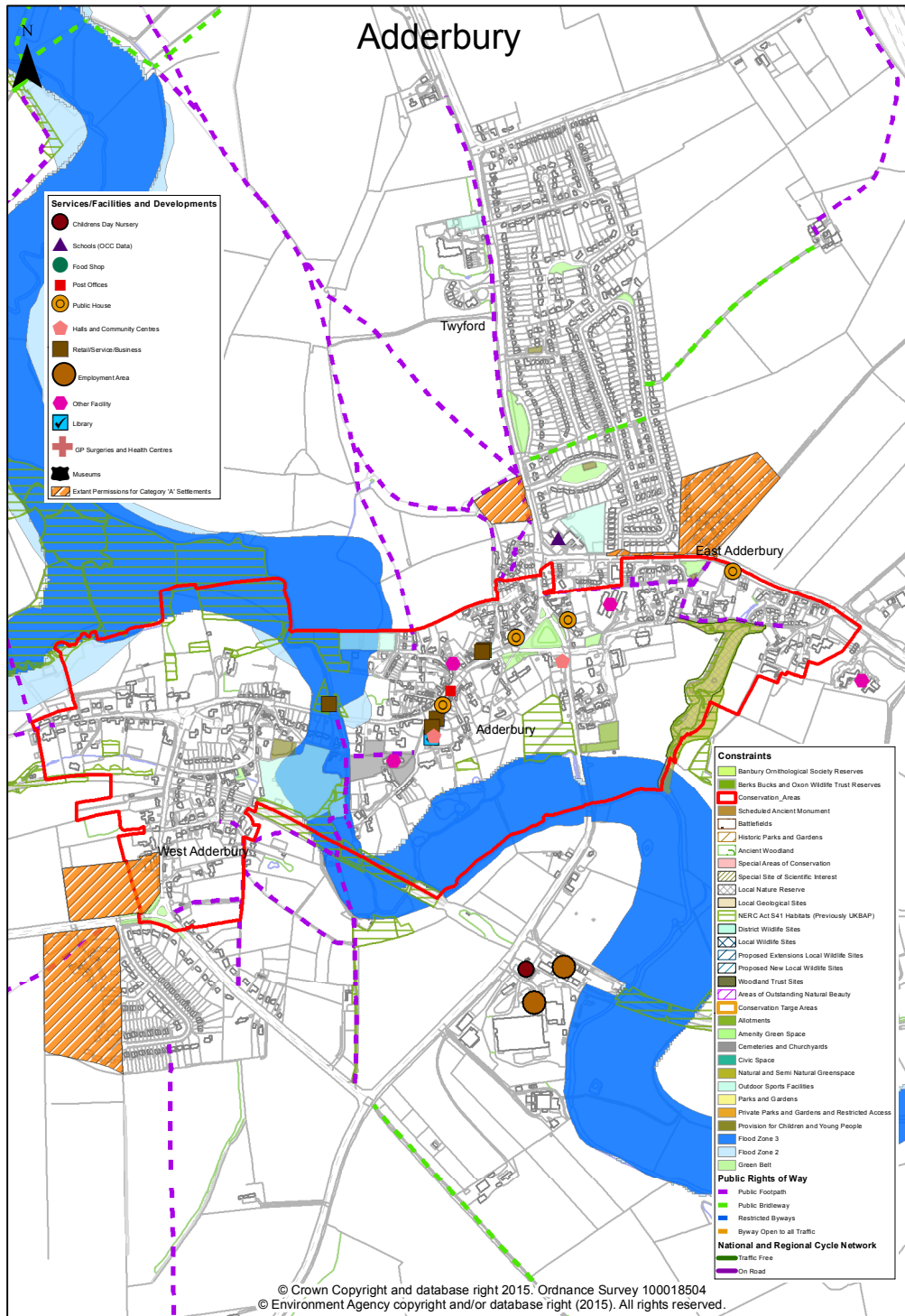
Charlton on Otmoor	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0
Chesterton	√	√	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Claydon	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0
Cottisford	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0
Cropredy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	GP Surgery
Deddington	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Health Centre, Dentist, Library,
Drayton	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	√	0
Duns Tew	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Enslow	0	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0
Epwell	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Fencott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fewcott	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Finmere	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0
Fringford	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0
Fritwell	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0
Godington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Bourton	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Hampton Gay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampton Poyle	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Hanwell	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Hardwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heathfield	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0
Hempton	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0
Hethe	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0

Hook Norton	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	GP Surgery, Library, Dentist
Horley	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Hornton	√	√	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Horton-cum-Studley	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Islip	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	Medical Practice
Juniper Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0
Kirtlington	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0
Launton	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Private GP
Little Bourton	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0
Lower Heyford	0	0	√	0	0	√	√	0	0
Merton	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0
Middle Aston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middleton Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Milcombe	0	0	0	√	0	√	√	√	0
Milton	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0
Mixbury	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mollington	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Murcott	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Newton Purcell	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0

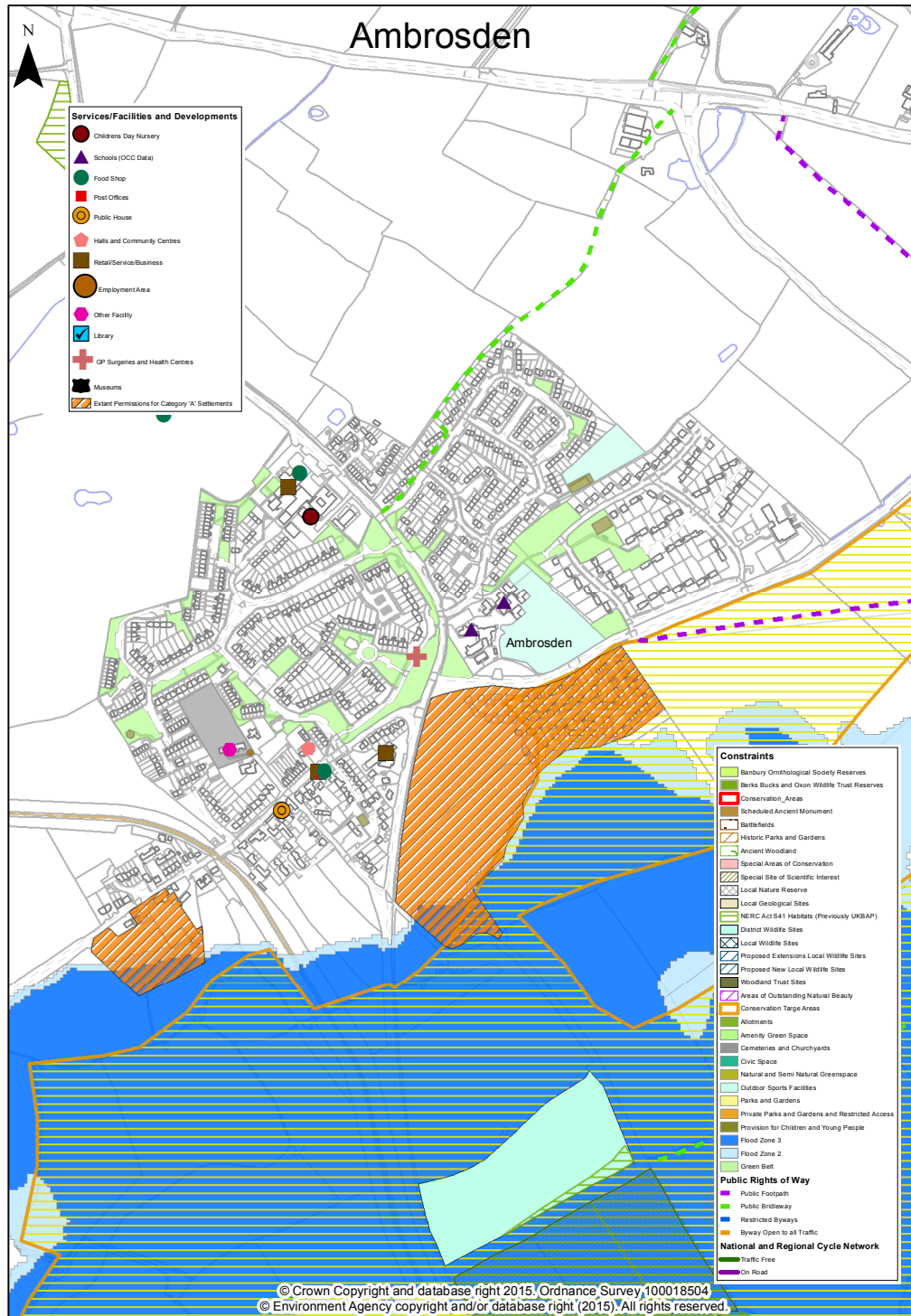
Noke	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0
North Aston	0	0	√	0	0	0	√	0	0
North Newington	0	√	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Oddington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piddington	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0
Prescote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shenington	√	√	0	0	0	√	0	√	GP Surgery
Shipton on Cherwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0
Shutford	0	0	√	0	0	√	√	√	0
Sibford Ferris	0	0	0	√	√	0	√	0	0
Sibford Gower	√	√	0	0	0	√	√	√	GP Surgery in Burdrop
Somerton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0
Souldern	0	0	√	0	0	√	√	√	0
South Newington	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0
Steeple Aston	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0

Appendix 5 Village Survey Results 2014 - Maps

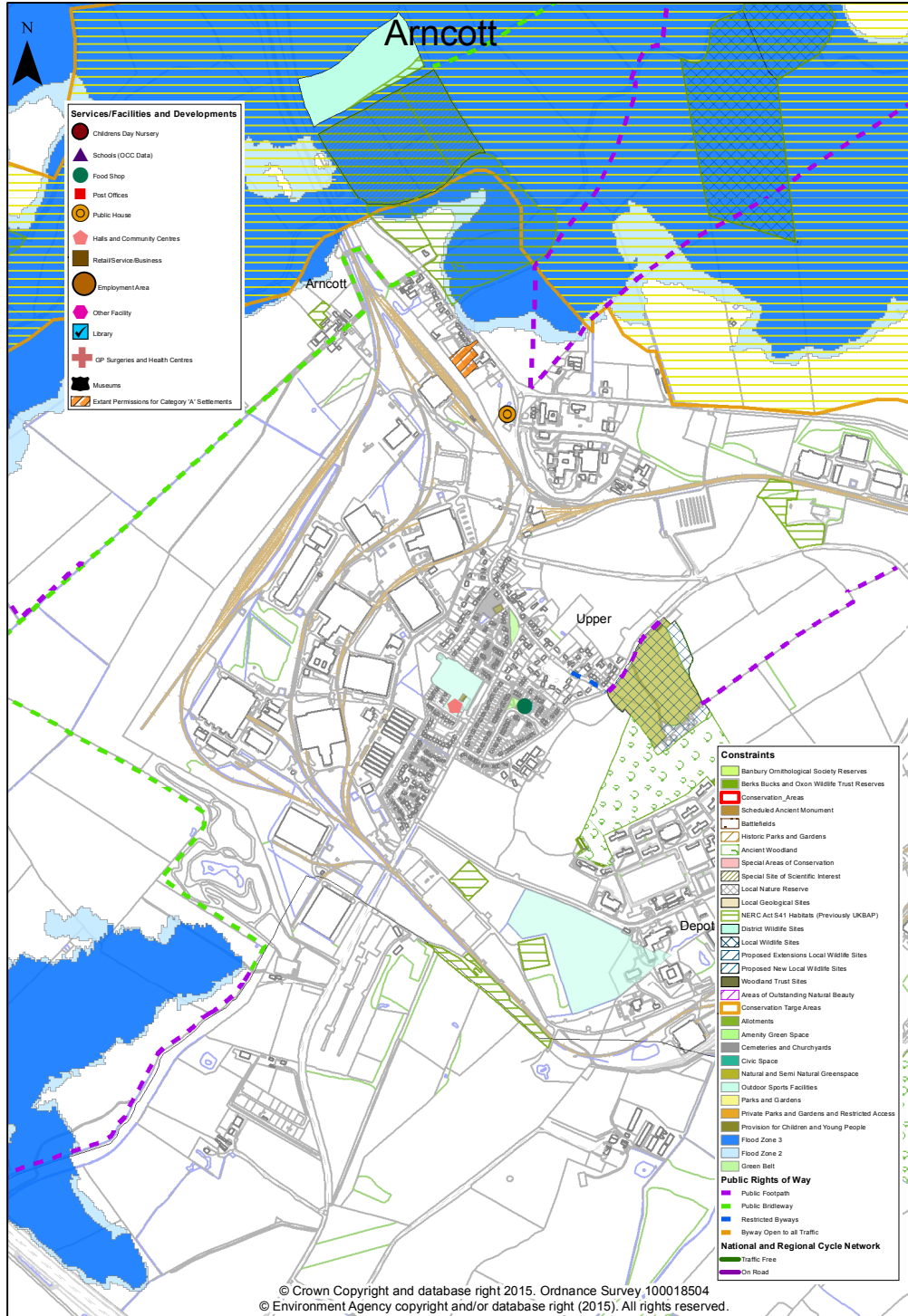
Map 1 Category A Settlement Map - Adderbury



Map 2 Category A Settlement Map - Ambrosden



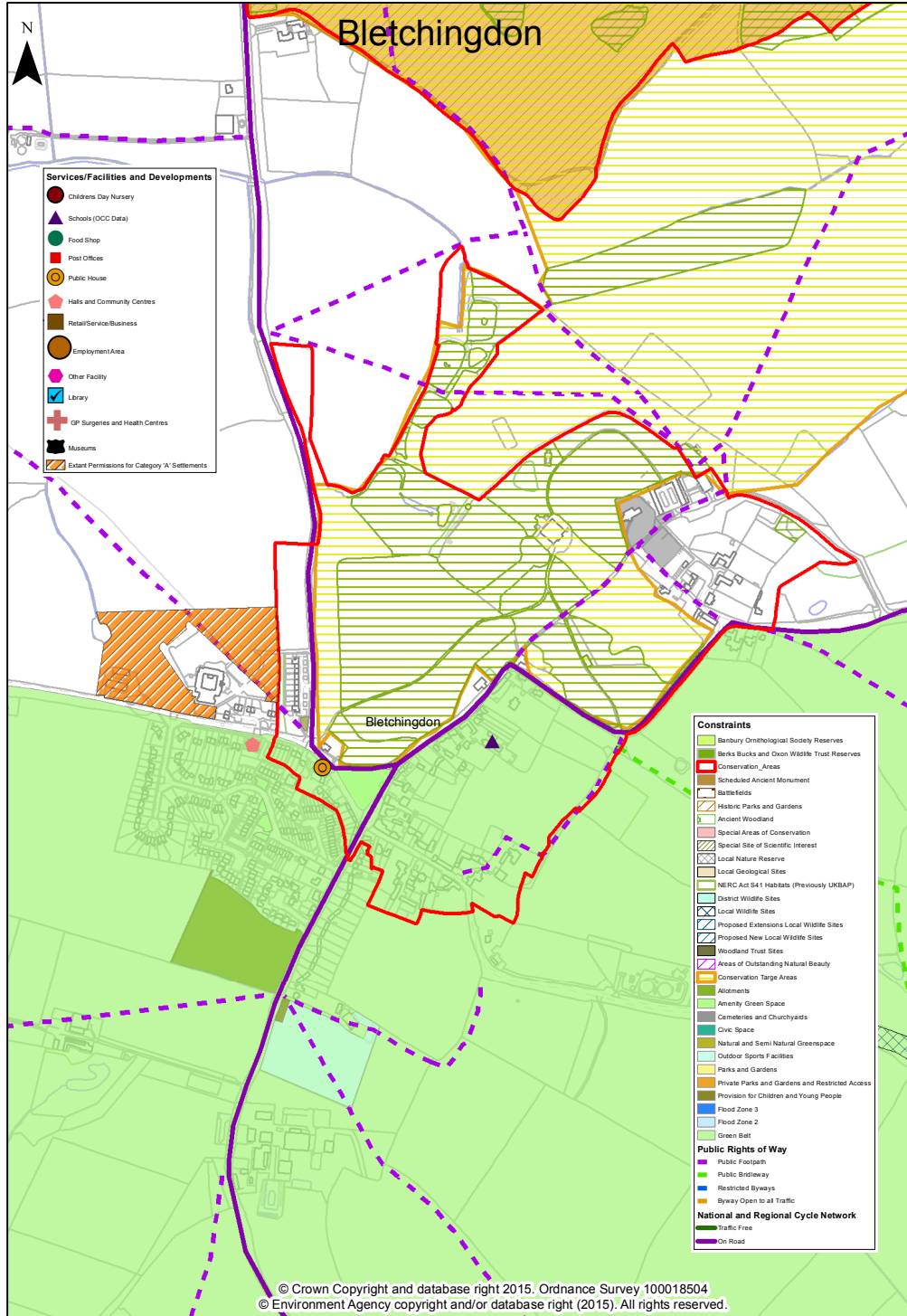
Map 3 Category A Settlement Map - Arccott



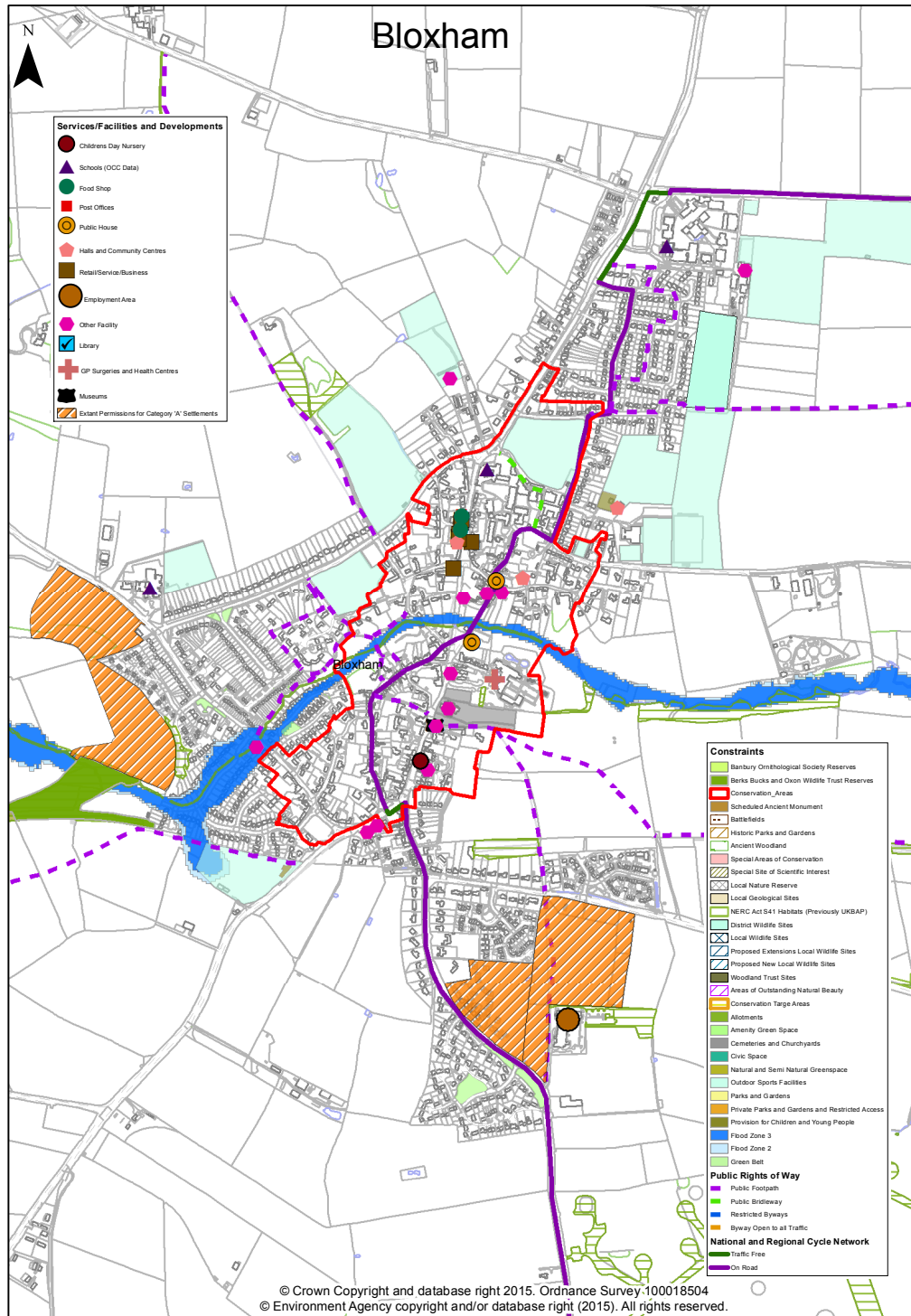
Map 4 Category A Settlement Map - Begbroke



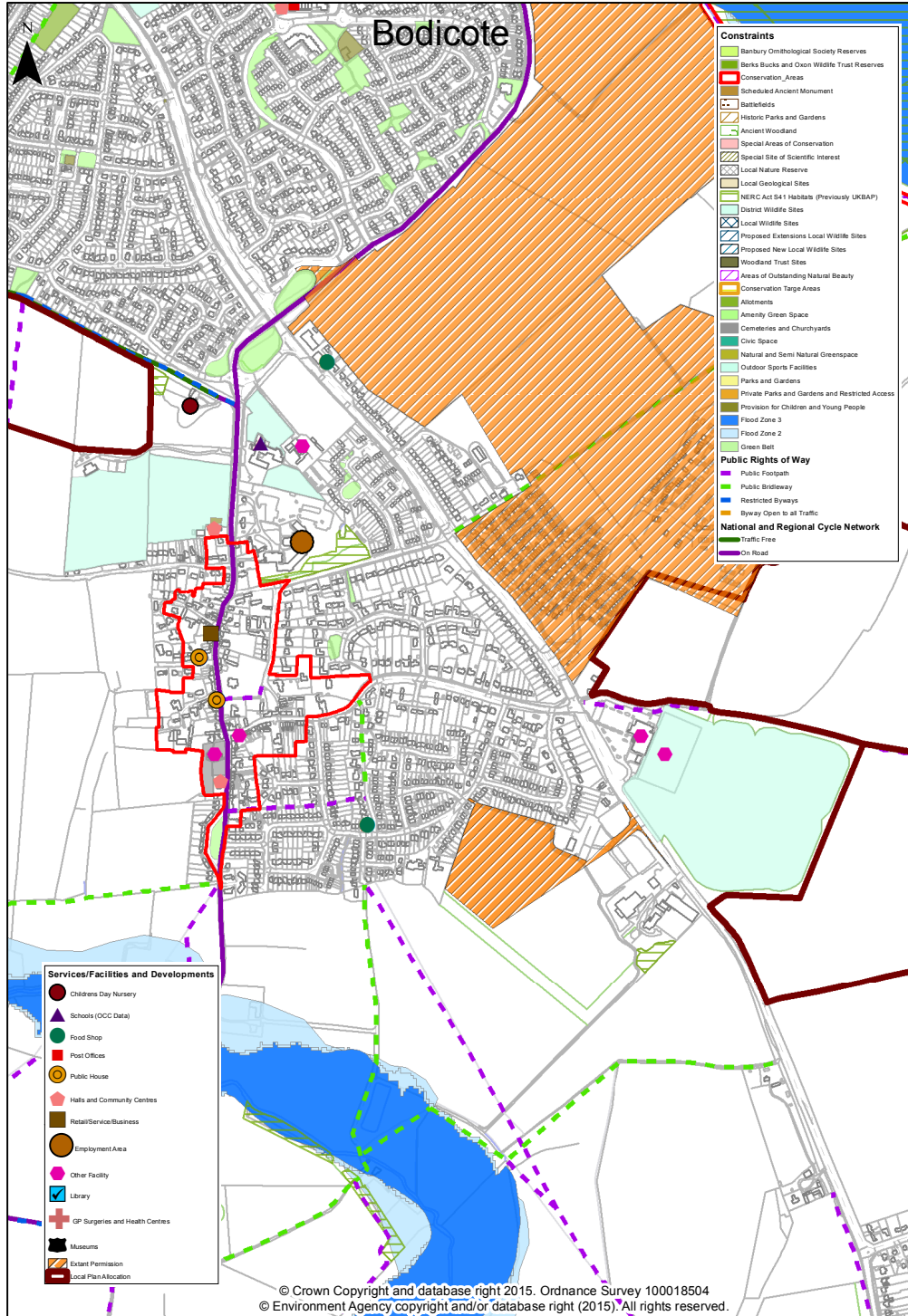
Map 5 Category A Settlement Map - Bletchington



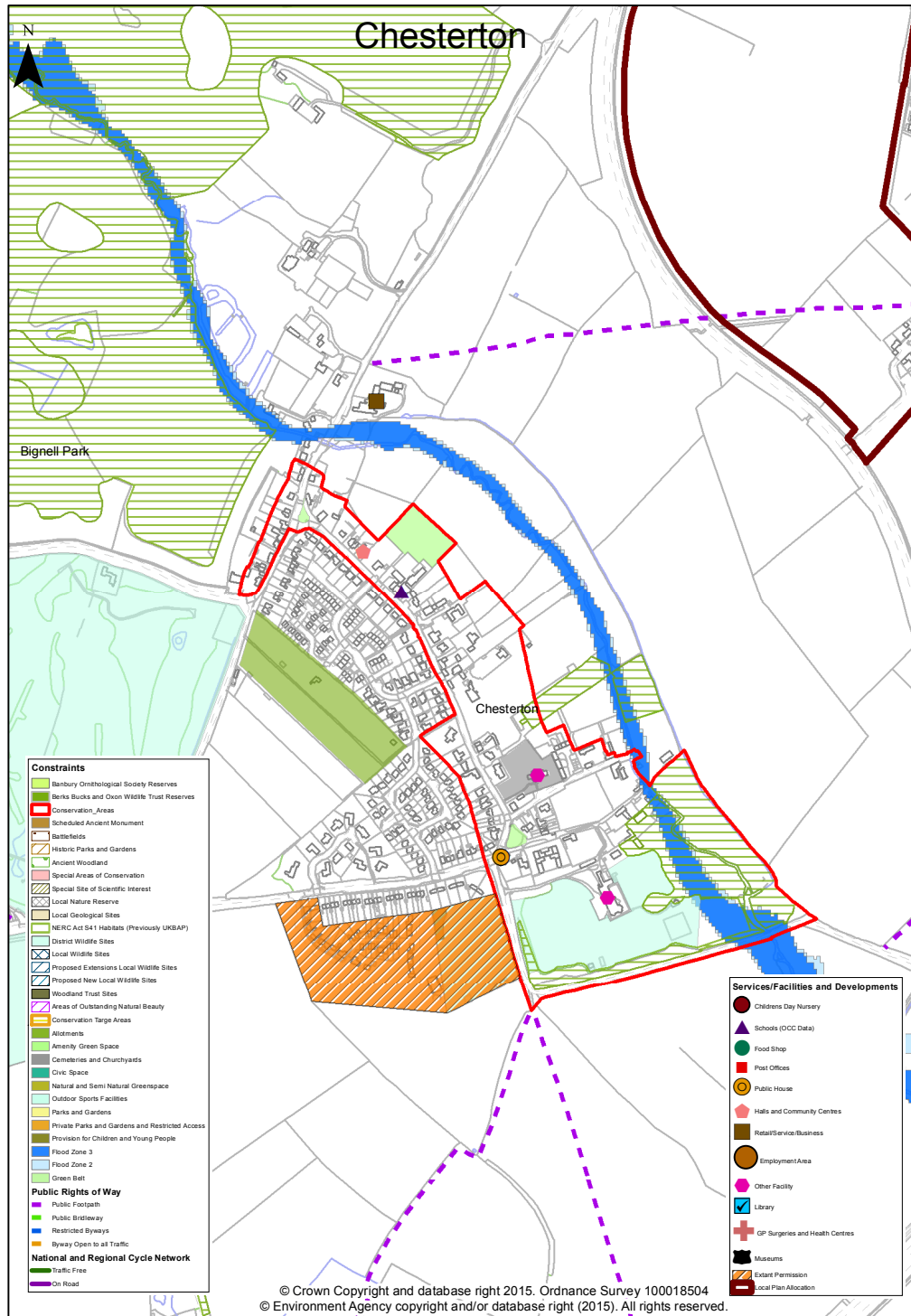
Map 6 Category A Settlement Map - Bloxham



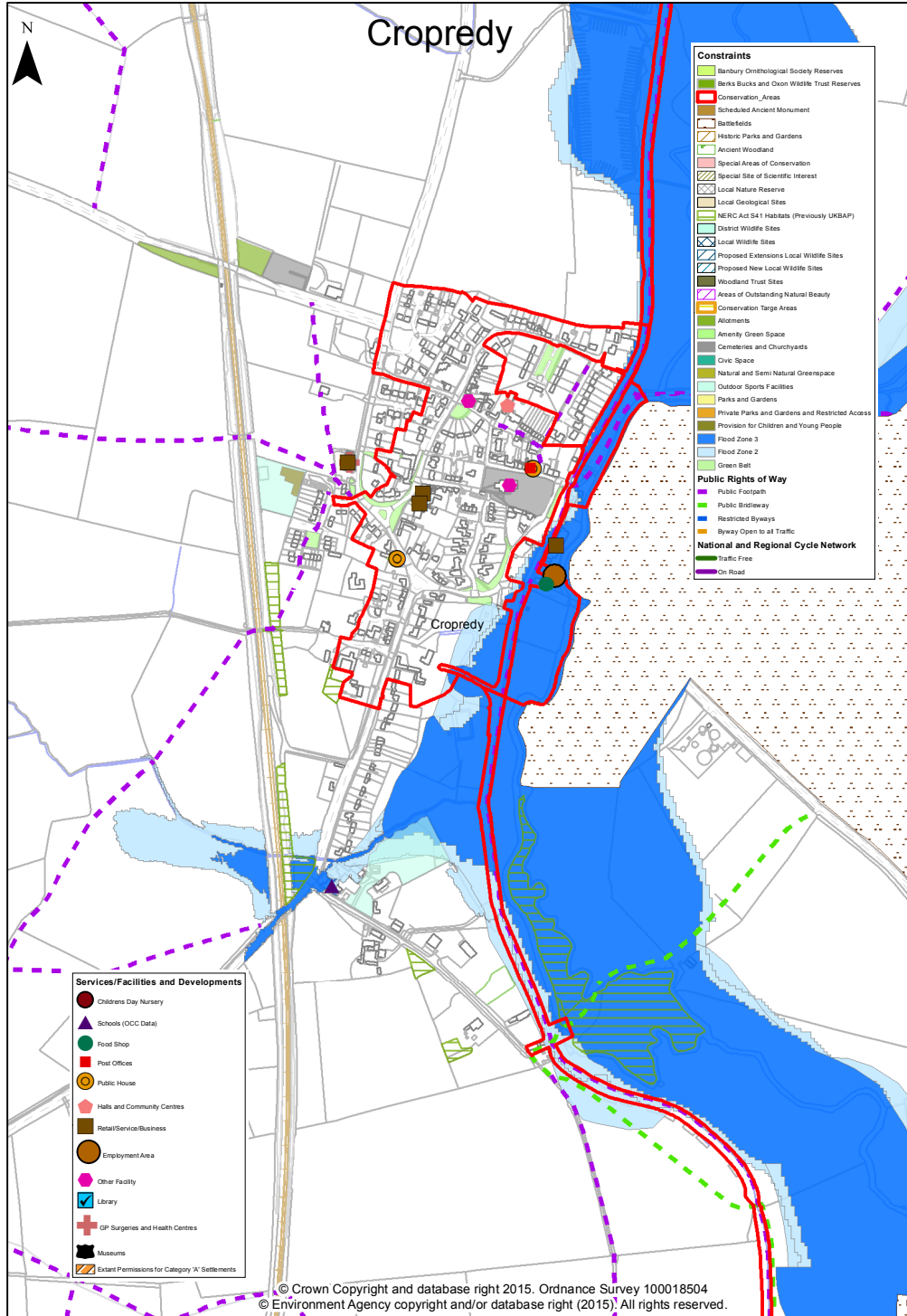
Map 7 Category A Settlement Map - Bodicote



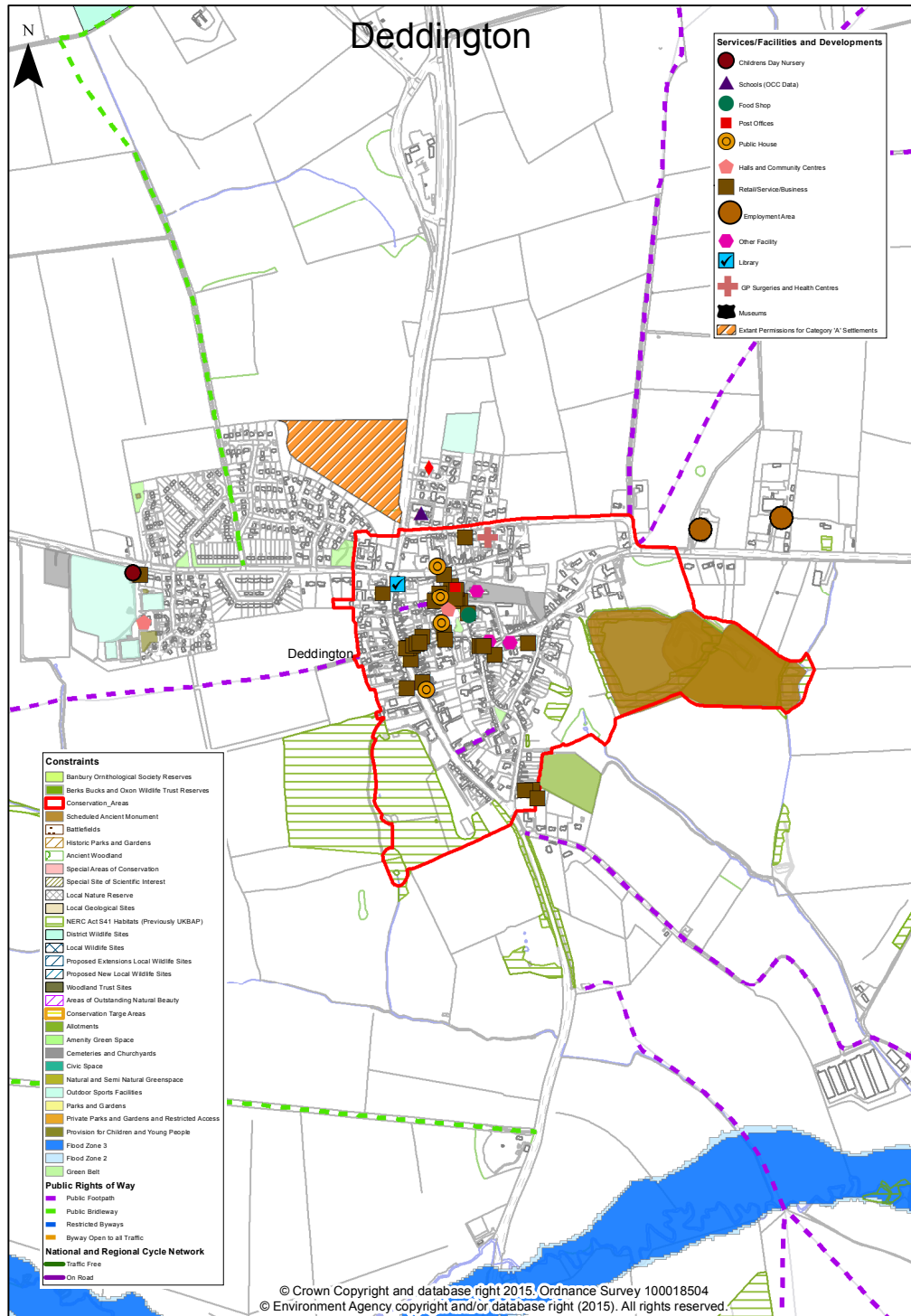
Map 8 Category A Settlement Map - Chesterton



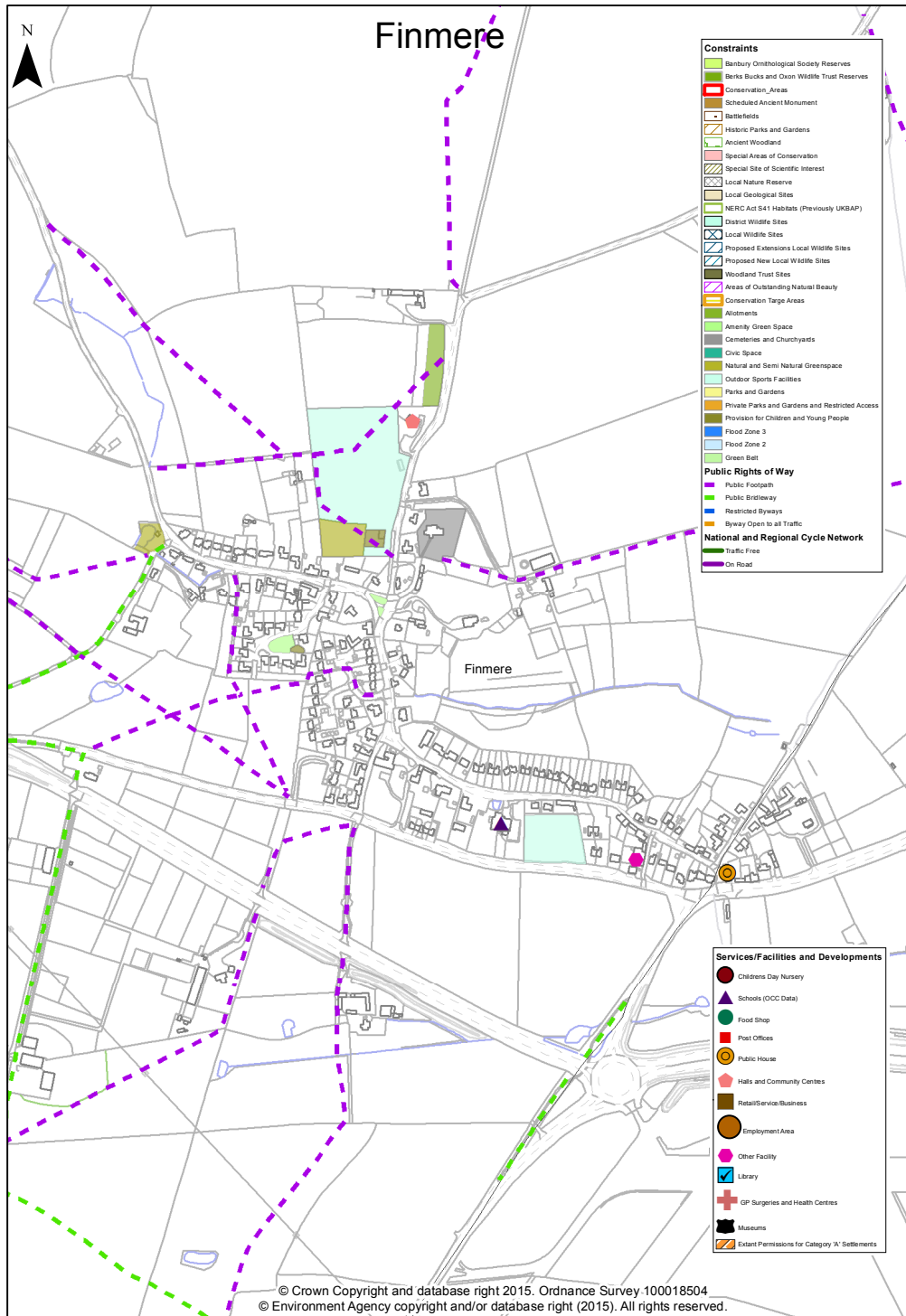
Map 9 Category A Settlement Map - Cropredy



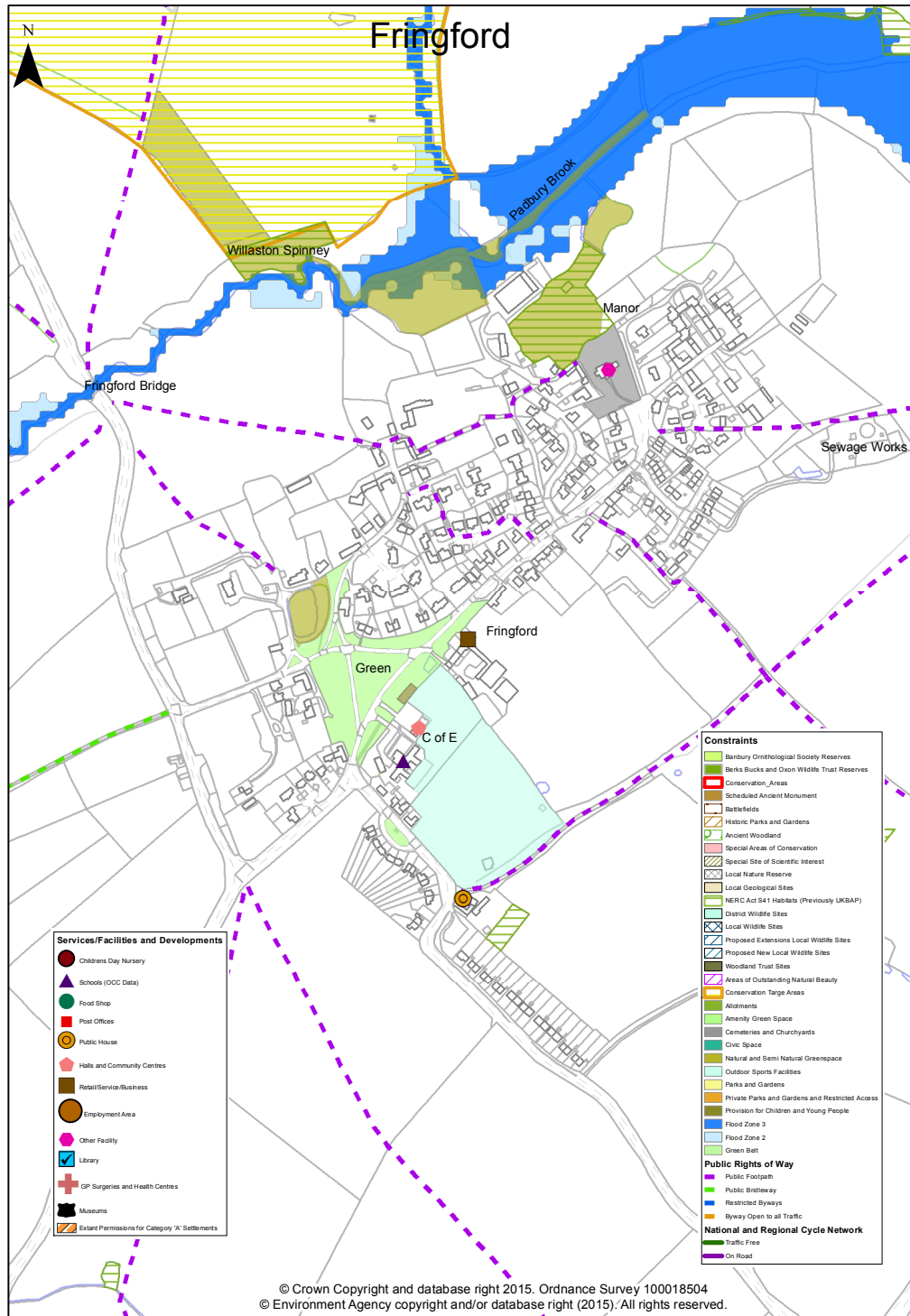
Map 10 Category A Settlement Map - Deddington



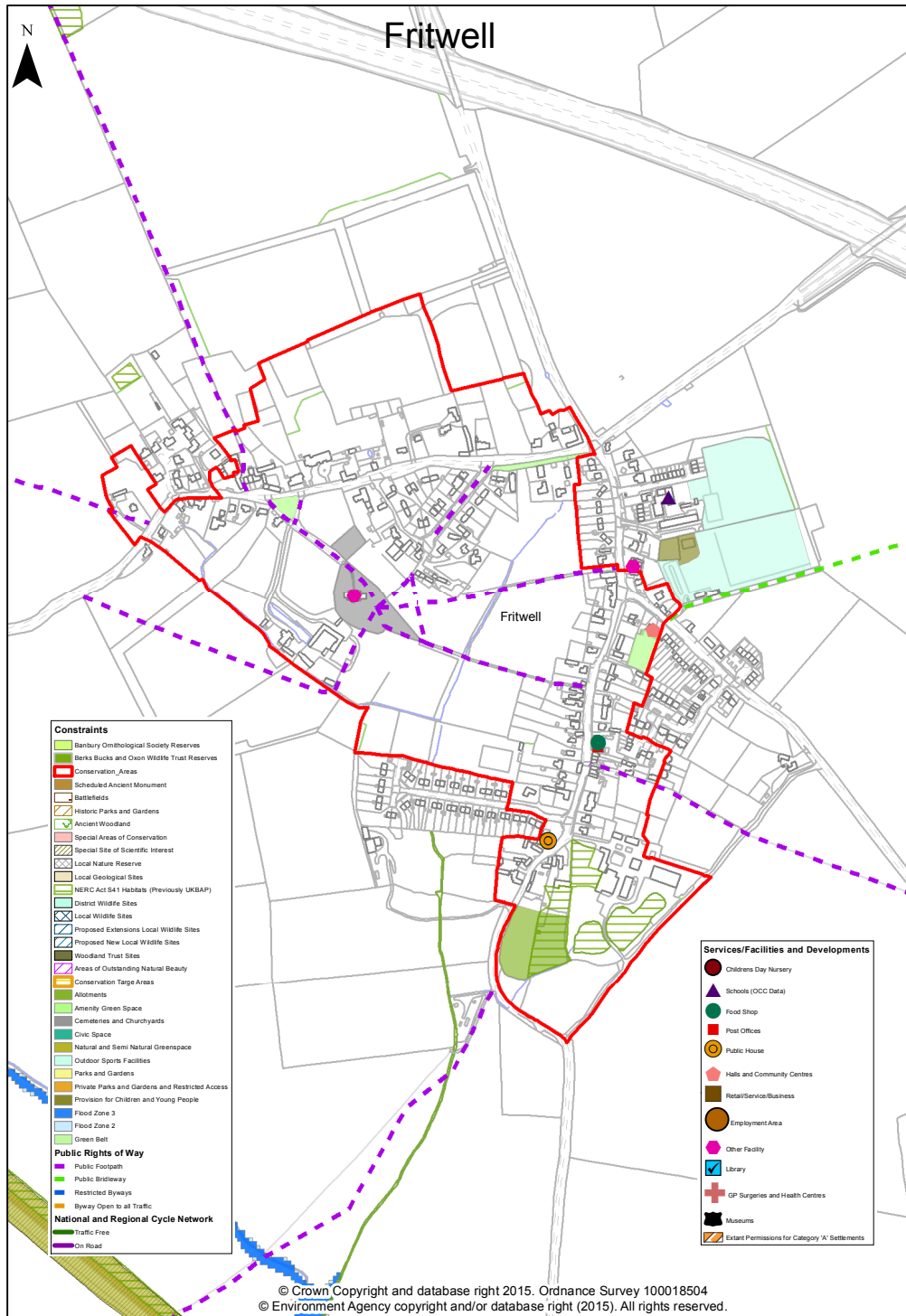
Map 11 Category A Settlement Map - Finmere



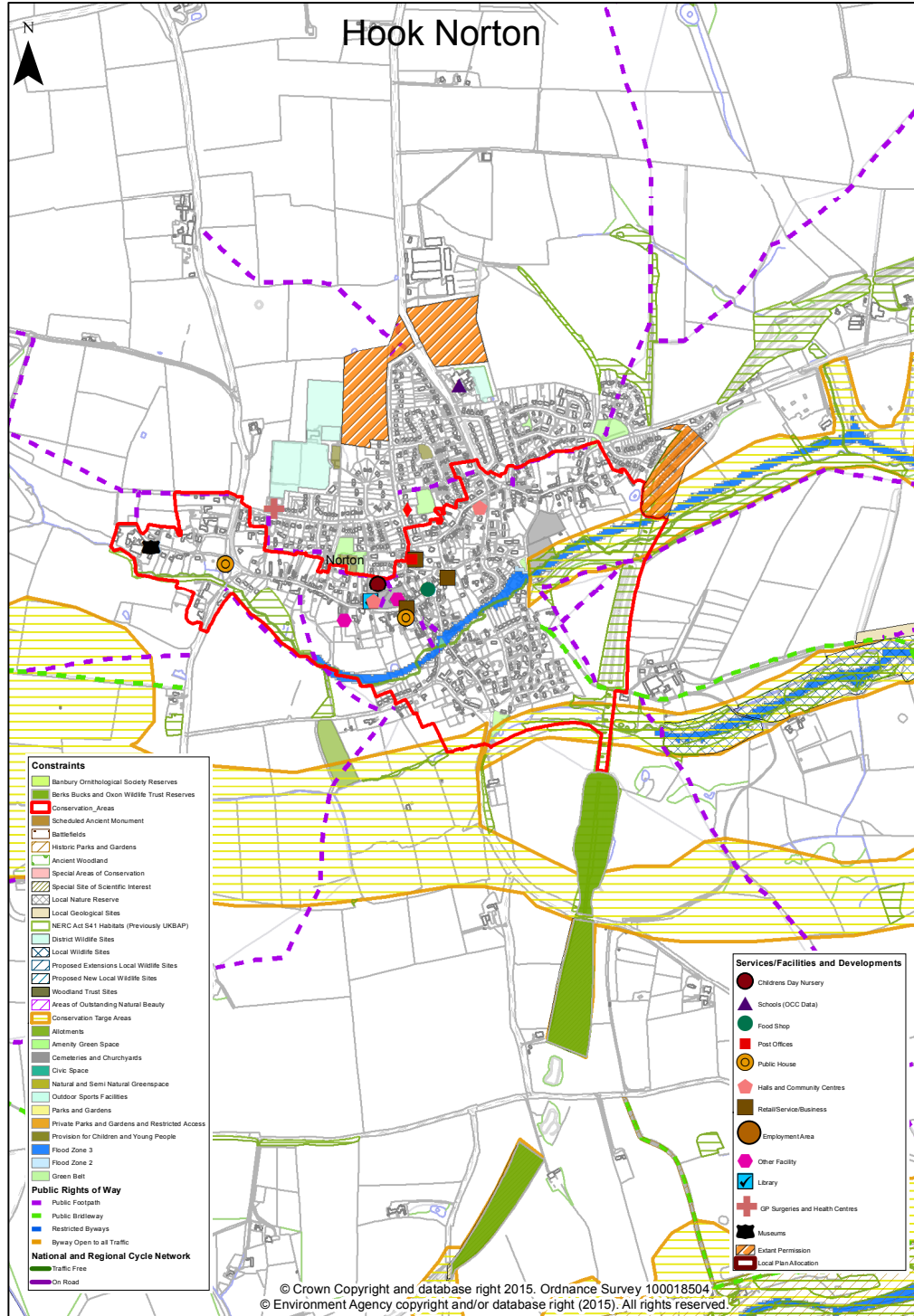
Map 12 Category A Settlement Map - Fringford



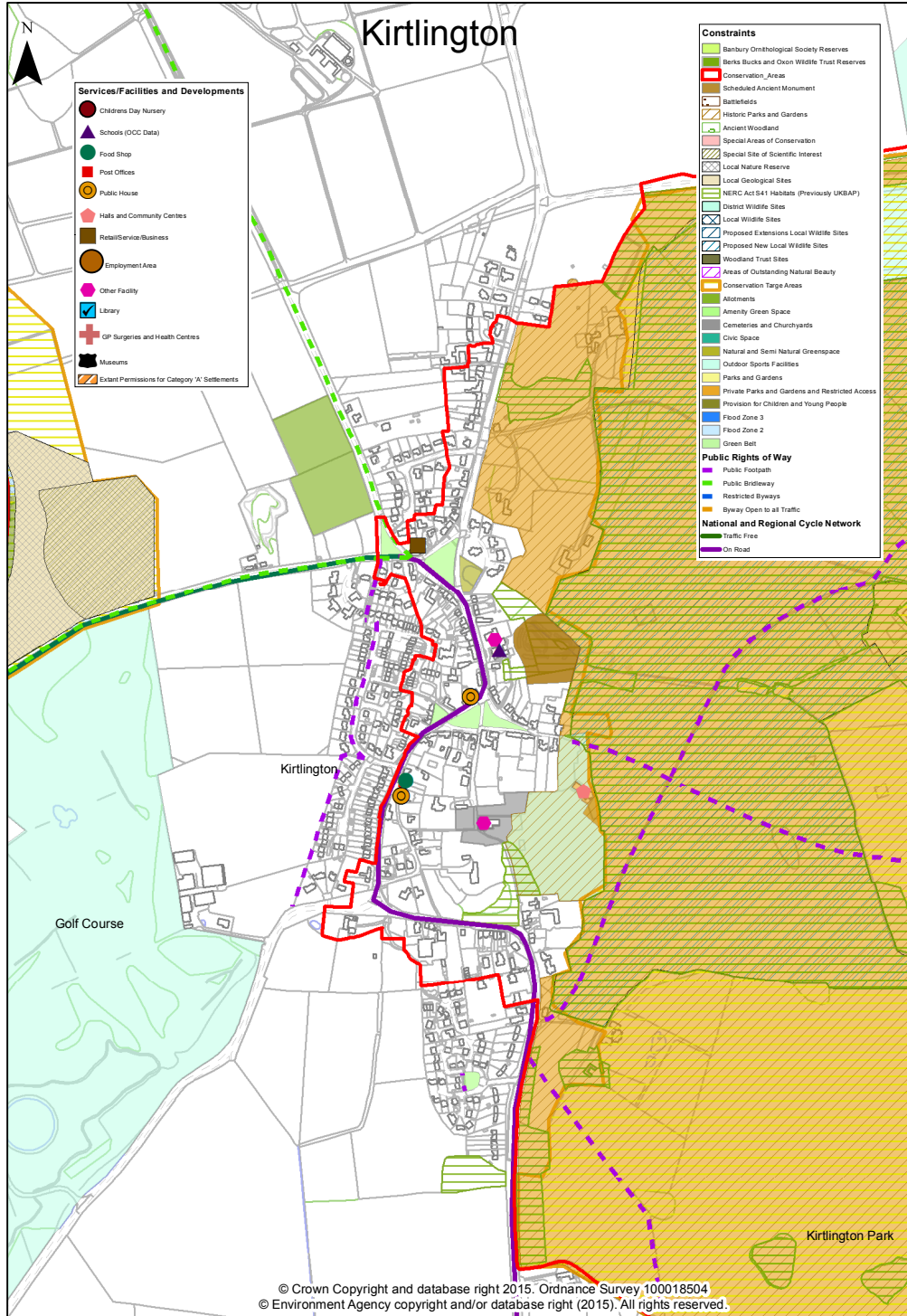
Map 13 Category A Settlement Map - Fritwell



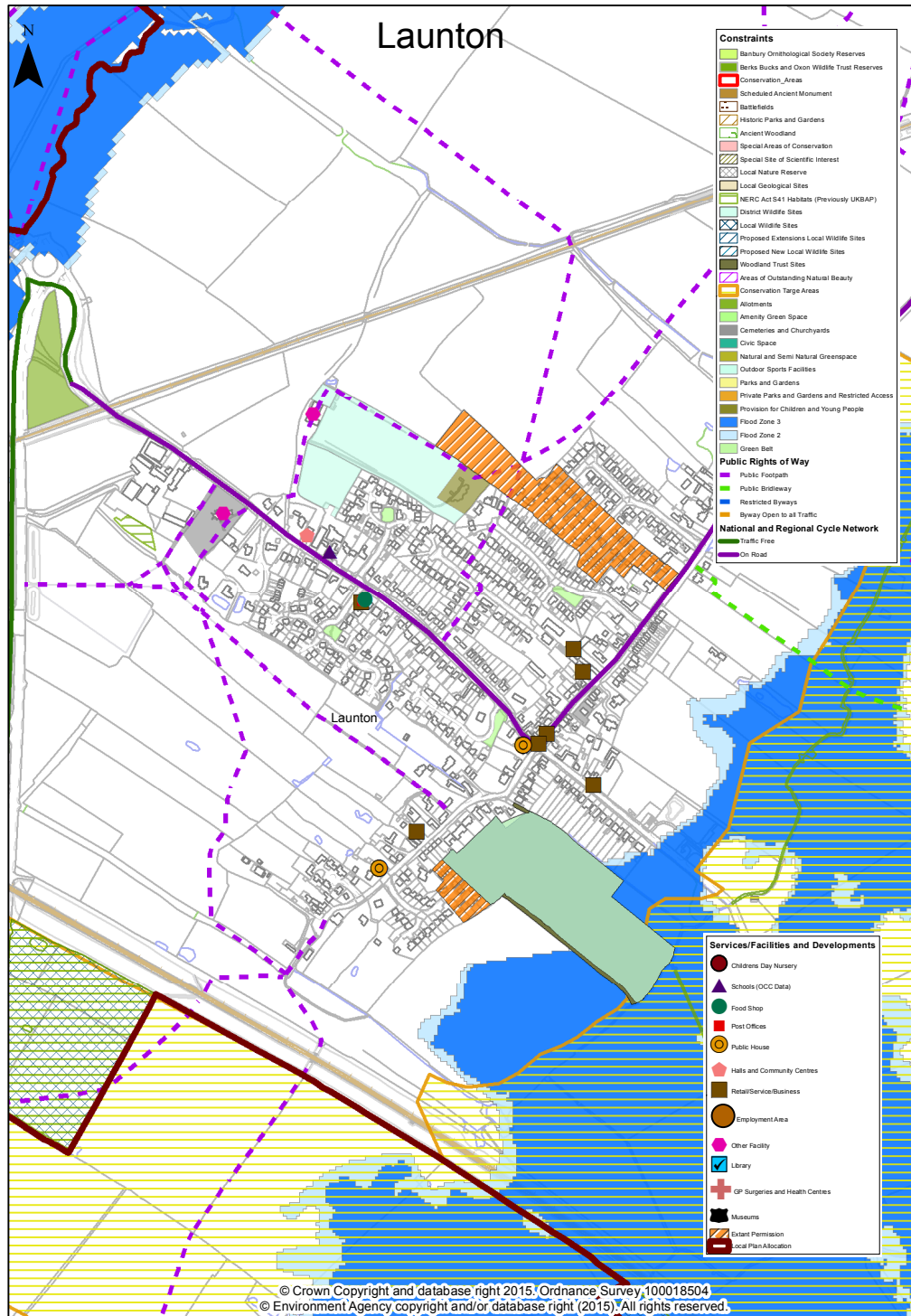
Map 14 Category A Settlement Map - Hook Norton



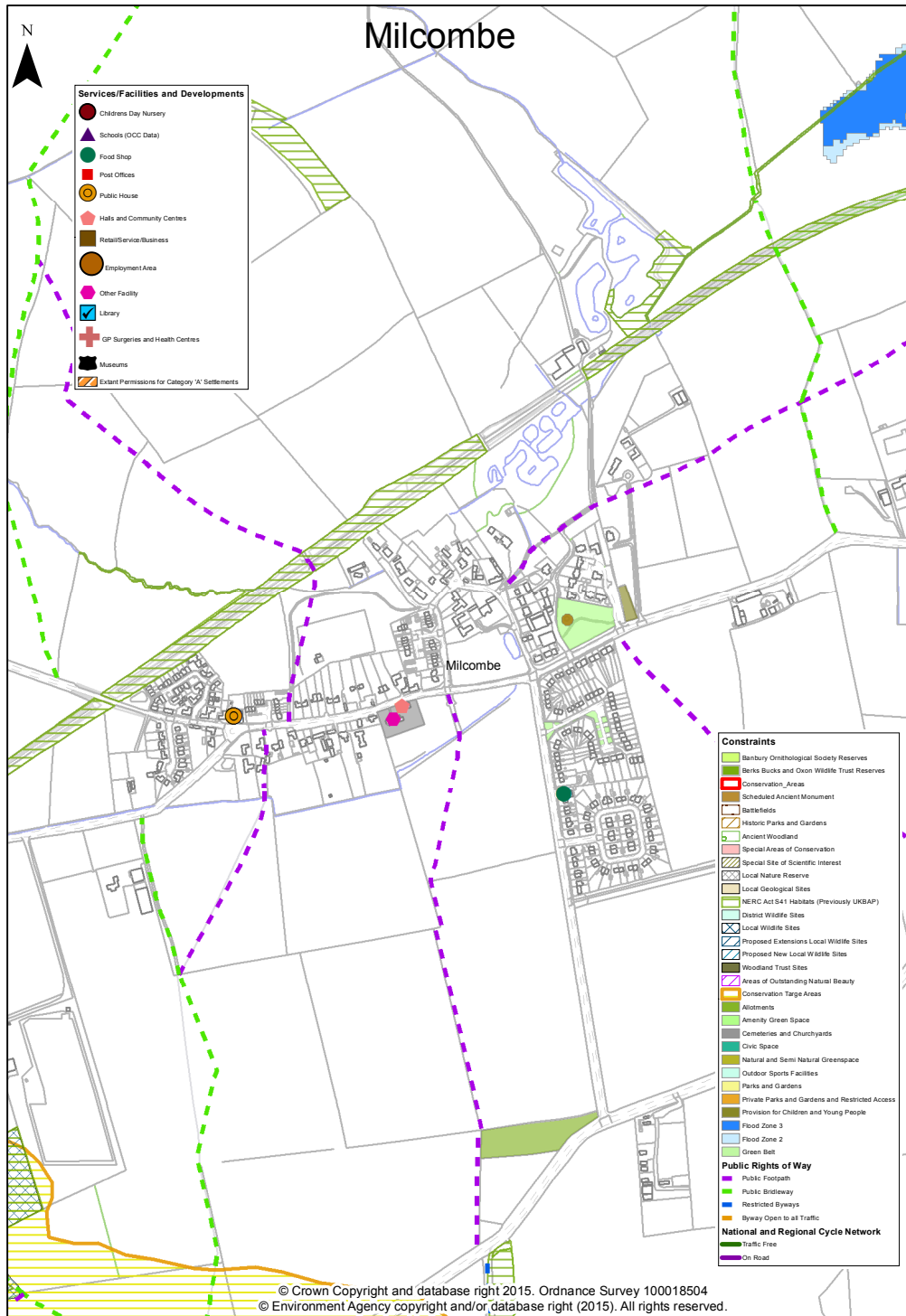
Map 15 Category A Settlement Map - Kirtlington



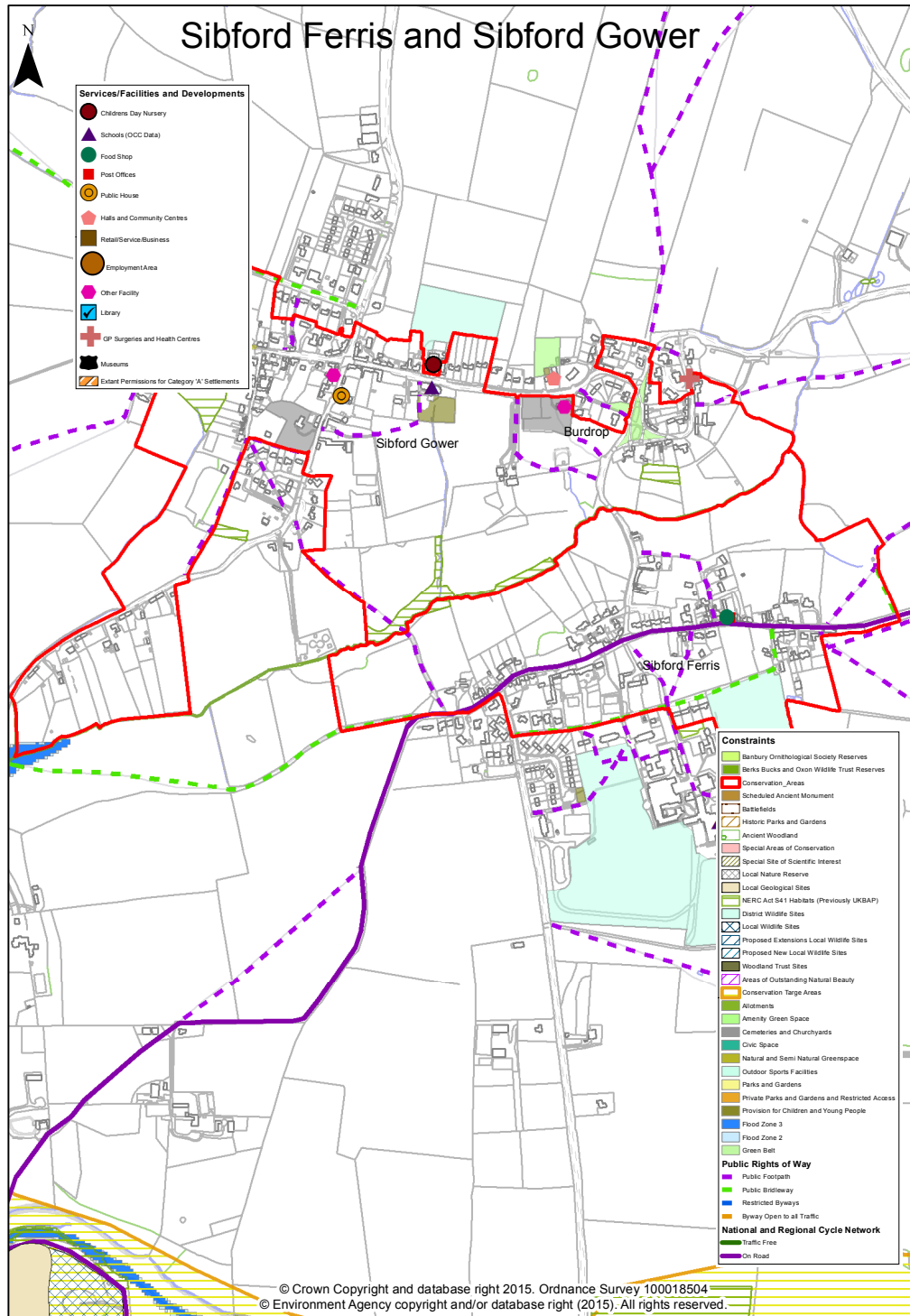
Map 16 Category A Settlement Map - Launton



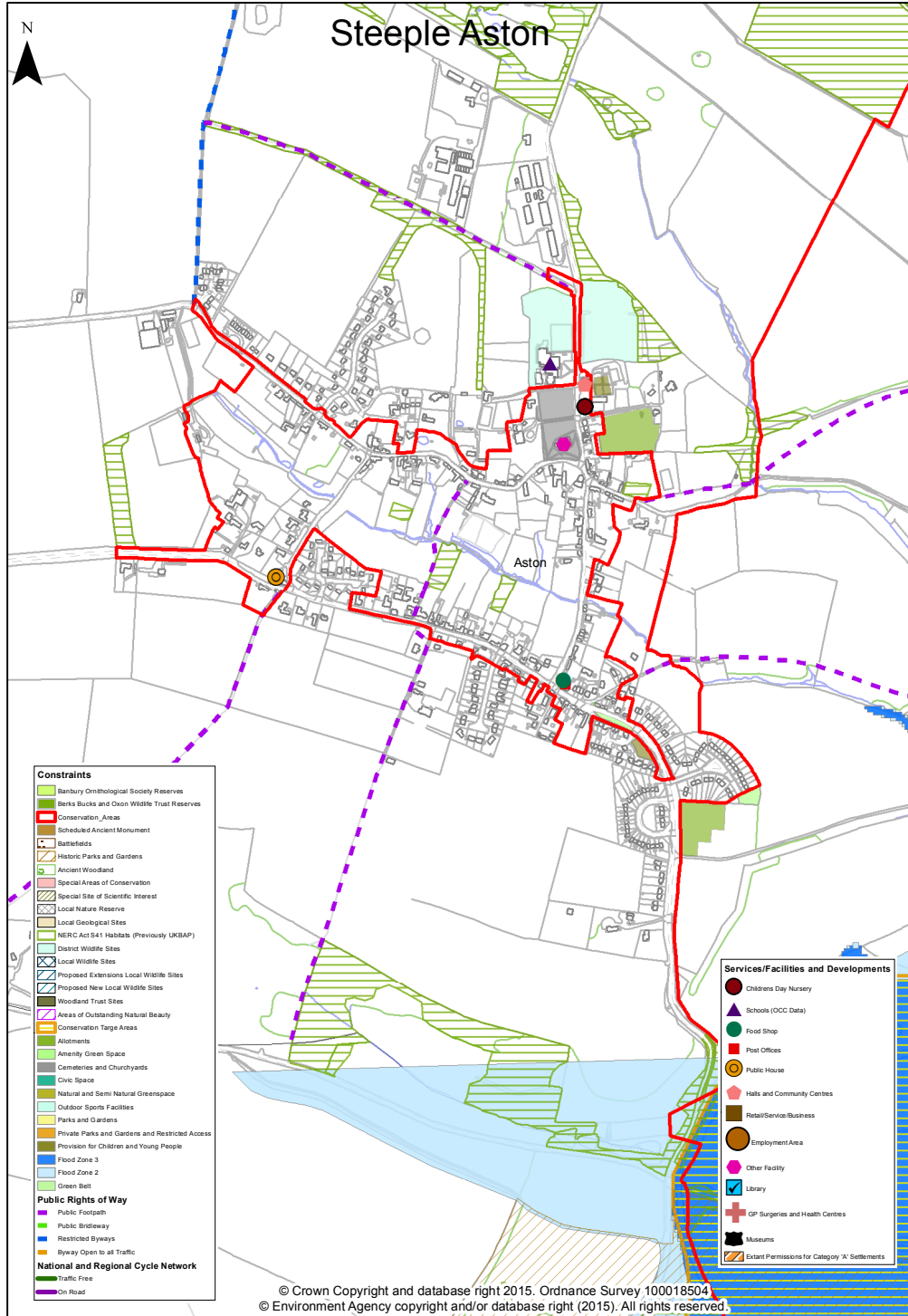
Map 17 Category A Settlement Map - Milcombe



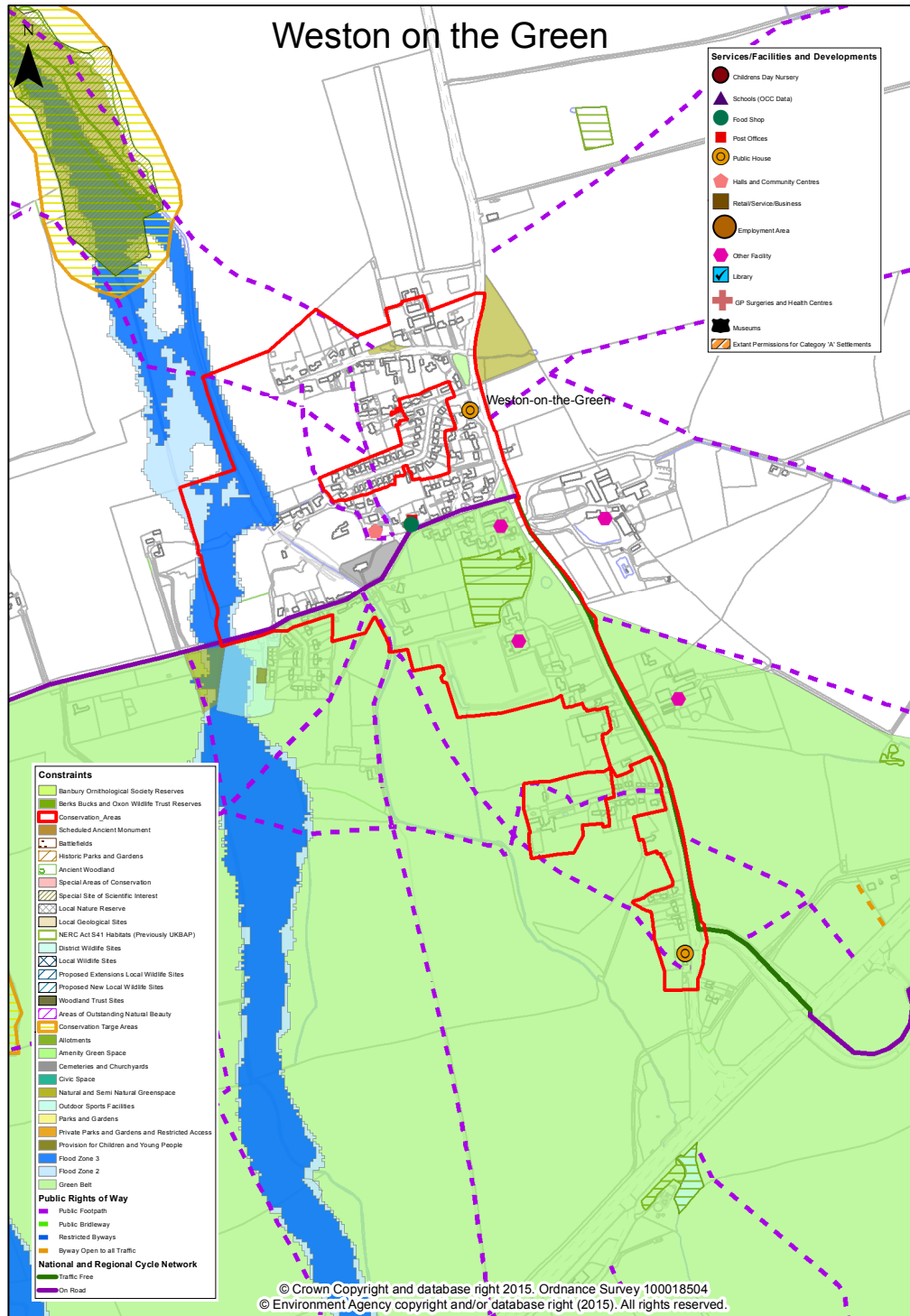
Map I8 Category A Settlement Map - Sibford Ferris & Sibford Gower



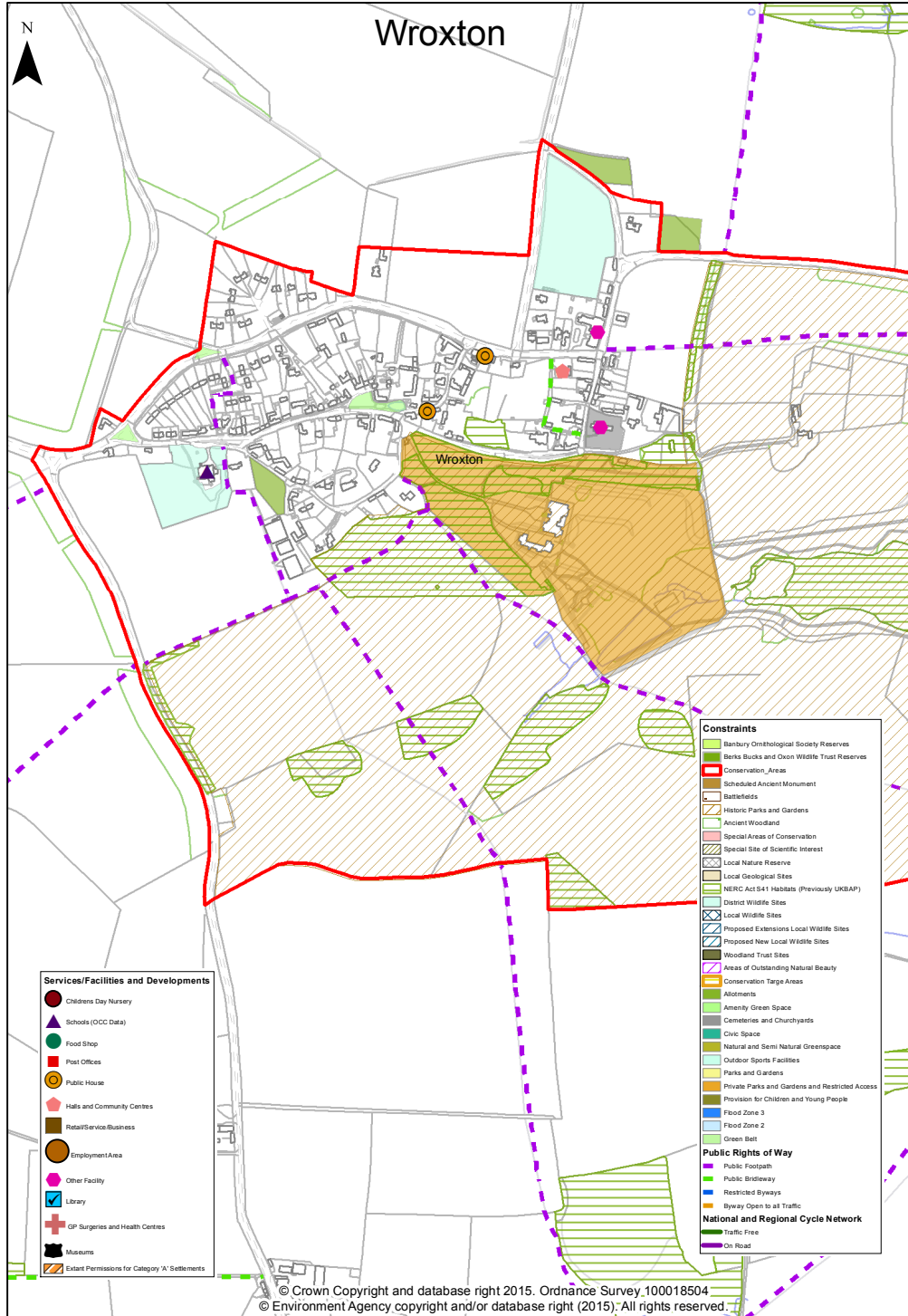
Map 19 Category A Settlement Map - Steeple Aston



Map 20 Category A Settlement Map - Weston on the Green



Map 21 Category A Settlement Map - Wroxton



Map 22 Category A Settlement Map - Yarnton

